

COMPENDIUM OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY.

A

COMPENDIUM OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY:

COMPRISING SKETCHES OF

DISTINGUISHED IRISHMEN,

AND OF

EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH IRELAND BY
OFFICE OR BY THEIR WRITINGS.

BY

ALFRED WEBB.

"And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired : but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto."--II. MAC. xv. 38.

DUBLIN :

M. H. GILL & SON, SACKVILLE-STREET.

MDCCCLXXVIII

I dedicate this Book to the Memory of my Father

RICHARD DAVIS WEBB

WHO

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN ITS PLAN AND INCEPTION

HAS NOT LIVED TO SEE ITS COMPLETION

P R E F A C E.

THIS COMPENDIUM OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY aims at giving sketches, in a compact form, of the lives of all deceased Irishmen and Irishwomen, who, from the earliest times to the date of publication, have been distinguished by their deeds or remarkable for their qualities. It likewise includes those who, though not born in Ireland, took a prominent part in the affairs of the country, or wrote important works respecting it. Eminent persons born abroad of Irish parentage, or in Ireland of parents who were not natives, are not included, unless they spent a considerable portion of their lives in the country, received their education there, or were in some way distinguished in connexion with its annals.

Great efforts have been made to render the volume as comprehensive as possible, and it is believed that not a few important names will be found in its pages which have never before appeared in any similar work.

In the selection and rejection of names, and in the proportionate length of the sketches, it is probable that many readers may consider that sufficient judgment has not been exhibited. In such a compilation much depends on the materials available: there can be little doubt that, owing to the existence of full and well-written memoirs, several of the persons introduced have received notices out of proportion to their merits, while others of higher claims, owing to lack of material, have been dealt with very imperfectly, or perhaps not at all.

For the sketches of the personages of very remote times, the writer, in common with all his predecessors, has had to depend on authorities of doubtful value—some of which must be purely mythical: as a rule, all dates and particulars relating to times in which regular contemporary records were not kept, should be received with caution.

The list of Authorities looks somewhat pretentious. It might have been better if such books as are seldom drawn upon had been mentioned by name when quoted, leaving only standard works to be referred to numerically. Works in the Irish language are cited solely through their translations or English notes; the same may be said in most cases of those in Latin. The translations from a Spanish authority have been made by a friend. It has not been thought necessary to refer by number to several of the books of reference of which I have made constant use.

The lives are arranged alphabetically according to the surnames. Where there is a near relationship between persons of the same surname, they are placed in genealogical order.

In the Addenda will be found a few names which were necessarily or accidentally omitted in the body of the work, some imperfect or ill-arranged sketches rewritten, together with such errata as have caught the eye, and a few notes.

The Index, which includes cross references, directs the reader to all these notices, errata, and illustrations.

The small figures throughout refer to the list of Authorities. Those in parentheses indicate the volume, series, or date.

The writer is alone responsible for errors and shortcomings; but the work would certainly have been unworthy of any place as a book of reference except for the assistance so freely and generously accorded in many quarters.

My brother RICHARD WEBB has been unwearied in his revision of the manuscript and proofs.

I have had the inestimable help of the VERY REV. WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Dean of Armagh, who has kindly read over the greater part of the work in slips, and has enabled me to correct many errors and deficiencies. I need scarcely observe that no one possesses more comprehensive and exact knowledge of Irish history and biography than this distinguished scholar and antiquarian—knowledge that has been at the disposal of every writer upon Irish affairs for a third of a century.

The REV. JAMES GRAVES, PATRICK W. JOYCE, LL.D., JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., The REV. WILLIAM G. CARROLL, WILLIAM J. FITZPATRICK, LL.D., HENRY DIX HUTTON, EDWARD D. MAPOTHER, M.D., GEORGE SIGERSON, M.D., and others, some of whom might object to seeing their names mentioned here, have ever been ready with information and counsel.

Most of the manuscript was prepared in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, where I have had the advantage of WILLIAM S. K'EOGH's advice in the search for materials, and the help of his assistants, especially of two who have been connected with the Library during the whole period of my studies there.

I am likewise indebted for courtesy and aid to THOMAS FRENCH, Assistant Librarian, in the Library of Trinity College; to MARTIN HAVERY, Assistant Librarian, in the Library of the King's Inns; and to EDWARD CLIBBORN, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

ALFRED WEBB.

DUBLIN, *June*, 1878.

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COMPENDIUM OF IRISH BIOGRAPHY.

Abernethy, John, Rev., an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Coleraine, where his father was minister, 19th October 1680. In his thirteenth year he entered as a student at the University of Glasgow. There, and at Edinburgh, where he completed his education, his brilliant abilities were recognized by the most eminent of his contemporaries and by his professors. Before he was twenty-one he received licence to preach, and in 1703 was appointed minister of an important congregation in Antrim. In 1717 he incurred the displeasure of the Presbyterian Synod by refusing to leave Antrim and accept a call in Dublin: a violent difference ensued, which gradually widened into what was known as the controversy between the "subscribers and non-subscribers." There can be no question that he and his associates sowed the seeds of that after struggle in which the Arian and Socinian elements of the Irish Presbyterian Church were thrown off as a separate body. In 1730 he responded to a call from Woodstreet congregation, Dublin; and next year sprang up the most memorable controversy in which he was ever engaged—that in relation to religious tests and disabilities. He took an unflinching stand against all laws that, upon account of mere differences of religious opinions and forms of worship, excluded men of integrity and ability from serving their country. He was nearly a century in advance of his time, having actually to controvert the position that a Catholic or a Dissenter could not be a man of integrity and ability! "And so," says the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "John Abernethy through life was ever foremost where unpopular truth and right were to be maintained; nor did he, for sake of an ignoble expediency, spare to smite the highest seated wrongdoers, any more than the hoariest errors (as he believed)." Although austere temperate, he was carried off by gout in the head, in December 1740, aged 60. "He was a burning and a shining light in his day. Polished in manners, possessing a rich fund of intelligence, with uncommon powers of conversation, etc., he was esteem-

ed and admired as a man in the private intercourse of life. . . . His *Sermons on the Being and Perfections of God* were widely celebrated, as is evinced by the many editions which have been printed." ¹⁶ His grandson, John Abernethy, the eminent surgeon, has often been spoken of as an Irishman, but the latest authority (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th Edition) places his birth in London. ^{1 16 125}

Adair, Robert, the hero of the song of "Robin Adair," set to the music of the old Irish air of "Aileen Aroon," was an Irishman, a descendant of the Desmond FitzGerald. He died about 1789. His father, Sir Robert Adair, was made a knight-banneret by William III. on the field, after the battle of the Boyne. For particulars concerning him and the tune of "Robin Adair," see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. ^{233 254}

Adamnan, Saint, was born about 624, in the district now part of the County of Donegal. Very little is known concerning his early life, except that he was Abbot of Raphoe, a monastery which he probably founded. In 679 he was elected Abbot of the island of Iona, and in 686 was successful in a mission to Britain to plead for certain captives who had lately been carried away from Meath. About 692 he visited Ireland for the purpose of settling some matters connected with the Borromean tribute. In 697 he attended the Synod of Tara. It is probable that between these two visits he wrote his celebrated work, *Vita Sancti Columbæ*. The latter part of his life was chiefly spent in efforts (attended with little success) to induce his countrymen and the Hebridean Scots to accept the Roman computation of Easter. He is supposed to have died in 704 at Iona. Adamnan is justly considered one of the fathers of the Irish Church—no fewer than ten Irish and eight Scotch churches having been dedicated to, or called after him. His *Vita Sancti Columbæ* has been edited by Dr. Reeves, chiefly from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, preserved in the public library of Schaffhausen. The following interesting remarks upon its style are made by the learned

editor:—"The reader will observe the liberal employment of diminutives, so characteristic of Irish composition. . . . He delights in distributive numerals instead of cardinals, and in the adjective termination *ax* where admissible. He uses the pluperfect for the perfect, and the nominative instead of the ablative absolute. He occasionally employs Greek or Greco-Latin words; and in a few instances introduces Irish and Hiberno-Latin expressions. Proper names he sometimes inflects according to the rules of Irish grammar." ⁸⁵ Adamnan's festival is 23rd September. ^{85 119 234}

Adhna, "Chief poet of Ireland," flourished in the reign of Conor MacNessa, in the 1st century. Fragments of laws attributed to him are to be found in the library of Trinity College. The sages Adhna, Forchern, and Atharne are said to have been the first to collect the axioms of Irish law into one volume. ^{194 339}

Aedan, Maedoc, or Mogue, Saint, was born about 560, on a small island in Brackley Lough, County of Cavan. He formed a youthful friendship with St. Laseran of Devenish, and was educated in Wales by St. David, by whom he was much loved. Upon his return to Ireland he settled in Wexford, where he established various monasteries. He lived chiefly at Ferns, on land granted to him by King Brandubh, through whose influence Ferns was constituted a see, and Aedan appointed its first bishop. He was noted for his benevolence and hospitality; and was patron saint of Hy Kinsellagh or Wexford. He died in 632, and was buried at Ferns. His festival is 31st January. He is generally known in the County of Wexford as St. Mogue. ^{192 208}

Aedh, King of Ireland, son of Laeghaire, reigned from 566 to 593. This monarch summoned a convention at Dromketh, now Daisy Hill, near Limavady—to reduce the power of the Fileas or Bards, of whom there were then in Ireland some 1,000, with hosts of followers; also to impose a tribute on the Scottish Dalriada, who until that time were bound to furnish an army and a fleet in time of war only; and to depose Sganlan Mor, King of Ossory, for refusal to pay tribute to the Ard Righ. This convention was attended by twelve "Kings of the Fiftths and Lords of Cantons," and by St. Columcille from Iona. Chiefly through St. Columcille's influence and advice, it was arranged that the number of head fleas should be reduced to those to be supported by the kings and chieftains, who were to allot them regular districts. St. Columcille re-

fused to agree to the King's great desire to tax the Irish-Scotch, or to the deposition of Sganlan Mor, whom he freed from imprisonment, and reinstated on his throne. It appears to have been during Aedh's reign that the Isle of Man was lost to the Irish kings. Aedh fell at the battle of Dunbolg, in 593. ¹⁷¹

Aedh Ollam, King of Ireland, 739 to 748. He was noted as a bard as well as a warrior. The battle of Belach Feli, between Munster and Leinster, was fought in his reign. At a meeting with Cathal, King of Munster, at Tirdalethglas, they "established the rule, and law, and rent of Patrick over Ireland." He defeated the King of Leinster at the battle of Ath Senaid (Ballyshannon, County of Kildare), with dreadful slaughter. He was killed by his successor in the battle of Seridh, near Kells. ¹⁷¹

Aengus, King of Munster, lived in the 5th century. His father entertained St. Patrick hospitably at Cashel, and with Aengus, received from him baptism. It is related that whilst celebrating the rite the Saint unwittingly pierced Aengus' foot with his pointed staff, which the prince bore uncomplainingly, supposing it to be part of the ceremony instituted in remembrance of the Crucifixion. When Aengus became king he endowed the church in Munster with the triennial offering of 500 sheep, 500 pieces of linen, 500 pieces of cloth, and 500 balls of iron, which continued to be paid down to the time of Cormac MacCullinan. ^{119 171}

Aengus Culdee, Saint, flourished in the latter part of the 8th century, and was remarkable for piety and learning. He was educated at Clonenagh in Ossory. Embracing the monastic state, he retired to a forest near Mountrath for prayer and meditation. Fearing that the fame of his austerities would unduly exalt him, he secretly entered the abbey at Tallaght as a lay brother. He continued seven years in this laborious station; but at length was accidentally discovered by the abbot, St. Maelruan. Eugene O'Curry constantly refers in his *Lectures* to Aengus's Martyrology, speaking of him as "a celebrated and saintly priest, and a great Gædhelic scholar." This Martyrology, that of Tallaght, styled by O'Hanlon "far the most valuable collection of records on Irish biographical lore that has come down to our time," he is believed to have written in conjunction with St. Maelruan. Very few copies are now extant: they are all more or less imperfect. His festival is 11th March. His death took place about 815, and he was buried at Clonenagh. The

Culdees (or "Servants of God") were religious communities. They are first mentioned in Irish history in 811. Their chief foundations in Ireland were at Tal-laght, Armagh, Clonmacnoise, Clondalkin, Devenish, Clones, and Scatteray Island.

3* 61 93* 192

Aengus M'Uathamore, a distinguished Firbolg chief of the 1st century, who after the battle of Moytura, where the Firbolgs were defeated by the Tuathade-Dananns, took refuge in the Aran Islands with his brother Conor. Meave, Queen of Connaught, granted them the islands. He is generally reputed to have been the builder of Dun Aengus, the great fort on Aranmore, upon the summit of the southern cliffs, 300 feet above the sea. Its sea front measures about 1,150 feet. The walls are some 13 feet thick and 18 feet high. The land approaches are defended by rude chevaux-de-frise of splintered rocks. Sir William Wilde characterized this fort as "the greatest barbaric monument of its kind in Europe." A fort on Inismaan is called Dun Conor, after Aengus' brother Conor; while the name of his brother Mil is associated with the strand of Port Murvey, known in Irish as Muirveagh Mil, or "The sea-plain of Mil." 9 180

Aidan, Saint, born in Ireland early in the 7th century. Oswald, King of Northumberland, induced him to go over to England to help in the conversion of his subjects to Christianity. Oswald at first translated into Saxon, Aidan's Gælic. We are told that he wrought a great conversion, and that he travelled up and down, persuading those who were infidels, and comforting and strengthening the Christians. He founded the monastery of Lindisfarne, and governed it for seventeen years, and was the first in the line of bishops that take their title from Durham. Greatly to the disgust of his biographer Bede, he sided with the Irish Church in the differences regarding the celebration of Easter. St. Aidan died in 651. His festival is 31st August. 234 235 393

Ailbe, Saint, patron and first bishop of Emly, County of Tipperary, a convert and friend of St. Patrick in the 5th century. O'Curry mentions a poem by him. He was born in Munster, and is said to have been consecrated at Rome; after converting his native province, he was anxious to proceed on a mission to other parts of Ireland, but was forced by King Aengus to abandon his intention, and remain with him. "The reputation of this holy and learned man was so great, that he was styled 'Another Patrick,' and was reckoned among the principal fathers of

the Irish Church." 119 He died in 541, and was buried in Emly Cathedral. His festival is 12th September. 119 234 260 339

Albin or Albinus, an eminent Irish monk, who about 792, with his friend Clement, proceeded to Paris in search of a missionary field. They cried through the streets, "If anybody wants wisdom, let him come to us and receive it, for we have it to sell," and were sent for by Charlemagne, who was so much pleased with them that he entrusted Clement with the education of a number of young men, and sent Albin into Italy, assigning to him the monastery of St. Augustine at Pavia, where he afterwards died. Some epistles of his were extant in Ware's time. 119 339

Allen, John, Archbishop of Dublin. He had been Treasurer of St. Paul's, London, and was consecrated Archbishop, 14th March 1528, being appointed by Wolsey mainly to resist and embarrass Gerald, Earl of Kildare. Soon after his arrival he was invested with the Chancellorship, of which office he was deprived in 1532 through Kildare's influence. During Lord Thomas' revolt in 1534, the Archbishop, apprehending a siege of Dublin Castle, endeavoured to escape to England. He embarked at Dame Gate, but his boat stranding at Clontarf, he took refuge in the house of a Mr. Hollywood at Artane. Early next morning, 28th July 1534, Lord Thomas arrived before the house in hot pursuit of him. The Archbishop was dragged out in his shirt, and, falling on his knees, begged for mercy. "Take away the churl," exclaimed FitzGerald to his followers. The old man was then set upon and murdered. Lord Thomas subsequently insisted that he meant only that the Archbishop should be removed in custody. Archbishop Allen was the author of the *Liber Niger* of Christ Church. "He was of a turbulent spirit, but a man of hospitality and learning, and a diligent enquirer into antiquities." 339 202

Allen, John, Colonel, was an associate of Robert Emmet's in the emeute of 1803, and one in whom he placed unlimited confidence. He was partner in a woollen-drapery business at 36 College-green. After Emmet's failure he was for a time concealed at Butterfield-lane, and then in Trinity College, escaping eventually as a member of the College Yeomanry Corps. On his arrival in France he entered the army, and rapidly rose, through his daring services, to the rank of colonel. He served with distinction in the campaign of Leipsic; he joined Napoleon on his return from Elba; and it is stated that his surrender was demanded by the British Gov-

ernment on the second occupation of Paris. He was sent under guard to the frontier to be delivered up. On the last night of the journey, one of his guard, on conducting him to his room, whispered: "Monsieur le Colonel, the room in which you are to be confined is strong, but one of the iron bars of the window is loose: *we trust you will not escape.*" He took the hint, and regained his liberty. Some years afterwards he privately visited Dublin, and removed his aged sisters, with whom he spent the remainder of his life in Normandy. The precise date of his death is not known—he was living in 1846. ³³⁰

Allen, William Philip, was born near the town of Tipperary, April 1848. When three years old his father, a Protestant, moved to Bandon. Young Allen was educated at a Protestant training school, but his mother being a Catholic, he eventually joined that church. He was apprenticed to a carpenter; but before his apprenticeship expired he left his native town, and worked in Cork, Dublin, and Chester. An enthusiastic Fenian, he incited his countrymen in Manchester to attempt the rescue of his friend, Colonel Kelly. On the 18th September 1867, with a small body of confederates he effected Kelly's release from a prison van strongly guarded by police. In the melee, a police-sergeant named Brett was killed. This attack and rescue provoked a considerable panic in England in the Autumn and Winter of 1867. Allen and twenty-five others were taken and tried; and Allen, O'Brien, Larkin, Condon, and Maguire, were sentenced to death. The trial was pressed on during the height of the Fenian scare; and its conduct may be judged from the fact that Maguire was subsequently pardoned as being innocent (though sworn to by ten witnesses as an active member of the releasing party), and Condon, an American citizen, was respited. Allen and his friends made spirited and manly speeches before sentence. It was on this occasion that the words "God save Ireland," were first uttered by one of the prisoners, after conviction. Their last hours were spent in religious exercises, and in writing letters to their friends, breathing resignation and devotion to their principles. Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin were executed at the old prison, Manchester, on the 23rd November 1867, in the presence of an enormous military force. Their bodies were ultimately interred in the new prison, Manchester. Mr. Allen was of a slight figure, and almost feminine in appearance. ^{333 308}

Alley, Jerome, Rev., a minor poet and author, was born in 1760. He was edu-

cated and took his degree in Trinity College. He was Rector of Drumcar in the diocese of Armagh, and was the author of several poems and pamphlets. In 1826, shortly before his death, he published a work upon the various religions of the world. ^{34 39}

Ambrose, Miss, a celebrated beauty of the Viceregal court during the administration of the Earl of Chesterfield (1745-57). She was a Catholic heiress, of very ancient descent, allied to the best families in Ireland, gifted with exquisite beauty, and possessed of considerable mental acquirements. At one of the Castle balls, given on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, she appeared with an orange lily in her breast, upon which Chesterfield improvised the following lines:

Say, lovely tory, where's the jest
Of wearing orange on thy breast,
When that same breast uncovered shows
The whiteness of the rebel rose?

His lordship used to say that she was "the most dangerous rebel in Ireland." In 1752 she married Roger Palmer, M.P. for Mayo (ancestor of the present Sir Roger Palmer of Mayo); and by his elevation to a baronetcy in 1777, became Lady Palmer. She is said to have lived to the age of one hundred years, retaining to the last a vehement hatred of the wrongs under which her Catholic fellow-countrymen laboured. Although rich, she spent the latter years of her life in seclusion in a small lodging in Henry-street, Dublin. ^{54 56}

Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, was born in Dublin, 10th July 1614. He was educated at Oxford, studied law, and entered Parliament for Radnorshire. When the civil war broke out, he for a time followed the fortunes of Charles, but afterwards went over to the side of the Parliament, and was sent to Ireland in 1645 as a commissioner, in which employment he did good service for the preservation of the Protestant interest. He was one of those who brought about the restoration of Charles II., and was subsequently created Earl of Anglesea, and appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. He held the post of Lord Privy Seal from 1673 to 1682, when he was dismissed in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Duke of Ormond. He died 6th April 1686, aged 71. The Earl was a man of considerable independence of character, "of deep politics, very subtle and reserved in the management of affairs, of more than ordinary parts, and one who had the command of both a smooth and a keen pen." ³³⁹ Ware enumerates nine political tracts written by him. In *Notes and*

Queries, 2nd Series, will be found a notice of the sale of his library, and an anecdote concerning Sir Arthur Chichester having once unjustly accused him of stealing a purse, which a pet monkey had abstracted.

¹⁵¹ 332 339

Anster, John, LL.D., Professor, was born at Charleville, County of Limerick, in 1793, and was educated at Trinity College, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1825. He was called to the Bar the same year; in 1837 was appointed Registrar of the Admiralty Court, and in 1849, Regius Professor of Civil Law in Dublin University. Without attaining the first rank, he was favourably known as a writer. Coleridge had a high opinion of his poetical talents. He was a frequent contributor to the *University* and other magazines; perhaps his best known work is a translation of portions of *Faust*. He died 9th June 1867. ¹⁶ 40

Arbogast, an Irish ecclesiastic, was consecrated Bishop of Strasbourg, 646. "He came a hermit and a stranger into Alsace, and there built an oratory in a sacred grove, almost where Haguenau now stands, and in that place served God diligently in fasting and prayer. Yet he was not altogether idle, for he appeared abroad and diligently instructed the inhabitants in the knowledge and fear of God, and in the true invocation of the omnipotent power of his son Christ." He was appointed by Dagobert II. to the see of Strasbourg, which he governed five years. He died in 658, and was buried near the present site of Strasbourg Cathedral. ³³⁹

Archdall, Mervyn, Rev., antiquarian and genealogist, was born in Dublin, 22nd April 1723. His ancestors migrated from Great Britain in the reign of Elizabeth, and settled in the County of Fermanagh. He passed through the University with credit, and imbibed a taste for antiquities and literary research, and for collecting coins, medals, and seals. He finally resolved on collecting materials for a monastic history of Ireland. Acquaintance with Walter Harris, Charles Smith (author of the *County Histories*), and Thomas Prior, led him the more zealously to pursue the design. The living of Attanagh having been bestowed on him, he had leisure for these pursuits. After forty years' labour, however, he found publication *in extenso* beyond his means, and was obliged to cut down his *Monasticon Hibernicum* to one 4to volume, which appeared in 1786. Through the influence of the Right Hon. W. Conyngham, a society had been formed in 1781 for the publication of works on Ireland, and Archdall was one of the members. Vallancey's

Collectanea appeared under its auspices, but differences sprang up between Ledwich and Vallancey, and the society fell to pieces—one branch publishing the *Anthologia Hibernica* (1793-'4), under Ledwich's editorship. In 1789 Archdall brought out an edition of *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, enlarged from four to seven volumes. Many of Lodge's valuable notes had been left in cipher, and would have been lost but that Mrs. Archdall, a woman of remarkable ingenuity (a relation of Prior, the poet), discovered the key and deciphered them. In the index to *Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History* are to be found eighty-two references under the head of "Archdall, blunders of, noticed." He died 6th August 1791, aged 68. ⁸⁽³⁾ 16 119 233

Archdekin, Richard, Rev., or Mac-Gillacudy, a famous Jesuit, and controversial writer, was born in Kilkenny, 1619. At Louvain and Antwerp he filled successively the chairs of classical literature, moral philosophy, and theology, and acquired the reputation of an able divine. He died in Antwerp, 1690. He was the author of several books which enjoyed extensive popularity. His *Essay on Miracles* was said to be the first work printed in English and Irish conjointly. His *Theologica Tripartita Universa* reached its eleventh edition in 1700. ¹⁶ 339

Arthur, James, Rev., born in Limerick, a Dominican friar in the abbey of St. Stephen at Salamanca, Professor of Divinity, the author of a Commentary on Aquinas, and other works. He was deprived of his chair in 1642 for refusing to subscribe to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and withdrew to the convent of St. Dominick in Lisbon, where he died about 1670. ³³⁹

Arthur, Thomas, Dr., a Catholic physician, born in Munster in 1593. He studied on the Continent, and became the leading practitioner in Ireland. His fee-book, published in *The Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*, is an interesting and valuable document, containing a list of his patients (many of them eminent characters of the day), with particulars of their illnesses, and memoranda of the fees received in each case. Once we find him attending Archbishop Ussher, or, as he styles him, "Pseudo-Primas Ardmachanus," curing him of a severe disease, and receiving £51 for his services at Drogheda and Lambay Island. His usual fees appear to have been 10s. and 20s. Dr. Arthur lived on through the siege of Limerick in 1651, and records many liberal honorariums from Parliamentary officers. The date of his death does not

appear to be known. After his time, many of the well-known Irish physicians were Catholics, medicine being the only profession left open to members of that church. 10(1867) 85

Ashe, Andrew, a celebrated flautist, was born in Lisburn about 1758. He was sent to school at Woolwich, where he learned the first principles of music. On account of reverses of fortune, his parents were about removing him, when Count Bentick adopted the lad, took him to the Continent, and secured for him a musical education. He devoted himself to the flute, and soon rose to be principal player in Brussels, Dublin, and London, successively—being one of the first to use the additional keys. After engagements in the Italian opera, in 1810 he became director of the Bath concerts. He spent the last years of his life in retirement in Dublin, and died in 1838. His wife and daughter were celebrated pianists. 35 250

Ashe, St. George, D.D., was born in the County of Roscommon in 1658. He was educated at Trinity College, where he became a Fellow, and Professor of Mathematics; he afterwards acted as secretary and chaplain to the British Embassy at Vienna. Returning to Ireland in 1692, he was made Provost of Trinity College. He was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1695, and promoted to the see of Clogher in 1697, and to that of Derry in 1717. He occasionally contributed to the proceedings of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. He died in Dublin, 27th February 1718, and was buried in Christ Church. He bequeathed his mathematical library to the College. 118

Ashford, William, a distinguished landscape painter, and first President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, was born in Birmingham, 1746, and settled in Ireland, 1764. He resided in College-green. "His works were many, and were justly appreciated. His early pictures were somewhat in the manner of Claude." 145 He died at Sandymount-park, 17th April 1824, and was interred in Donnybrook old churchyard. 145 233

Atharne, a reputed poet and courtier of the 1st century, who resided at Beinn Edair (Howth). He made an expedition round Ireland, demanding exorbitant "gifts" for the recital of his lays—King Eochaidh is said to have given an eye to satisfy him! On the way, he was attacked at Ath-Cliath (Dublin) by his late hosts, to recover some of their "presents." In the engagement that ensued, Conall Cearnach fought on his side. On one occasion Atharne fought and killed Mesgedra, whose wife Buana died

soon after of fright at the sight of her husband's head. This was at the ford of Clane. Atharne buried them near by, preserving their brains in a lime ball—the same with which Conor MacNessa was afterwards killed. 194 339

Averell, Adam, Rev., a distinguished Primitive Wesleyan Methodist minister, was born at Mullan, County of Tyrone, 7th May 1754. His father was a landed proprietor. He early studied for the ministry of the Established Church, was appointed to a curacy, and then married. Becoming acquainted with Wesley, he resigned his preferment, so as to be free to extend his religious ministrations wherever he felt called. About 1797, after having being married about seven years, his wife separated from him, apparently from religious incompatibility. He made her an ample allowance, relinquished the personal care of his property, and unreservedly devoted himself to preaching in different parts of the country. His journal, which proves him to have been a man of exceeding earnestness and great piety, is full of interesting particulars concerning the condition of Ireland in his day. He was a profound believer in special providences. For nearly thirty years he was president of the Primitive Wesleyan Conference. Mr. Averell died at Mount Salem, near Clones, 16th January 1847, at the advanced age of 92. 17

Baillie, William, Captain, an amateur engraver of some note, was born in Ireland in 1736. He passed the early part of his life in the army, from which he retired with the rank of Captain of Cavalry. Thenceforward he devoted himself to the arts, and was for many years considered one of the most enlightened connoisseurs of his time. His best productions are those executed in the style of Rembrandt. *Bryan's Dictionary* gives a list of his principal plates. 277

Baldwin, Richard, D.D., was appointed Provost of Trinity College in 1717. Little is known concerning his early life, further than that he obtained a Scholarship at the College in 1686, and a Fellowship seven years later. For forty-one years he governed the institution, and upon his decease (aged 92, on 30th September 1758) he bequeathed to it his fortune—upwards of £80,000. A fine marble monument was erected to his memory in the Examination Hall. The will was disputed by his English relatives, but was decided in favour of the College, in 1820, after sixty-two years' litigation. 151 166 332

Balfe, Michael William, a musician

and a composer, born at 10, Pitt-street, Dublin, 15th May 1808, was one of the first Irishmen of modern times whose talent as a composer has been widely acknowledged, and whose works have been performed throughout the Continent. When he was seven years of age, the master of a military band at Wexford, where his father was then residing, was attracted by his aptitude, and gave him lessons on the violin. After six months' tuition, Balfe wrote a polacca for his instructor's band. Receiving further tuition under O'Rourke in Dublin, he appeared as a violinist in a concert at the Exchange, in May 1816, and became a small celebrity as a composer, singer, and violinist. At sixteen his father died, and he removed to London, supporting himself by performing in the orchestra at Drury-lane, and continuing his musical studies. In 1825 a Russian Count, Mezzara, was so charmed with his talents and touched by his likeness to a deceased son, that he took Balfe to Italy at his own expense, to continue his studies. This lasted about a year, at the expiration of which he was thrown on his own resources. In 1828 he appeared as "Balfi," in Paris, in the *Barbiere di Siviglia*, and did himself much credit by some compositions. For the next seven years he continued his career in Italy—composing *I Rivali* and other operas, singing with Malibran at the Scala in Milan, and falling in love with, and marrying a German singer, Mdle. Rosen. In the Spring of 1835, returning to London, he was soon established as a popular composer. "The Light of Other Days," from his *Maid of Artois*, was at one time among the most favourite songs in the language. His success may now be said to have been complete, and he delighted the public by the constant production of new works. In 1843, his best known opera, *The Bohemian Girl*, since arranged for performance in almost every European language, was brought out at Drury-lane. From 1845 to 1852 he occupied the post of conductor in Her Majesty's Theatre, London. In this last year he visited St. Petersburg, where he was feted, and made large sums of money. He then travelled to other parts of the Continent, and in 1856 returned to England and introduced his daughter as a singer at the Royal Italian Opera in London. Balfe wrote altogether about thirty operas. Perhaps *Il Talismano* is the best. The latter part of his life was spent at Rowney Abbey, Herts. There he died of congestion of the lungs, on the 20th October 1870, aged 62. He possessed "in a high degree the qualifications that make a natural musician, viz.,

quickness of ear, readiness of memory, executive faculty, almost unlimited and ceaseless fluency of invention, with a felicitous power of producing striking melodies;" but there was "a want of conscientiousness, which made him contented with the first idea that presented itself, regardless of dramatic truth, and considerate of momentary effect rather than artistic excellence." ²⁵⁰ Balfe's second daughter, Victoria, after a short artistic career, married Sir John Crampton, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, and after procuring a divorce from him, the Duke de Frias, a Spanish nobleman. ^{18 250}

Ball, Robert, LL.D., a naturalist, was born at Cove, now Queenstown, County of Cork, 1st April 1802. He early showed a predilection for natural history. On attaining his majority he took an active part in the public affairs of Youghal, where he then resided. He applied himself to medicine with the intention of adopting it as his profession, but was induced to relinquish it and enter the civil service in Dublin, where he held situations in various government departments until 1854, when he retired on a pension. Meanwhile he prosecuted his scientific investigations, and acquired a high reputation as a naturalist. From 1837 he occupied the post of Secretary to the Zoological Society, and soon afterwards became Treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1840 he was appointed director of the museum of Trinity College, to which he presented his valuable private collection. Dr. Ball filled honourable positions in most of the scientific societies of Dublin, besides receiving many honorary degrees, both home and foreign. His degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him, *honoris causâ*, by the University in 1850. Dr. Ball was a man greatly esteemed and beloved. He died rather suddenly, 30th March 1857, aged 54. ^{39 151}

Banim, John, a distinguished novelist and poet, was born in Kilkenny, 3rd April 1798—the second son of Michael Banim, a small shopkeeper. The lad was of a wondrously sensitive and loving disposition. After attending successively two dames' schools, he was, in his fifth year, sent to Mr. Buchanan's English school in Kilkenny, and in his tenth year to the Rev. Mr. Magrath, who kept what was then considered the best Catholic school in Ireland. He commenced writing at six years of age, when he composed a fairy tale; and at ten he wrote a romance and some poems! An introduction to Moore further stimulated his literary ambition. In 1811 he was placed at Kilkenny College, where he developed such

a taste for art that he determined to pursue it as a profession. After leaving the College he continued his studies at the schools of the Royal Dublin Society in Dublin, for upwards of two years. When but eighteen he returned to Kilkenny, and commenced life as an artist: an engagement of marriage with one of his lady pupils, unhappily broken off, resulted in her death, and the temporary blighting of his prospects. In 1820, he settled in Dublin, and for a time earned a precarious livelihood by occasional literary work. In 1821 appeared his first poem, *The Celt's Paradise*. This gained him the acquaintance of literary men; and with Shiel's countenance he brought out *The Jest*, and *Damon and Pythias* at Covent Garden Theatre, London. We next find him back in Kilkenny, composing, in conjunction with his elder brother Michael, that series of tales upon which their fame mainly rests—*The Tales by the O'Hara Family*. He shortly after married a Miss Ruth, and removed to London, where he encountered the usual difficulties of a young literary man in that great city. His first residence was 7, Amelia-place, Brompton, the house in which Curran died. In April 1825 appeared the first series of the O'Hara tales. They were immediately successful, and *The Boyne Water* and other works followed in rapid succession. He befriended Gerald Griffin in his trials and difficulties, became the intimate friend of John Sterling, and for a time appeared likely to attain a permanent position as a writer. More than one visit was made to Ireland for the purpose of conscientiously examining the localities referred to in his historical tales. In 1829 his prosperity was sadly dimmed by the death of a child, and his own and his wife's illness. Subscriptions, set on foot by the Press, enabled him to visit the Continent for a change. In 1835 he returned home a complete wreck. On his passage through Dublin, a benefit was accorded him at the Theatre Royal, whilst at Kilkenny he was received with almost regal honours. He settled in a small cottage outside the town, feelingly referred to in his works as "Windgap Cottage," where his quiet life was often enlivened by visits from Gerald Griffin and other friends. Walking was impossible to him, and he spent his time chiefly in a bath-chair in his little garden, or out driving in the vicinity of his residence. In 1837, through the kindness of the Earl of Carlisle, he received a pension of £150 per annum from the Civil List, with £40 for the education of his daughter, but his health never rallied, and the composi-

tion of the last joint work of the brothers, one of the *Tales*, is believed to have hastened his death, which occurred at Windgap Cottage, 1st August 1842. He was buried in St. John's graveyard, Kilkenny, aged 44. 19

Banim, Michael, brother of John, and the "Abel O'Hara" of the *Tales by the O'Hara Family*, was born in Kilkenny, in August 1796. He was not, as was his brother, a literary man by profession, but always had an occupation distinct from that of authorship. John Banim had laid aside the painter's palette soon after he had taken up his residence in London, whilst Michael continued to reside in their native Kilkenny, the writings of each being transmitted to the other for correction. In 1825 Michael's first work, *Crohoore*, was written. Amongst his other contributions to the *Tales* were *The Mayor of Windgap*, *Father Connell*, and *The Croppy*; and a study of much literary interest is to be found in comparing the style and spirit of these productions with those of the younger brother—such as *John Doe*, *The Nowlans*, and *The Boyne Water*. After John's death Michael wrote *Clough Fionn*, which appeared in *The Dublin University Magazine* in 1852, and *The Town of the Cascades*, published in 1864. He has himself stated the object with which *The Tales by the O'Hara Family* were written to have been, "To insinuate through fiction the causes of Irish discontent, and to insinuate also, that if crime were consequent on discontent it was no great wonder; the conclusion to be arrived at by the reader, not by insisting on it on the part of the author, but from sympathy with the criminals." For many years before his death, Michael Banim filled the office of Postmaster in his native city, of which he had been at one time elected Mayor. He died 30th August 1874, aged 78. Fortunately, the Royal Literary Fund came to the aid of narrow means before his death, and after his decease a pension to his widow was placed upon the Civil List by Mr. Disraeli. The following critique upon the writings of the Banims appeared in the *Daily News* a few days after Michael's death:—"The brothers Banim have always enjoyed a certain celebrity, a sort of *succes d'estime*, in Ireland, where the desire to have some great national novelist has very naturally made people eager to supply deficiencies, and gentle to criticise faults in Irishmen of talent who endeavour to win the title. We do not mean to disparage or to speak in patronising tone of the Banims. They had really some of the greater gifts of the

storyteller. Many very powerful dramatic situations, and many vigorous, original, and thoroughly lifelike sketches of character are to be found in their stories. But they failed to force their way finally across the barrier which shut in provincialism of any kind, unless where the impulse of genius carries an author fairly over it. . . . *Tales by the O'Hara Family* aimed distinctly at a national reputation, and they seemed at one time not to miss the mark by a great deal. . . . The early repute of the Banim brothers was a good deal owing to a kind of impression engendered by the marvellous success of Sir Walter Scott. Because Scott's novels succeeded in bringing Scottish history, legends, life and manners into public notice and into fashion, it seemed to be supposed that other parts of the Empire had a right to expect the same result if attention were likewise directed to them. The feeling prevailed in England just as much as elsewhere. People reminded each other of what delight they had had when Scott illustrated for them his country's life and history—'Why should not some one do the same for Ireland?' Of course there was not the slightest reason why some one should not do this, provided only that some one had the genius." ²³³

Barber, Mary, one of Dean Swift's female coterie, was born in Dublin about 1712. She married a woollen-draper, and appears to have been an estimable character. She published a small volume of poems under the patronage of the Dean and Lord Orrery. Mrs. Barber died in 1757. There are numerous references to her in Swift's *Life*. When she went to London to have her poems published, an anonymous letter to Queen Caroline in her favour drew or led Swift into a serious scrape, as it was generally imputed to him. It is probable that it was really indited by Mrs. Barber herself, if not by some friend. The Dean eventually forgave the annoyance, and on more than one occasion presented her with the copyright of some of his short pieces. ^{42 321}

Barker, Francis, M.D., a distinguished chemist and physician, was born in Waterford the latter part of the 18th century. He obtained his degree from the University of Dublin in 1793, and completed his medical education in Edinburgh, where he became intimate with Sir Walter Scott. Previous to the discovery of the voltaic battery, he suggested the identity of the nervous fluid with dynamical electricity. Returning to his native city, he practised for five years, and took part in the establishment of

what has been said to be the first Irish fever hospital. Afterwards in Dublin, as a chemical lecturer, he became deservedly popular, and started the first medical journal in Ireland. In 1821, in conjunction with Dr. Cheyne, he published a treatise on *Epidemic Fevers in Ireland*, in two volumes; and in 1826 he edited the *Dublin Pharmacopœia*. Until 1852 he continued Secretary of the Irish Board of Health. Judging by the omission of his name in *Thom's Directory* for 1860, he probably died the previous year. ^{39 151 323*}

Barker, Robert, was born at Kells in 1739. He was the inventor and patentee of the now well known exhibitions called panoramas, first brought out by him in Edinburgh in 1788. He died 8th April 1806, and was buried at Lambeth. His son married a daughter of Admiral Bligh, and was, with his wife, living near Bath in 1851. ^{146 254(1) 277}

Barnewall, John, Lord Trimleston. His ancestors came over originally with Henry II. and received large grants of land in the County of Cork. On the first favourable opportunity the old proprietors, the O'Sullivans, rose and murdered the whole family save one young man, who was absent studying law in England. He ultimately returned and settled at Drimnagh, near Dublin. The subject of our sketch rose to high office in Ireland under Henry VIII. and received grants of land near Dunleer. In 1536, with Lord-Treasurer Brabazon, he made an incursion into O'faly, and drove back the O'Connor, who was then ravaging the Anglo-Irish settlements. The next year, commissioned by the Privy Council, he treated successfully with the O'Neill. He died 25th July, 1538. He was four times married. ²¹⁶

Barnewall, Nicholas, Viscount Kingsland, was born 15th April 1668. The family had been ennobled by King Charles I., 12th September 1645, for loyalty to his cause. Before Nicholas was of age he married a daughter of George, Count Hamilton, by his wife Frances Jennings, afterwards married to the Earl of Tyrconnel. In 1688 he entered King James's Irish army as captain in the Earl of Limerick's Dragoons. After the defeat of the Boyne he was moved to Limerick; and being in that city at the time of its surrender, was included in the articles and secured his estates. In the first Irish Parliament of William III. he took the oath of allegiance, but upon declining to subscribe the declaration according to the English Act, as contrary to his conscience, he was obliged to withdraw with the other

Catholic lords. In February 1703, he joined with many Irish Catholics in an unavailing petition against the infraction of the Treaty of Limerick. He died 14th June 1725, and was buried at Lusk. ²¹⁶

Baron, Bonaventure, a Franciscan writer, nephew to Luke Wadding, was born in Clonmel early in the 17th century. He lived for sixty years in Rome, where he died, old and blind, on 18th March 1696. He was buried at St. Isidore's College, in which he had been for some time Prelector of Divinity. Baron was noted for the purity of his Latin style. Ware enumerates fourteen books written by him in that language. ³³⁹

Barre, Isaac, the son of a Huguenot refugee, was born in Dublin in the first half of the 18th century. Educated at Trinity College, he took his degree in 1745; he entered the army, and rose to high rank, being Adjutant-General under Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. Afterwards, in Parliament, he distinguished himself by his opposition to the American Stamp Act. In 1776, he was made Vice-Treasurer of Ireland and Privy Councillor, and subsequently held other offices of trust under Government. He died in 1802. ^{151 166}

Barrett, Eaton Stannard, a writer of considerable merit, was born in Cork towards the end of the 18th century. Although he entered the Middle Temple, he does not appear to have followed the law, but rather to have embraced literature. He was a man of great private worth and attractive manners. Besides *Lines on Woman*, his best known work is *The Heroine*, a mock romance of wonderful liveliness and humour. He died in Glamorganshire, of decline, 20th March 1820. Several communications regarding his writings will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st and 2nd Series. His brother, Richard Barrett, editor of *The Dublin Pilot*, was a fellow-prisoner of O'Connell's, and died at Dalkey about 1855. ^{16 39 254}

Barrett, George, an eminent landscape painter, born in Dublin in 1730. He was one of the originators and first members of the Royal Academy, and was in the latter part of his life, appointed master painter to Chelsea Hospital, through the influence of his friend Edmund Burke. He died at Paddington in 1784. "He was a chaste and faithful delineator of English landscape, which he viewed with the eye of an artist, and selected with the feeling of a man of taste. His colouring is excellent, and there is a freshness and dewy brightness in his verdure, which is only to be met with in English scenery, and which he has perfectly represented." ²⁷⁷

Barrett, John, D.D., son of a clergyman at Ballyroan. When but six years of age his father died, and his mother removed to Dublin. He entered Trinity College as a pensioner in 1767, obtained a scholarship in 1773, a fellowship in 1778, and was elected Vice-Provost in 1807. He was Professor of Oriental Languages. For the last fifty years of his life, he scarcely ever left the College—occupying a garret in the Library Square, allowing himself little light and no fire, but stealing down to the College kitchen to warm himself, where his presence was not acceptable to the servants, on account of his ragged and miserable appearance. He was of low stature, with a huge head and small feet, so that he looked like an equilateral triangle standing on its vertex. His habits were such as would perhaps effectually exclude him from decent society in the present day. "He spent his life in almost solitary seclusion, devoted to the two passions that absorbed him—reading, and the most penurious hoarding of money—the latter habit being probably induced by the extreme poverty of his early life; yet, with all this, he was a man of the strictest integrity, and was never known to commit a dishonourable action. With strong feelings, he indulged in cursing and swearing as a thoughtless habit; he was ever ready to do kind actions, provided he was not called on to give money, and though ignorant of everything that pertained to the most ordinary affairs of life, his mind was a perfect storehouse of strange knowledge, and his memory so tenacious that he could remember almost everything he had seen, or read." ³⁹ His most important literary achievement was the discovery of an old palimpsest MS. of fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew. Many stories are told of his uncouth ways and absence of mind concerning ordinary matters—of his being found absorbed in thought, attentively regarding an egg in his hand while his watch was boiling in the saucepan; of his wonder at finding that mutton was made from sheep; of the two holes in his door, a large one to let in his big cat, and a small one to let in his little cat; of his surprise at seeing a crow in the College Park, and his discovery, after some study among the classics, that it was "a corvus, by Jove." His principal works were concerning the Zodiac, an essay on the life of Swift, and comments on St. Matthew. In the first of these, he propounded the wildest and most fanciful theories. He died on 15th November 1821, leaving most of his property for charitable purposes. ¹⁶

^{39 116 (18) 233}

Barrett, John, R.N., a distinguished naval officer, born at Drogheda, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1793, and afterwards to that of Post-Captain. He saw much service; and in 1810, returning in the *Minotaur*, 74, in charge of a convoy of one hundred sail from the Baltic, he perished with 490 out of a crew of 600, in consequence of the ignorance of the pilot. After the vessel struck, he said to an officer who evinced some undue eagerness to save himself: "Sir, true courage is better shown by coolness and composure; we all owe nature a debt, let us pay it like men of honour."^{349 146}

Barrington, Sir Jonah, was born 1760 or '67, the fourth of sixteen children of John Barrington of Knapton, near Abbeyleix, Queen's County. His pleasing presence, lively conversation, talents, and pushing activity, contributed largely to his advance in public life. He was called to the Bar, 1788, and two years afterwards, as Member for Tuam, he entered Parliament, where, he says, "I directed my earliest effort against Grattan and Curran, and on the first day of my rising, exhibited a specimen of what I may now call true arrogance." He was rewarded by Government for his arrogance, in 1793, by a sinecure in the Custom-house, worth £1,000 a-year, and a silk gown. He lost his seat in 1798; but sat for Banagher in 1799. He boldly voted against the Union, though it deprived him of his sinecure and stopped his further advancement. Nevertheless, most inconsistently, he acted as government procurer for bribing at least one member to vote for it. In 1803 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament, although Grattan, Curran, Ponsonby, and Plunket voted for him. The Government now thought he was worth buying again, and accordingly made him judge in the Admiralty Court, and knighted him. In 1809 he published, in five parts, the first volume of the *Historic Memoirs of Ireland*. It is thought that he was induced to delay the second volume—the Government shrinking from the exposure of their conduct in carrying the Union, and it was understood that to purchase his silence he was permitted to reside in France from about 1815, and act as judge by deputy. This foreign residence was, indeed, necessitated by embarrassments arising from his extravagant mode of living, and the dishonourable stratagems he often resorted to in business transactions. In 1827, he published two volumes of *Personal Sketches of his own Time*. In 1830, by an address from both Houses of Parliament, he was

removed from the Bench, in consequence of well-proven misappropriation of public moneys. In 1833 appeared the third volume of *Personal Sketches*, and in the same year the delayed volume of his *Historic Memoirs*. This book was subsequently reproduced in a cheaper form as *The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*. His works are interesting, racy, and valuable—although his statements of fact cannot always be depended on—containing much of personal incident, related in a fascinating style. He died at Versailles, 8th April 1834. ^{22 254(1)}

Barry, Sir David, an eminent physician and physiologist, remarkable for his classical and mathematical acquirements. He was born in Roscommon, 12th March 1780; he completed his medical education at home, and entered the army as an Assistant-Surgeon. Having distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, he settled at Oporto as surgeon to the Portuguese forces. There he married Miss Whately, sister of the future Archbishop. Returning to England in 1820, he perfected himself by further study, and in 1826 published his researches relative to the absorption of poison, and the means of counteracting it by the application of cupping-glasses. He was employed by Government in several medical inquiries, both at home and abroad, and was one of the commissioners in the investigations that led to the Factory Acts. His work on hydrophobia and venomous bites is declared in Allibone "to be very important, and to display great ability." He died in London, of aneurism, 5th November 1835, aged 55. ^{16 42 146}

Barry, James, a distinguished artist, was born in Cork, 11th October 1741. His father was captain of a coaster, and desired that his son should follow his calling; the lad consequently spent part of his youth at sea, displaying greater zeal in chalking sketches on the bulwarks than in learning to be a sailor. The love of art was a passion with him. On shore he worked incessantly—sitting up whole nights drawing and transcribing pictures from books, while his fancy was fed by the legends of saints and martyrs related to him by his Catholic mother—whose religion he embraced in preference to that of his Protestant father. In 1763, at the age of twenty-two, he made his way to Dublin, taking with him a number of historical paintings—amongst the rest, "Æneas escaping from Troy," a "Dead Christ," "Suzanna and Elders," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," "Abraham's Sacrifice," and "Saint Patrick baptizing the King of Cashel." This last found a place in the exhibition of

the Society of Arts at Shaw's-court, on the south side of Dame-street. It attracted great attention, and the artist was eagerly inquired for. "It is my picture," exclaimed young Barry, coming forward in his rough country clothes. "Yours?" "Yes, and I can paint a better." This painting was subsequently purchased for the House of Commons, Dublin, but was destroyed in the fire that occurred some years afterwards. The wonderful genius of these paintings attracted the attention of Edmund Burke, then in Dublin. He took Barry to England after he had been a few months in Dublin, and then sent him to Rome at his own expense. Barry writes to a friend at this period, "My hopes are grounded in a most unwearied, intense application; I every day centre more and more upon my art; I give myself wholly to it, and, except honour and conscience, am determined to renounce everything else." His temper was, however, irritable and imperious—a constant source of annoyance to himself and others. Both at Paris and Rome he became involved in art squabbles. Well would it have been for him if he had taken Burke's advice: "Believe me, my dear Barry, that the arms with which the ill dispositions of the world are to be combated, and the qualities by which it is to be reconciled to us, and we reconciled to it, are moderation, gentleness, and a little indulgence to others, and a great deal of distrust of ourselves, which are not qualities of a mean spirit, as some may probably think them, but virtues of a great and noble kind." While abroad he does not appear to have painted much, but rather to have spent his time in studying the great masterpieces. He drew from the antique by means of a patent delineator, not aiming to make academic drawings, but a sort of diagrams, to which he might at all times refer as a guide and authority. He appears to have been deficient in colouring. On his election as member of the Clementine Academy at Bologna, he presented to that institution his picture of "Philoctetes in the Isle of Lemnos." After five years' residence in Rome, he returned to England, burning to distinguish himself, and set to work at two pictures—"Venus rising from the Waves," and "Jupiter and Juno," which, like most of his paintings, were of a colossal size. The first proved worthy of his great reputation. He would in no degree adapt himself to the taste of the public, and his whole life was a struggle, through suffering and poverty, to uphold principles of art which he believed to be correct, quite careless of monetary success. His income was never

more than £60 or £70 a-year, and he was often assisted by Burke, although at times Barry's petulance, arrogance, and pride suspended all personal intercourse between them. He joined Reynolds and other artists in offering to decorate St. Paul's cathedral with religious paintings gratuitously—an offer which, unfortunately, was not accepted. In 1775 he refuted continental strictures on British genius in his *Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England*. For seven years—during which he supported himself by the occasional sale of drawings made chiefly in the evenings—he occupied himself in adorning gratuitously the walls of the Institution for the Encouragement of Arts, at the Adelphi, London, with six colossal paintings, and his most indisputable title to fame may rest on one of these—"The Victors at Olympia." When Canova was in London, he declared that had he known of the existence of such a work, he would have made the voyage to England solely for the purpose of seeing it. As the powers of his mind declined, his natural irritability increased. He became involved in disputes with the Royal Academy, which ended in his expulsion, in March 1799, from the Professorship of Painting, a post he had held since 1782. Subsequently the sum of £1,000 was subscribed, and an annuity was purchased, which, however, he did not live to enjoy. On the evening of 6th February 1806, he was seized with an attack of pleuritic fever, and died on the 22nd, aged 64. Sir Robert Peel generously advanced £200 for his funeral, and after the body had lain in state for a few days at the Adelphi, amid his great masterpieces, it was interred in St. Paul's, near to his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds. Barry was a staunch imperialist. The Act of Union especially excited his enthusiasm; and he wrote to Pitt suggesting an allegorical painting in honour of what he styled a "glorious achievement, and the hero by whom it was achieved. Surely there never was, nor could be a holy union more pregnant with felicity and blessings of every kind, and made up of more naturally cordial and coalescing materials, than that which you have thus happily effected." "The most prominent feature in Barry's character was his love for art, and for the acquisition of all knowledge connected with it." ²⁴ His language was coarse and unpolished, and his person slovenly. "Strangers would stare when they saw him in company, as if a beggar had been picked up and brought in. Yet his appearance was forgot the moment he began to discourse on any sub-

ject."²⁴ An ardent Catholic, he formed one of the brilliant circle that gathered around Johnson and Burke. The former remarked of one of his paintings, "Whatever the hand may have done, the mind has done its part. There is a grasp of mind there which you will find nowhere else." Instances are given in H. Crabbe Robinson's Diary of his being subject at times to strong mental delusions. He published several works, all now collected in one series, and appended to his Life. Some notes on his portraits will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. There is an interesting likeness in *Walker's Magazine* for 1806. ²⁴ 196 254 296 338

Barry, John, Commodore, was born near Tacumshin, County of Wexford, in 1745. He went to sea at fourteen; the colony of Pennsylvania became his adopted country, and when twenty-five he had risen to be the commander of the *Black Prince*, one of the finest traders between Philadelphia and London. Early in the War of Independence, he was given a naval command by Congress, and was one of the first to fly the United States flag at sea. In 1777, he was publicly thanked by Washington for his naval services. It is stated that Lord Howe vainly endeavoured to tempt him from his allegiance by the offer of the command of a British ship-of-the-line. In 1778 and '79, he commanded the *Relief*, and was accorded the rank of Commodore. In 1781, he carried the United States' agent to France in his new vessel, the *Alliance*, and on his way back captured two British cruisers—the *Atalanta* and *Trespasa*, in an engagement in which he was badly wounded. Later on the same year, he had the honour of conveying Lafayette and Count Noailles to France. From the conclusion of the war until his death, he was constantly occupied in superintending the progress of the United States navy; indeed he has been called by some naval writers the father of the American navy. He died in September 1803, and was buried in Philadelphia. ^{192*}

Barry, Spranger, a distinguished actor, born in Skinner-row, Dublin, 20th November 1719. His father was a silversmith, and young Barry followed that business until he went on the stage at Smock-alley, about 1744. His success was decided; and in London he for a time divided the public favour with Garrick. In 1757 he built Crow-street theatre, and ruined himself; but afterwards, returning to London, he repaired his fortunes, and stood high with the public until his death in 1777, when he found a tomb in

Westminster Abbey. He was remarkable for habits of magnificence and profuse hospitality, and for mean cleverness in putting off creditors. He is described as of a noble, commanding person; his actions were graceful; his features were regular, expressive, and rather handsome; his countenance was open, placid, and benevolent, but mobile, and easily wrought to expressions of haughtiness and contempt. Dibdin describes him as "an actor of most extraordinary merit, which was confined, however, to tragedy and serious parts in comedy. In some respects it is questionable whether he did not excel every actor on the stage. These were in scenes and situations full of tender woe and domestic softness, in which his voice, which was mellifluous to wonder, lent astonishing assistance . . . but certainly, beyond these requisites, Barry's acting did not extend in any eminent degree." ³ Leigh Hunt says: "Barry was one of the old artificial school, who made his way more by person than by genius." ³ ⁴² ¹²⁷ ³³⁸⁽¹⁷⁷⁵⁾

Barter, Richard, M.D., a distinguished hydropathic physician, was born at Cooldaniel, County of Cork, in 1802. He entered on the duties of his profession as a dispensary physician at Inniscarra, where he was elected Honorary Secretary of the County of Cork Agricultural Society, and contributed materially to improve the husbandry of the south of Ireland. About the year 1842, Cork was visited by Captain Claridge, an advocate of hydrophathy. Dr. Barter had been for some time inclining towards the new system, he now advocated it, and despite the opposition of his professional brethren, devoted his talents and energy to its practice. He opened the now celebrated water-cure establishment at Blarney. It was mainly through his exertions that Turkish baths were introduced into the United Kingdom. He died at Blarney, 3rd October 1870. ²⁵

Bathe, William, born in Dublin about 1564. He became a Catholic, and in 1596 went to Flanders, where he entered the Society of Jesus. Travelling in Italy and Spain, he was ultimately appointed Director of the Irish College in Salamanca. He wrote some treatises on music, and others on the study of Latin, the *Mysteries of the Faith*, etc. He died in Madrid, 17th June 1614. ²⁵⁰

Beaufort, Daniel Augustus, Rev., LL.D., son of a French Protestant refugee, was born at Barnet, 1st October 1739. As curate to his father, and afterwards as rector of Collon, County of Louth (to which living he was presented by his

friend the Right Hon. John Foster), he distinguished himself in the foundation of Sunday schools, and in the preparation of elementary educational works. He is most worthy of note, however, on account of his *Map and Memoir of Ireland*—the latter published at considerable expense, under the encouragement of the Marquis of Buckingham, when Lord-Lieutenant. Lowndes describes his *Memoir*, as “An exceedingly valuable work, containing a succinct account of the civil and ecclesiastical state of Ireland, and an index of all the places which appear on the author’s map.”¹⁶ He was one of the founders of the Royal Irish Academy. He died May 1831, aged 91.^{16 39}

Beaufort, Sir Francis, K. C. B., Admiral, son of the preceding, was born at Navan in 1774. He entered the navy in 1787, and soon rose by his bravery and talent in the services on which he was engaged under Lord Howe and others, and was appointed Lieutenant in 1796. He greatly distinguished himself while Lieutenant of the *Phaeton* in 1800, by cutting out a Spanish vessel, the *San Josef*, from under the guns of a battery near Malaga. For this service he received a commander’s commission. Disabled by wounds, and forced to remain at home from November 1803 to June 1804, he devoted his time, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Richard L. Edgeworth, to the construction of a telegraph from Dublin to Galway. Gazetted anew, and after seeing more service in South America, off Spain, and in the Levant, he was paid off in 1812. Having given much attention to coast surveys, he received the appointment of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and in 1846 attained the rank of Admiral. His second wife was a daughter, by a third marriage, of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edgeworth; he was consequently uncle and brother-in-law to Maria Edgeworth. He died at Brighton, 16th December 1857.^{7 253}

Bedell, William, Bishop of Kilmore, was born December 1571, at Black Notley in Essex, of an ancient and respectable family. Educated at Cambridge, he early showed a predilection for the ministry, and entered holy orders. He resided for eight years in Venice as chaplain to the English ambassador, Sir Henry Wotton. There he formed intimacies with Father Paulo and other scholars, with whom he examined and compared the Greek Testament; he also studied Hebrew with the chief of the Jewish synagogue. In common with other Englishmen, he at this time entertained expectations of converting the Venetians to Protestantism. On his return to

England, he established himself at Bury St. Edmunds, and married the widow of the Recorder of that town. He had by her four children, two of whom died young. In 1615 he was presented with the rectory of Horningshearth, where he resided twelve years. The Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, becoming vacant in 1627, the Fellows, acting under the advice of Archbishop Usher, unanimously invited him to accept the post. After much consideration, he gave up his “competent living of above £100 a-year, in a good air and seat, with a very convenient house, near to my friends, a little parish, not exceeding the compass of my weak voice.” Once installed, he set to work vigorously and conscientiously to discharge the duties of his office. In 1629 he was consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, when he found a deplorable state of things in the diocese. “He observed with much regret that the English had all along neglected the Irish, as a nation not only conquered but undisciplinable, and that the clergy had scarce considered them as part of their charge, but had left them wholly in the hands of their own priests, without taking any other care of them, but the making them pay their tithes.” As a prime means of gaining the hearts of the people, he studied Irish, and secured the services of competent persons to translate the whole Bible into that language. He, himself, revised the whole, comparing it with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, so as to correct the errors in the English. He had preparations made for printing the work at his own house—indeed he had already translated into Irish, and printed and circulated some sermons and homilies, and a catechism in English and Irish, when the War of 1641-52 broke out. The respect he evinced for Catholics in his writings and discussions, now bore ample fruit in the regard with which he and the numerous fugitives who crowded his mansion and out-offices were treated by the Catholic leaders. He was joined by the Bishop of Elphin, and the free exercise of their religion and services was permitted to them, the elements for the Communion being even specially supplied. It is to be noted that while his memoirs speak feelingly of the personal sufferings and outrages which the English settlers had to endure in being driven off their plantations, there is nothing in his writings about the massacre so dwelt upon by historians. There is something affecting in the account of his now preaching to his flock from the words: “But thou, O Lord, art a shield for me, my glory, and the lifter up of my head. I laid

me down and slept; I awaked, for the Lord sustained me. I will not be afraid of ten thousands of people, that have set themselves against me, round about." He drew up for the insurgents their *Remonstrance and Statement of Grievances* for presentation to the Lords Justices. After about two months his sufferings increased. He and his sons, with others, were removed on 18th December to Loughoughter castle, a little tower in the midst of a lake, and his own house and library were spoiled by the insurgents. His biographer thus quaintly writes of the dispersion of his library: "And thus what enemies left friends took away . . . the Bishop's books went every way but the right; and certain of his sermons were preached in Dublin, and heard there by some of Bishop Bedell's near relations, that had formerly heard them from his own mouth." A month afterwards the family was permitted to retire to the house of a friend near by. But the aged Bishop never recovered from his hardships, which broke down a constitution already weakened by age, and he died of typhus, 7th February 1642, keeping up his hopeful, loving spirit to the end. His last words were: "Be of good cheer, be of good cheer; whether we live or die we are the Lord's." Unusual honours were paid to his remains by the Irish commanders. A large military force attended his funeral, and fired a volley over his grave, crying, according to some accounts, "Requiescat in pace, ultimus Anglorum," while Father Farrelly, a Catholic priest, was heard to exclaim: "O sit anima mea cum Bedello!" His writings exhibit him as a man of extraordinary sweetness and innocence of disposition and depth of character, far in advance of his time in many respects. Not considering the revenue of the Church as his own, and to prevent danger of scandal, he was careful to give to his two sons, who were clergymen, but small preferments of £80 and £60 a-piece. His appearance is thus described: "He was a tall and graceful person; there was something in his looks and carriage that discovered what was within, and created a veneration for him. He had an unaffected gravity in his deportment, and decent simplicity in his dress and apparel." ²⁶ Having an objection, both on grounds of decency and health, to interments in churches, he was, at his own desire, buried in a corner of the churchyard of Kilmore, beside his son, and his wife, whose death in 1638 had been a terrible grief to him. His grave is still to be seen, shaded by a sycamore, said to have been planted by his own hands. The new cathedral church

of Kilmore, consecrated in 1860, was, according to the inscription thereon, erected to his memory. ^{26 27 93}

Bell, Robert, a prolific writer, was born in Cork in 1800, and was educated at Trinity College. In Dublin he wrote for magazines and newspapers, composed a couple of plays, and assisted in resuscitating the College Historical Society. Removing to London, he met with ready employment as a journalist, having a fluent pen and genial manners. "For more than thirty years, Mr. Bell continued to lead the life of a busy literary man, contributing to various periodicals, sometimes editing one, and diversifying his journalistic labours by writing a history or biography, a play or a novel. . . . None of his writings are likely to have more than an ephemeral existence, but they are favourable specimens of their class, and creditable to their author." Perhaps his best known works are his continuation of Southey's *Lives of the British Admirals*, and his *Annotated Edition of the English Poets*, in 29 volumes. He died 12th April 1867. ⁴⁰

Bellamy, George Anne, an actress, born in Dublin, 23rd April 1731; illegitimate daughter of an Irish nobleman. The early part of her life was spent in a French convent. Having been renounced by her father, for keeping up an intimacy with her mother, she went on the stage at Covent Garden theatre, when but fourteen. After playing successfully in London, she removed to Dublin, where she was recognized by her father's sister, and introduced to good society. Though she attained to a high position in her profession, her extravagant and dissolute habits eventually reduced her to poverty, and she died in great distress at Edinburgh, 15th February 1788, aged 56. She had a fine expressive face, an animated manner, and a voice full of sweetness and eminently touching. Garrick describes her as "very beautiful, with her blue eyes, and very fair. . . . I often saw her splendid state sedan-chair, with superb silver-lace liveries, waiting for her at the door of Liffey-street Catholic chapel." ³ Her *Memoirs*—a deplorable account of an ill-regulated life, devoid of general interest or value—are believed to have been written from her notes by Alexander Bicknell. ^{3 29 40 286}

Belling, Sir Richard, was born at Belinstown, County of Dublin, in 1613. Having been educated in Ireland, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and studied law for some years. While there he wrote a sixth book to the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney. He entered with enthusiasm into the War of 1641-52, and rapidly rose

to high rank in the army of the Confederates. He was defeated by Lord Broghill before the castle of Lismore; was a leading member of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and was sent as ambassador to the European princes. He induced the Pope to commission Rinuccini as Nuncio. Eventually he broke with the Old Irish party, joined the Marquis of Ormond, and was employed by that nobleman in several important negotiations. He is mentioned by Clarendon as one of the Commissioners of Trust at the conference with the Catholic Bishops of 5th November 1650. Upon Cromwell's Irish successes, he retired to France, where he wrote *Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ*, and other works. After the Restoration, he returned home, and through Ormond's influence recovered possession of his estates. He died in Dublin, in September 1677, and was buried at Malahide. Lowndes says:—"Belling's account of the transactions in Ireland during the period of the rebellion is esteemed more worthy of credit than any written by the Romish party." 16 80 219 339

Benen or **Benignus, Saint**, one of St. Patrick's most beloved disciples—his successor in the see of Armagh; a man eminent for piety and virtue. He was baptized by St. Patrick in 433, and instructed by him in the rudiments of learning and religion. He was specially commissioned to visit Kerry, and some parts of Clare which St. Patrick was not able to reach in person. According to the most probable computation, he succeeded to the see of Armagh in 465, where he is said to have died and to have been buried in 468. His festival is 9th November. 119

234 339
Beranger, Gabriel, an artist descended of Huguenot parents, was born in Rotterdam, and in 1750, when about twenty-one years old, came to Ireland. He kept an artist's warehouse at 5, South Great George's-street, Dublin, from 1766 to 1779. His business did not succeed, and General Vallancey procured him a situation in the Exchequer Office. In his old age a fortune was bequeathed him by a relative. He died 18th February 1817. He left some interesting itineraries about the neighbourhood of Dublin, and his antiquarian sketches have preserved the appearance of many buildings now no longer standing, notably the round tower of St. Michael le Pole, in Ship-street, Dublin, demolished in 1799. Sir William Wilde states that Beranger was a flower painter of much taste. 10

Beresford, John, Right Hon., an Irish statesman, was born at his father's

house in Dublin, 14th March 1738. He was the second son of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, whose ancestors first settled in Ireland in 1574. Tristram Beresford arrived in James I.'s reign as manager for the London Company of Planters in Ulster. His mother was Baroness Le Poer, heiress and representative of a long line of barons, descending in direct male succession from Roger Le Poer, a knight who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland. From Kilkenny School John Beresford proceeded to Trinity College, where he graduated A.B. in 1757. He then entered at the Middle Temple, studied law for nearly three years, and was called to the Bar in 1760. In April 1761 he was returned Member for the County of Waterford, which constituency he continued to represent uninterruptedly till his death—for forty-four years. He applied himself with great assiduity to the discharge of his parliamentary duties, and soon became a power in the House. In 1768 he was sworn on the Privy Council, and in 1770 was appointed a Commissioner of Revenue. Eventually he succeeded to the post of First Commissioner, and it was under his administration, and much at his instance, that the new Custom House in Dublin was built, between 1781 and 1791, that near Essex-bridge proving quite unsuitable for the increasing trade of the port of Dublin. It was also largely through his exertions that the widening and extending of the Dublin quays, and the opening up of Sackville and other streets were accomplished. His political position was strengthened in the year 1774 by his taking as his second wife Barbara Montgomery, a celebrated beauty, sister to Lady Mountjoy, and to the Marchioness of Townshend. During the administrations of the Duke of Portland and Lord Temple (1782 to 1783) he confined himself to routine duties; but on the arrival of the Duke of Rutland, to whom Mr. Pitt had entrusted the government of Ireland, he threw his whole energies into political affairs. Holding opinions diametrically opposed to Grattan and the national party on almost all questions, he strenuously supported Orde's Trade Propositions, and sided with Mr. Pitt in the matter of the Regency. The almost overwhelming power and influence which the Beresfords attained in the government of Ireland was signally put to the test in 1795, when Lord Fitzwilliam came over, 4th January, as Lord-Lieutenant, to inaugurate a policy of concession both on religious and political questions. He took Grattan and the leaders of the liberal party into his councils, and Mr. Beresford was

immediately dismissed from his various offices, although still left in the enjoyment of his salary. Lord Fitzwilliam afterwards gave the following reasons for this step: "When, on my arrival here, I found all those apprehensions of his dangerous power . . . were fully justified, when he was filling a situation greater than that of the Lord-Lieutenant himself, and when I clearly saw that if I had connected myself with him, it would have been connecting myself with a person labouring under heavy suspicions, and subjecting my government to all the opprobrium and unpopularity attendant upon his maladministration—what was then my choice? . . . I decided at once not to cloud the dawn of my administration by leaving in such power and authority so much imputed malversation; but in doing this, I determined, whilst I determined to curtail him of his power, and to show to the nation that he did not belong to my administration, to let him remain in point of income as well to the full as he had ever been. I did not touch, and he knew that I did not intend to touch, a hair of the head of any of his family or friends, and they are still left in the full enjoyment of more emoluments than ever was accumulated in any country upon any one family." Mr. Beresford immediately proceeded to London, where his influence with the Ministry was so great that within a few weeks Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled. The illness of Mrs. Beresford, who expired near London on 19th May, deferred until 28th June a hostile meeting with Lord Fitzwilliam, provoked by strictures made by the latter in letters to Lord Carlisle. The duel was interrupted by a peace officer. Mr. Beresford, in a letter to a friend about this time, gives the following account of the sequel: "Lord Fitzwilliam then turned to me and said, 'Now, Mr. Beresford, that we have been prevented from finishing this business in the manner I wished, I have no scruple to make an apology,' which he did, and hoped it would be satisfactory to me. . . . He then hoped that I would give him my hand, which I did, and he said, 'Now, thank God, there is a complete end to my Irish administration.'" Next month Mr. Beresford returned to Dublin, and was restored to all his offices. In the events that soon followed—the Rebellion and the Union—he sided with Lords Castle-reagh and Clare; and few contributed more than he to the successful carrying through of the Union, or had more to do with the fiscal arrangements consequent thereupon. It was a bitter mortification to him that his son John C. Beresford

threw up a good government appointment, and voted against the measure. Before many years were over, however,—in November 1804—in a letter to a friend, we find him deploring many of the results of the change. He entered the Imperial Parliament for Waterford. In 1802 he was, at his own request, relieved from official duties; and the three remaining years of his life were spent between his London residence, and Walworth, his seat in the County of Londonderry. He was all through life devoted to gardening and agriculture. He died after a short illness, on 5th November 1805, aged 67. A portion of his correspondence, edited by a grandson, and published in two volumes in 1854, is replete with valuable information on current events, and remarks upon public characters. His brother became Marquis of Waterford in 1789, and his grand-nephew, the 3rd Marquis, killed out hunting in 1859, was a nobleman of great sporting notoriety. The influence of the Beresfords is further shown by the fact that among his descendants, within fifty years after his decease, may be counted an archbishop, a bishop, a governor of a colony, a colonial secretary, an M.P., a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a knight of the Legion of Honour, a privy-councillor, and several officers of rank; while he had one brother an earl, another an archbishop and a baron; one nephew an archbishop and primate, and another a lieutenant-general. ^{30 54 281}

Beresford, Lord John George, Archbishop of Armagh, nephew of preceding, son of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born at Tyrone House, Dublin, 22nd November 1773. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he entered the Church, and his preferment was rapid—Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1805; translated to Raphoe, 1807; Clogher, 1819; to the archbishopric of Dublin, 1820; and to Armagh in 1822. Although his published works were confined to four sermons, he was a distinguished prelate, and devoted the best energies of his life to the service of his Church. He restored the Cathedral of Armagh, and Trinity College is indebted to him for the erection of the beautiful campanile in the Library-square. He died 10th July 1862, aged 88, and was succeeded in the primacy by his cousin, Marcus G. Beresford, Bishop of Kilmore. ^{54 281}

Berkeley, George, Bishop of Cloyne, was born at Dysert Castle, on the river Nore, two miles below Thomastown, 12th March 1683-'4; he received his early education at Kilkenny School, and entered Trinity College, 21st March 1699-

1700. Soon after his entrance into the College, which was his residence during the thirteen years that followed, Berkeley came to be regarded as either the greatest genius or the greatest dunce in the place. Those slightly acquainted with him took him for a fool; while his intimates thought him a prodigy of learning and goodness of heart. He pursued his studies with extraordinary ardour, "full of simplicity and enthusiasm." He was elected scholar in 1702; a B.A. in 1704; and took his master's degree in 1707. Farther on in the same year—in June—he was admitted to a fellowship. Early in 1705, in conjunction with some of his college friends, he formed a society "to promote investigations in the new philosophy of Boyle, Newton, and Locke." His *Common-place Book* affords us an insight into the current of his thoughts at this time. His biographer (Mr. Fraser, from whose work all the extracts in this notice are made) says: "The prevailing tendency of the whole is to the banishment of scholasticism from philosophy, as well as all talk about things which cannot be resolved into living experience of concrete matter of fact, called by him *idea* or sensation. He is everywhere eager to simplify things, and make knowledge practical, to bring men back to facts, and to expel empty abstractions from philosophy, as the bane of religion and morality, not less than of physical science. There is also a disposition towards the intellectual independence which rebels against the bondage of words, and an enthusiastic straightforwardness of character, apt to be regarded as eccentricity by the multitude—but with a desire to conciliate too. What he writes, plainly flows from himself, if ever any writing did flow from the mind of the writer. . . Berkeley's mind everywhere labours under the inspiration of a new thought. . . When we compare one expression of it with another, we find that it implies neither more nor less than this—a conception of the impossibility of anything existing in the universe that is independent of perception and volition; that is not either percipient and voluntary, or perceived and willed. This is Berkeley's dualism. He vacillates in the abstract expression of it, but it generally approaches this. All so-called existence that cannot be resolved to this, is, he is beginning to see, only 'abstract idea,' and therefore absurd—to be swept away as sophistry and illusion. . . It is the same principle which in mathematics, with a dim conception of it, he found to press hard against incommensurability and infinite divisibility. At times he is in awe of

its tremendous consequences, and of the shock which these may occasion when it is proclaimed to a learned world which had long tried to feed itself upon abstractions. But he is resolved, nevertheless, to employ it for purging science and sustaining faith." Berkeley first appeared in print in 1707, when he published two tracts—both written in Latin—one an attempt to demonstrate arithmetic without Euclid or algebra; the other, *Thoughts on some Questions in Mathematics*. His *Essay towards a New Theory of Vision* appeared two years later. The outcome of this essay appears to be: "What, before we reflected, we had supposed to be a seeing of real things, is not seeing really extended things at all, but only seeing something that is constantly connected with their extension; what is vulgarly called seeing them is in fact reading about them; when we are every day using our eyes, we are virtually interpreting a book." Berkeley's great work, *The Principles of Human Knowledge*, in which his theories are still further developed, appeared in 1710. "This book is a systematic assault upon scholastic abstractions, especially upon abstract or unperceived matter, space, and time. It assumes that these are the main causes of confusion and difficulty in the sciences, and of materialistic atheism." Berkeley "is the most extraordinary instance of original reflective precocity on record." On 1st February 1709 he was ordained a deacon. One of his discourses, preached in the College Chapel, on *Passive Obedience*, left room for casuistry about individual duty in revolutionary times, and seriously impeded his advancement in after life, by laying him open to the charge of Jacobitism. He was nominated Sub-Lecturer and Junior-Dean in 1710, and held the post of tutor until 1724. His emoluments did not exceed £40 a-year—equivalent to some four times that amount at the present day. On a Sunday in April 1713 Berkeley appeared at the court of Queen Anne, in the company of Swift; and we soon find him making his way amongst the great men of the time, writing for *The Guardian*, and spending his days with Steele and Addison. "Does my cousin answer your expectations?" asked Lord Berkeley of Bishop Atterbury; who, lifting up his hands in astonishment, replied: "So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." At Swift's recommendation, in November 1713, he was appointed chaplain and secretary to the

Sicilian legation; and he started at once with Lord Peterborough for Sicily. This was the first of a series of long visits to the Continent. His journals and letters of this time are preserved—replete with careful observations upon men and things, relieved with much sprightliness and humour. As yet the taste for Alpine scenery had not been developed in the human breast. He speaks of Savoy as “a perpetual chain of rocks and mountains, almost impassable for ice and snow. And yet I rode post through it, and came off with only four falls, from which I received no other damage than breaking my sword, my watch, and my snuff-box.” On his return to England in 1720, his gentle nature was shocked and astounded at the excitement concerning the South Sea scheme, and his feelings found vent in *An Essay towards preventing the Ruin of Great Britain*. His conviction, therein expressed, that the civilization of the Old World was effete, had a considerable influence on his after life. The conclusions he arrived at were, that if society was to be saved at all it must be by the persons who composed it becoming individually industrious, frugal, public-spirited, and religious. In August 1721, he returned to Dublin as chaplain to the Duke of Grafton, Lord-Lieutenant. He was still Junior Fellow in Trinity, leave having been freely granted him, through court influence, for his long absences, during one of which the degree of D.D. had been conferred upon him. The deanery of Dromore and other appointments were now given to him. In May 1723, Esther Van Homrigh (Swift's “Vanessa”) died, and left Berkeley, to his astonishment, £4,000, nearly half her property. She had altered her will after her quarrel with Swift in 1720. Her knowledge of Berkeley must have been chiefly by reputation; for although he had been living close to her for nearly two years, it is stated that he had not seen her once. Next year he was installed Dean of Derry, then one of the richest preferments in the Irish Church. What was the amazement of all his friends, when within six months he went to London, declaring his heart ready to break if his deanery were not taken from him. He had conceived the idea that it was his duty to emigrate, and establish a college in Bermuda for the civilization of America—the glories of Europe were past, the hopes of the future rested in the New World. He immediately published *Proposals* embodying his plans; he pictured the inhabitants as “a contented, plain, innocent sort of people;” the country, “a land of blue skies, rich fruits, coral

strands.” His lines on the *Prospects of Planting Arts and Learning in America* contain one that may be said to be immortal:—

Westward the course of empire wings its way.

After some years' labour, and exertions to inspire others with his enthusiasm, he procured a charter for a college; about £5,000 was promised in private subscriptions; Sir R. Walpole, on an address of the Commons, promised £20,000 more, and Berkeley threw the whole of his own private means into the undertaking, besides relinquishing all his lucrative preferments. Now for a time he lived privately in the outskirts of Dublin, and in August 1728 married Anne Foster, daughter of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. “All that one can now discover of Mrs. Berkeley makes her worthy of her husband. She shared his fortunes when he was about to engage in one of the most romantic moral movements of modern times, and when, in love with an ideal academic life in the Bermudas, he was prepared to surrender preferment and social position at home, in order to devote the remainder of his life to the great continent of the west.” The following month they sailed from Gravesend in a 250-ton vessel he had chartered. Besides his wife and another lady, he was accompanied by some friends, who, imbued with his enthusiasm, had given up all to assist him in his philanthropic scheme. The passage was a long one, of four months. It was not until the 23rd January 1729 that they cast anchor at Newport, Rhode Island. A few months after his arrival he bought a farm of ninety-six acres in a sequestered spot on Rhode Island, built a commodious house, which he called Whitehall, purchased slaves, and settled down to a life of retirement. It is said that he brought a very extensive library with him. The money for the undertaking, promised by Government, was not forthcoming, and visions of college and his possible influence over the destinies of America appear to have gradually faded away. He built his house in a valley, declaring: “To enjoy what is to be seen from the hill, I must visit it only occasionally; if the prospect were constantly in view, it would lose its charm.” His residence of nearly three years in Rhode Island was perhaps the happiest portion of his life. More than one child was born to him there. At length, when it was evident that there was no chance of the government grant, he returned home, leaving his farm to Yale College, as an endowment for the encouragement of Greek and Latin scholarship. His house on Rhode Island still stands.

He sailed from Boston in October or November 1731: at any rate, he re-appeared in London in 1732. "Thus ended the romantic episode of Rhode Island, which warms the heart and touches the imagination more, perhaps, than any event in Berkeley's life. Of all who have ever landed on the American shore, none were animated by a purer and more self-sacrificing spirit. It is for this, more than for his speculative thought, that he is now remembered in New England. The cosmopolitan Berkeley has left curiously few local impressions at any of the places where he lived, perhaps more in Rhode Island than anywhere else. The island still acknowledges that, by his visit, it has been touched with the halo of a great and sacred reputation." At no period of his life did he contribute more copiously to literature than during the two years following his return. The largest of his works, *Alciphron*, appeared in March 1732, and engaged popular attention sooner than any of its predecessors. For a time he resided in London; his letters to his friend Prior in 1733, evince an inclination towards Dublin—indeed, at one time Prior appears to have engaged a house on Arbour-hill for him. In January 1734 Berkeley was appointed Bishop of Cloyne, and in May he was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Dublin. Shortly afterwards, with his wife and two infant boys, he set out for the diocese where he was to spend the next eighteen years of his career. His retired life at Cloyne appears to have been, on the whole, sedentary, while he conscientiously discharged the affairs of his diocese, and occasionally occupied his seat in the House of Lords in Dublin. The social condition of Ireland attracted much of his attention, as may be judged from his admirable *Querist*. "After the lapse of nearly a century and a-half, the student of society and the statesman may here find maxims which legislation has not yet outgrown. It is only now that we are fairly resolving, 'whether a scheme for the welfare of the Irish nation should not take in the whole inhabitants; and whether it be not a vain attempt to project the flourishing of our Protestant gentry, exclusive of the bulk of the natives.'" His benevolence to the poor in the dark days of famine and disease, then so prevalent, was boundless. In 1744 he came prominently forward as an advocate of tar-water as a universal specific. He published a tract on the subject, and set up an apparatus in his palace for its manufacture. "He satisfied himself that tar contained an extraordinary proportion of the vital element of

the universe; and that water was the menstruum by which this element might be drawn off, and conveyed into vegetable and animal organisms. . . . He exulted in the view of a discovery by which the physical maladies of this mortal life might all be mitigated, if not subdued." He even published a poem in praise of his panacea. His efforts to restrain his fellow-countrymen from joining in the Scottish insurrection in 1745, recommended him for further advancement; and through the influence of Lord Chesterfield the primacy, on falling vacant, was offered to him. However, he resolutely declined to accept the office, saying that he had all he desired, and that further emoluments could not bring him increased happiness: "For my part," he says, "I could not see (all things considered) the glory of wearing the name of primate in these days, or of getting so much money; a thing every tradesman in London may get if he pleases. I should not choose to be Primate in pity to my children; and for doing good to the world, imagine I may upon the whole do as much in a lower station." Devotion to the happiness and elevation of his children was, in truth, one of his guiding motives. An Italian music master lived in the house, and the concerts given in the palace during the winters were a delight to the whole neighbourhood. In 1752 he decided to resign his bishopric, and indulge a long-cherished desire of spending his latter years in retirement at Oxford, not alone to enjoy the many social and literary advantages of a university town, but to reside near his son George, who matriculated in Christ Church in June of that year. Accordingly, he wrote to the Secretary-of-State, offering to resign his bishopric absolutely. This singular proposal excited the curiosity of King George II; who, upon learning by whom it was made, declared that Berkeley should die a bishop in spite of himself; but that he might live where he pleased. He removed to Oxford in August 1752, the passage to England being so exhausting that he was obliged to be carried in a horse litter from Bristol. According to tradition his new abode was in Holywell-street, near the cloisters of Magdalen. He did not long enjoy the change. "On the evening of Sunday, the 14th of January 1753," writes his biographer, "Berkeley was resting on a couch, in his house in Holywell-street, surrounded by his family. His wife had been reading aloud to the little family party the lesson in the Burial Service, taken from the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and he had been making remarks upon that sublime

passage. His daughter soon after went to offer him some tea. She found him, as it seemed, asleep, but his body was already cold; for it was the last sleep—the mystery of death; and the world of the senses had suddenly ceased to be a medium of intercourse between his spirit and those who remained.” He was buried in the chapel of Christ Church, Oxford. Bishop Berkeley is described as having been of ordinary height, handsomely made—the face full and round, of a fair complexion. His expression was one of thoughtfulness and simplicity, not without traces of the refined humour that appears in his writings—animated by a mild, pious, persistent enthusiasm. “He was naturally strong and active, and remarkable for erect, manly grace; but the robust body was latterly reduced by sedentary habits and much study.” The Bishop was, at the date of his decease, aged 68. His widow survived him thirty-three years, and died 27th May 1786, in her 86th year. A son and daughter were living at the time of his death. The former, George, born in London in 1733, became a divine of some eminence.³¹

Berkenshaw, John, an Irish musician; he resided in Dublin, in the family of the Earl of Kildare, until the War of 1641-52 drove him to England. He lived in London after the Restoration, published works on the study of music, taught the violin, and gave singing lessons. “Burney represents him as a charlatan, who was far indeed from possessing the musical qualifications he laid claim to.”²⁵⁰ The dates of his birth and decease are unknown. Under date 24th February 1661-2, Pepys mentions him: “Long with Mr. Berkenshaw in the morning at my musique practice, finishing my song of ‘Gaze not on Swans,’ in two parts, which pleases me well; and did give him £5 for this month or five weeks, that he hath taught me; which is a great deal of money, and troubled me to part with it.”^{252 39 250}

Bermingham, Sir John, Earl of Louth. He inherited large estates from his ancestors, who came over with Strongbow. In 1318 he was appointed general of the Anglo-Irish forces raised to check the advance of Edward Bruce. The memorable battle that ensued, and which resulted in the death of Bruce at the hands of John de Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, and the overthrow of his army, was fought at Faughart, near Dundalk, 14th October 1318. Sir John sent Bruce’s head to Edward II., and was for his services created Earl of Louth, and granted estates at Ardee. Next year we find him marching into Connaught against the O’Conors and

MacKellys. In 1321 he was appointed Lord-Justice, and in 1322 conducted a force of 300 men-at-arms, 1,000 hobellars, and 6,000 foot into England, to aid the King against the Scots. In 1325 he founded a Franciscan friary at Monasteroris (so called from his Irish name, MacFeorais.) On 10th June 1329 he fell, with 200 of his kindred and retainers, at Bragans-town, County of Louth, in a feud with the Gernons, Verdons, and others of the ancient Anglo-Irish families of Louth. He was incomparably the ablest Anglo-Irish leader of his day.²¹⁶

Betagh, Rev. Dr., a distinguished Catholic clergyman, was born about 1737. After being educated abroad, and residing both at Paris and Metz as a professor for many years, he returned to Ireland and was appointed parish priest of SS. Michael and John’s, Dublin, and Vicar-General of the diocese. He made many and great efforts for the good of his people, establishing a free evening school for about 330 boys, and otherwise advancing education. He died, greatly beloved, 16th February 1811, aged 74; and his remains were followed to their resting place in St. Michan’s churchyard by a multitude of mourners.³³⁹⁽¹⁸¹¹⁾

Betham, Sir William, an antiquarian and genealogist, born at Stradbrook in Suffolk, 22nd May 1779. He began life as a printer, and came to Ireland in 1805, where he distinguished himself in genealogy, a taste derived from his father; he was knighted in 1812, and next year succeeded Sir Chichester Fortescue as Ulster King at Arms. He devoted himself with indefatigable industry to his favourite study, collecting an immense mass of materials, and partially reducing to order, and making available, the collections in the Birmingham Tower and the Remembrancer’s Office. He published several works of a somewhat speculative character connected with the study of Irish antiquities, and contributed largely to the leading literary societies of which he was a member. His greatest MS. work was his index to the names of all persons mentioned in the wills at the Prerogative Office in Dublin. It consists of forty large folio volumes, begun in 1807, and not completed before 1828, during a great part of which period he devoted to it from eight to ten hours a-day. His “philological deductions were not generally deemed satisfactory; and it may be regretted that these speculative studies withdrew his attention from those more tangible questions affecting our political and constitutional history, of which he had made himself a master, and for the

illustration of which he had formed such ample collections." ¹⁴⁶ The acceptance of Mr. Petrie's work on the Round Towers by the Royal Irish Academy did not meet with his approval, and was said to be the cause of his withdrawal for many years from that institution. He died at Stradbroom, Blackrock, County of Dublin, 26th October 1853, aged 74. ^{146 284}

Bianconi, Charles, was born 26th September 1785, at Tregolo, in the Duchy of Milan, Italy, where his father is said to have owned a small silk factory. In 1802 he came to Ireland as apprentice to an Italian print-seller, who was in business in Temple-bar, Dublin. In this capacity Bianconi travelled on foot throughout Ireland, peddling his master's stock. In 1806, when out of his time, he found himself in possession of about £50, and established himself as a print-seller, first at Tipperary, then in Waterford, and afterwards in Clonmel. In the prosecution of his business he was led to reflect upon the then difficulties of travelling throughout Ireland, and his practical mind saw an opening for a profitable speculation—the establishment of cars between the principal towns. He commenced in 1815, by a one-horse vehicle between Clonmel and Cahir. This proved remunerative; and the termination of the war enabling him to purchase horses cheaply, it was not many years before he had one hundred cars of various sizes traversing Ireland, performing daily 3,800 miles, at an average charge of 1¼d. per mile for each passenger. When the railway system threw him off the main lines, his enterprise and intelligence opened up new fields; and by 1858 he had even extended his operations. In August 1831, he obtained letters of naturalization in Ireland, filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel, and was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant. While amassing a large fortune, his "Bianconi cars" conferred inestimable advantages upon Ireland. He died 22nd September 1875, having all but completed his 90th year. He has borne the following testimony to the character of the Irish people: "My conveyances, many of them carrying very important mails, have been travelling during all hours of the day and night, often in lonely and unfrequented places; and during the long period of forty years that my establishment is now in existence, the slightest injury has never been done by the people to my property, or that entrusted to my care." ²³³

Bickerstaff, Isaac, was born in Ireland about the year 1735. He was one of the pages of Lord Chesterfield when Lord-Lieutenant. He afterwards became

an officer in the marines, in which service he continued until forced to quit under very discreditable circumstances. He is known as the author of *Love in a Village*, *Maid of the Mill*, and about twenty other light comedies and musical pieces, produced under Garrick's management—of which some yet retain possession of the stage. Charles Dibdin composed the music to many of these pieces. His last was produced in 1787. Bickerstaff died abroad in old age and reduced circumstances. His "pieces present a combination of excellencies seldom found in conjunction."

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Binns, John, a distinguished journalist, was born in Dublin, 22nd December 1772. He received a good education, became a United-Irishman, and suffered two years' imprisonment. Soon after his release, in 1801, he emigrated, with his brother Benjamin, to Baltimore. In March 1802, he commenced at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, the *Republican Argus*, which gave him great influence with the Democratic party. From 1807 to 1829 he conducted, at Philadelphia, the *Democratic Press*—the leading paper in the state, until 1824, when it opposed the election of Jackson. Besides other works, he published in 1854 an autobiography. He died at Philadelphia, 16th June 1860, aged 87. ³⁷

Black, Joseph, M.D., an eminent chemist and physician, was born, of Belfast parents, at Bordeaux in 1728. He received his preliminary education at Belfast, whence he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, to acquire a knowledge of medicine and the collateral sciences. In 1754 he took the degree of M.D., and delivered as his inaugural thesis an inquiry into the nature and operation of various lithontriptics. This address passed through several editions, and procured for him much reputation. "The researches relating to fixed air and carbonic acid gas may fairly be esteemed as having led to the discoveries of Cavendish, Priestley, Lavoisier, and others of the pneumatic school, the importance of which is now justly admitted." ⁴² Upon the removal of his distinguished preceptor, Dr. Cullen, to Edinburgh, in 1756, Dr. Black was, at Dr. Cullen's earnest desire, appointed his successor as Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry. As early as 1756 he commenced the investigation into the nature and properties of heat, which occupied him many years. "Black discovered and developed the general law that connects and explains the phenomena of the production of heat and cold, which occur in the combination, liquefaction, and evaporation of bodies, several

of which it must, however, be admitted, had been previously attended to by Dr. Cullen. The doctrine of latent heat, to the discovery of which Dr. Black's claims are indisputable, was applied to the explanation of numerous natural phenomena, and he was assisted in his experiments by two of his pupils, afterwards well known in the scientific world—James Watt and Dr. Irvine. Mr. Watt always professed to have been indebted to the instruction and information received from Dr. Black for the improvements that he made in the steam engine.”⁴² In 1766 Dr. Cullen was advanced to the chair of Medicine in Edinburgh, and Dr. Black succeeded to his professorship of chemistry in the same University. His style as a lecturer was unsurpassed—combining elegant simplicity with clearness and precision. Numbers were through his lectures attracted to the study of chemistry. His scientific attainments, gentle and pleasing manners, and cultivated tastes, gathered round him a circle of intimates such as James Watt, James Hutton, David Hume, Adam Smith, Adam Ferguson, Dr. Cullen, and Sir G. Clerk. He was a member of many learned societies in Great Britain and upon the Continent. Dr. Black died suddenly, 26th November 1799, aged 70. He was discovered sitting before his usual frugal meal of bread, prunes, and milk—his death had been so calm that the mug of milk set down upon his knee remained unspilled. A bachelor, he had by will divided his large fortune equally amongst his relatives. His *Lectures on Chemistry* were edited by his friend Professor Robinson, in 1803. Within a short period they went through three editions in German. The President of the British Association at Glasgow, in 1876, in his address says: “It is now conceded that Black laid the foundation of modern chemistry.” *The British Quarterly Review* writes: “Considered as a philosopher, Black ranks amongst the highest of those who have wrought out great theories. Induction was the only method by which he sought to discover truth.”^{16 25 42}

Blackburne, Francis, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Footstown, County of Meath, 11th November 1782. He distinguished himself at Trinity College, was called to the Bar in 1805, appointed Sergeant in 1826, Attorney-General in 1830, Chief-Justice in 1846, and Chancellor in 1852. It was he who counselled the Government to put down by proclamation the Repeal monster meetings; and one of his aphorisms was, “England can never destroy the Irish Church, because, if she does, she will sever the Union.” He pre-

sided at most of the political trials in 1848. He was a staunch Conservative, and never recovered the acceptance of his almost compelled resignation of office by Lord Derby in March 1867—regarding it as “a harsh and cruel return for his abnegation of self, and for the sacrifices which he had so cheerfully made.” He declined a baronetcy; and died shortly afterwards, 17th September 1867, aged 84, at his residence, Rathfarnham Castle, near Dublin. He was buried at Mount-Jerome. As a lawyer, his character stood deservedly high; while in his private life he was greatly beloved.⁴³

Blakeley, Johnston, Captain U.S.N., was born at Seaford, County of Down, October 1781. His parents emigrated to North Carolina; and before long he was left an orphan. Educated by a friend, he entered the U. S. Navy in 1800 as a midshipman; and by July 1813, had risen to be a Master-Commander. In the *Wasp*, on 28th June 1814, he captured, after a severe engagement, H. B. M. ship, *Reindeer*. The latter vessel made three desperate and unsuccessful efforts to board, in the last of which her commander was slain. For this exploit, Congress voted Commander Blakeley a gold medal. On 21st September 1814, he captured and sent into Savannah the brig *Atalanta*. This was the last direct intelligence ever received of him. The *Wasp* being heavily armed and sparred, and deep-waisted, probably foundered in a gale. About the time of his death he was gazetted a captain. His only child, a daughter, was educated at the expense of North Carolina.^{37*}

Blakeney, Sir Edward, Lieutenant-General, G.C.B., son of W. Blakeney, Member for Athenry before the Union, was born in 1778. He entered the army when but sixteen, as cornet in a dragoon regiment, and saw much active service in Holland, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, at Copenhagen, and elsewhere. During the Peninsular War, he took part in the battle of Busaco, in the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and in the battles of Albuera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. In 1814 he was employed in the expedition against New Orleans. He acted as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland from 1832 to 1855, during which time he was a Privy-Councillor. He was appointed governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1856, and became a Field-Marshal in 1862. He died 2nd August 1868, aged about 90.²⁴¹

Blakeney, Lord William, a distinguished general, was born at Mountblakeney, County of Limerick, in 1672. He entered the army, and although admitted

to be an officer of great merit, his professional advancement was long retarded. In 1745, his skilful and courageous defence of Stirling Castle against Prince Charles won general applause. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca, he bravely but unsuccessfully defended it against an overwhelming French force under Marshal Richelieu, in April 1756. He had previously in vain notified the British Ministry of the defenceless state of the island. It was for ill-success in relieving Blakeney that Admiral Byng was shot next year. On his return to England, he was ennobled by George II. for his heroic conduct of the defence. He died in 1761, aged about 89. ⁴²

Blessington, Marguerite, Countess, second daughter of Edmund Power, a country gentleman of decayed fortune, was born at Knockbrit, County of Tipperary, 1st September 1789. Through her mother she was descended from the Sheehys—a family that had suffered much from the Penal Laws in the previous generation. Her beauty was remarkable, and she exhibited great precocity of intellect and feeling. When she was six years of age, the family removed to Clonmel; and at fifteen she was induced, against her inclinations, to marry Captain Farmer, of the 47th Regiment. His violent temper and cruelty forced her to leave him in about three months. After living for a time with her parents, she settled in London with one of her brothers, in 1816. The following year her husband was killed in a drunken frolic in the Fleet Prison (where he was confined for debt), and in 1818 she married the Earl of Blessington. For several years they travelled on the Continent, where she appears to have studied and cultivated her tastes for art and literature. The results of her observations were afterwards given to the world in two books—*The Idler in Italy* and *The Idler in France*. In 1829 her husband died; she returned to London next year, and established herself in Leamore-place, May Fair. Here, and afterwards at Kensington, she gave the most costly entertainments, and her house became the centre of a brilliant coterie of the witty and learned, attracted by her charming and fascinating manners. In 1832 appeared her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron*—one of the most popular books of the day. In the course of the ensuing eight years she wrote some twelve novels. Count d'Orsay, the sculptor, the husband of her step-daughter, from whom he was separated, came to live with her, and contributed not a little to the expenses of her establishment. She

could not reduce her style of living, and finally, in 1849, was obliged secretly to remove to Paris with the Count. Upon her jointure of £2,000 a-year she set about furnishing a house in the Champs-Élysées, where she hoped again to gather round her a literary circle; but she died of apoplexy a few days after entering it, on 4th June 1849, aged 59. She was buried in a mausoleum designed by Count d'Orsay, near the village of Chamboury; there the remains of the Count were placed three years afterwards. Two inscriptions, one by Barry Cornwall, and another in Latin, by W. S. Landon, are on her tomb. The Countess is thus described by N. P. Willis: "Her features are regular, and her mouth, the most expressive of them, has a ripe freshness and freedom of play peculiar to the Irish physiognomy, and expressive of the most unsuspicious good humour: add to all this a voice merry and sad by turns, but always musical, and manners of the most unpretending elegance, yet even more remarkable for their winning kindness, and you have the most prominent traits of one of the most lovely and fascinating women I have ever met." ¹⁶ Besides the books she published, she contributed to the *Daily News* and other papers. Knight says that "the majority of her novels and tales are of little literary worth, and none, perhaps, are likely to have a very long vitality;" and *Leigh Hunt's London Journal* says that "the charm of her title, her indisputable taste in the fine arts, and above all, her beauty . . . have contributed to raise her present position of polite letters beyond the general merit of her works." ^{16 40 44}

Blood, Thomas, Colonel, an adventurer, was born about 1628. His father, an ironmaster, resided at Sarney in Meath, where, as well as at Glenmalur, County of Wicklow, he had been granted lands by Charles I. Blood was in England at the close of Charles' reign, but returning to Ireland, became a lieutenant in the Parliamentary army. After the Restoration, the Act of Settlement rendered him and many others of the Parliamentary officers discontented, and in 1663 he became leader of a conspiracy for surprising Dublin Castle and seizing the Duke of Ormond, then Lord-Lieutenant. The plot was discovered when on the eve of execution. His brother-in-law suffered death as an accomplice, while he escaped to Antrim, concealing his identity under different disguises. After various adventures in Ireland and on the Continent he settled in England, passing as a physician under the name of Ayliffe. He fought with the Covenanters at the Pentland Hills in November

1666; and afterwards passed himself off for a Quaker. He now, probably at the instigation of the Duke of Buckingham, entered upon a scheme to seize and perhaps murder his old enemy, the Duke of Ormond. On the night of 6th December 1670, with five accomplices, he waylaid the Duke in the streets of London, and carried him off. Fortunately the populace were roused, and the Duke was rescued; but although £1,000 reward was offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the outrage, Blood's share in the transaction was not discovered until some years afterwards. His next design was to purloin the English regalia. Disguised as a clergyman, he made the acquaintance of Edwards the custodian at the Tower. When by repeated visits he had gained his confidence, he appeared one day with two associates, under the plea of wishing to see the regalia. On being admitted, they threw a cloak over the head of Edwards and gagged him. Blood carried away the crown, and his two companions the globe and sceptre: they were apprehended and brought to trial. Charles II. attended at the examination, and Blood by lying, flattery, cajolery, and threats of the vengeance of associates, so worked on the King, that he was not only pardoned but granted a pension of £500 a-year, and generally received into such favour at court that the whole affair became a public scandal. Afterwards he fell into trouble by making scandalous imputations on the character of the Duke of Buckingham: before his trial could come on, he died at his house in Westminster, 24th August 1680, aged about 52. ^{34 42 271}

Blount, Sir Charles, Lord Mountjoy, and Earl of Devonshire, second son of the 6th Lord Mountjoy, was born in England in 1563. He studied at the Middle Temple, and when about twenty, was introduced at court, and gained Elizabeth's favour. He entered Parliament, served with Sir Philip Sidney in the Low Countries, and was knighted. Advanced from one honour to another, he aroused the animosity of Essex, and a duel ensued between them, in which Essex was badly wounded. From this date, strange to say, they became fast friends. In 1594, on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title of Mountjoy, and an inheritance of under £100 a-year, on which we are told "he lived plentifully, and in a fine way and garb." In 1599, after the failure of the Earl of Essex, and in opposition to his own wishes, the Queen insisted upon his assuming the government of Ireland. On his arrival, 24th February 1599-1600, the Anglo-Irish power was at a low ebb. He immediately

took the field with 2,102 foot and 279 horse, and soon reduced the country to a state of comparative peace, chiefly through the abilities of Sir George Carew, President of Munster. For these successes he received several flattering letters from the Queen. In 1601 Lord Essex was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. Mountjoy was certainly implicated in his plans; however the Queen could not afford to quarrel with him, and he escaped the storm that overwhelmed Essex, although he was refused leave to return to England. If he had obtained it, "he meant nothing else," according to his secretary, Fynes Moryson, "but rather . . . was purposed with his friends to sail into France, they having privately fitted themselves with money and necessaries thereunto." In the Autumn of 1601, Don John d'Águila landed at Kinsale with 4,000 Spaniards, to co-operate with O'Neill. Mountjoy and Carew immediately invested Kinsale. The weather was miserable, and the sufferings of the troops were intense. O'Neill and O'Donnell, with the Spaniards of Castlehaven, concentrated for the relief of d'Águila. A battle ensued on the night of the 23rd December, in which Mountjoy not only defeated the Irish princes with heavy loss, but compelled d'Águila immediately to capitulate. O'Neill retired into Ulster, and in the spring of 1602 Mountjoy organized a final expedition against him. The country was in the most miserable condition from constant warfare: the roads are said to have been strewn with thousands of the bodies of those who had perished by famine. Yet the war lingered on for another year, and it was not until 30th March 1603, that terms were arranged at Mellifont between O'Neill and Mountjoy. It is probable that O'Neill would not then have submitted had he known, what Mountjoy knew, that Queen Elizabeth was dead. Returning to England, Mountjoy was received at court with favour, by James I., sworn one of the Privy Council, created Earl of Devonshire, and granted about £400 a-year, besides extensive estates in Ireland. He died 3rd April 1605, aged about 42, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He is thus described by Moryson: "He was of stature tall, and of very comely proportion, his skin faire, with little haire on his body, which haire was of colour blackish (or inclining to blacke) and thinne on his head, where he wore it short, except a locke under his left eare, which he nourished the time of this [Irish] warre, and being woven up, hid it in his necke, under his ruffe. . . His forehead was broad and

high, his eyes great, black, and lovely,
 . . . and his countenance cheerful. . .
 He was undoubtedly valiant and wise."

247 39 93

Bolton, Sir Richard, born in Staffordshire, in Elizabeth's reign. He rose rapidly in the law, received the honor of knighthood, and having, in 1621, published an edition of *Irish Statutes*, and specially turned his attention to Irish legal matters, was appointed Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards, in 1639, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland. During the reign of Charles I. the Irish Court of Chancery was in full work — 726 decrees being enrolled, and the Chancellor's salary receiving an addition of £500 a-year; while the Irish Bench were directed to take upon them "together with the coif, the very same form and fashion of robes, habits, and other ornaments as are used here by our judges in England." As a friend of Strafford, Bolton was with several others impeached of high treason by the Irish House of Commons. The proceedings were eventually quashed, and it is thought that this impeachment was to prevent his attending Strafford's trial and giving evidence for him. Amid the conflict of the civil wars he continued patiently and perseveringly penning his *Justice of the Peace for Ireland*, and other law works. It is probable that he died in England in 1650, whither he had retired during Cromwell's government. 75

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Bond, Oliver, a prominent United-Irishman, was born in Ulster about 1762. He commenced business as a wholesale woollen draper in Pill-lane, Dublin, and in 1786 removed to the house now 9 Lower Bridge-street. Five years afterwards he married the daughter of Henry Jackson, ironfounder, a leading member of the United-Irishmen. He soon rose to be one of the most opulent and respectable merchants in Dublin. He entered enthusiastically into Irish politics. On 1st March 1793, he, together with the Hon. Simon Butler, was committed to Newgate, and fined £500, for reflections on the House of Lords. On their liberation in August they were presented with congratulatory addresses. In 1797 we find him exceedingly active in administering the oath, and enrolling and arming men. The meetings of the Leinster Directory were usually held at his house. There, on 19th February 1798, the famous resolution was passed: "We will pay no attention to any measure which the Parliament of this kingdom may adopt, to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view; as nothing short of the entire and complete

regeneration of our country can satisfy us." Through the treachery of Reynolds, Bond's house was surrounded by military on the morning of the 12th March 1798, and fourteen members of the Leinster Directory were seized. Bond was tried and convicted on 24th July. He was defended by Curran and Ponsonby. It was mainly to prevent the execution of so beloved and venerated a man that Thomas Addis Emmet and other state prisoners entered into the compact with government, which will be found detailed in Emmet's life. He survived the commutation but five weeks, dying suddenly in prison of apoplexy, 6th of September 1798, aged 36. He was interred in St. Michan's graveyard, Dublin. His large property was not confiscated; and his widow and family removed to the United States. Mrs. Bond died in Baltimore, 15th September 1843. 210 331

Bonnell, James, Accountant-General of Ireland, son of Samuel Bonnell, an English merchant, was born at Geo. oa, 14th November 1653. Two years after his birth, his father was appointed Accountant-General of Ireland, with reversion of the office to his son. His father died in 1664. The youth's education, which had been commenced at Trim, was completed at Cambridge University. He displayed a spirit of wonderful sweetness and piety; and none the less did he prosecute his studies with indefatigable diligence. For some time he acted as tutor, travelling with his charge in France and Holland. In 1684 he returned to Ireland, and took his employment of Accountant-General into his own hands, which had been since his father's death managed by others for his benefit. The toils of office were peculiarly irksome to him, and nothing but a sense of duty prevented him from throwing them off, and occupying himself with devotions and religious meditations. When upon the rumours of war in December 1688, multitudes hurried away to England, he stood firm at his post, regarding the sufferings of himself and fellow Protestants as a just chastisement for their many shortcomings in the past. His joy after the victory of the Boyne was abated by news from England of the death of his mother to whom he was tenderly attached. In 1693 he married a daughter of Sir Albert Cunningham. His desire to enter the Church was frustrated by ill health. He died in Dublin, 28th April 1699, aged 45, of a malignant fever, and his remains were interred in St. John's Church. See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, for a rare poem by Swift upon Bonnell's life. 44* 254

Borlace, Edmund, (son of Sir John

Borlace, Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Lords-Justices criticized so severely by Clarendon) was born in Dublin, and is stated to have been educated at Trinity College. He took his degree of medicine at Leyden in 1650, and settled in Chester, where he practised with success until his death in 1682. Amongst other well known works, he published, in 1680, *The History of the Execrable Irish Rebellion of 1641*, a work that tended much to perpetuate the exaggerations concerning the War of 1641-'52. The opinion that he plagiarized from Clarendon is endorsed by Ware.^{80 339}

Boulter, Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in London in 1671. Educated at Oxford, he became chaplain to George I., Bishop of Bristol in 1719, and Archbishop of Armagh in 1724. His position was more political than ecclesiastical, and he was a strong upholder of the English interest. Writing to Lord Townsend, he says: "But whatever my post is here, the only thing that can make it agreeable to me, who would have been very well content with a less station in my own country, is if I may be enabled to serve His Majesty and my country here, which it will be impossible for me to do according to my wishes if the English interest be not thoroughly supported from the other side." With these sentiments he had but a sore time of it, between Swift, Wood's halfpence, and a rather fractious Commons. The plan of Government purchasing off opposition did not meet his views; and the quantities of goods smuggled from the Isle of Man, and consequent loss of revenue, were a great concern to him—"The only remedy we talk of here for this evil is, if His Majesty were to buy the island of the Earl of Derby." During the nineteen years of his primacy, the real weight of the government policy with regard to Ireland rested on him. He died in London, September 1742, aged about 71, leaving upwards of £30,000 for the purchase of glebes for the Irish clergy, and the augmentation and improvement of small benefices. His efforts to found schools for the conversion of Catholics did not come to much. "I can assure you," he wrote to the Bishop of London, "the Papists are here so numerous that it highly concerns us in point of interest, as well as out of concern for the salvation of those poor creatures, who are our fellow-subjects, to try all possible means to bring them and theirs over to the knowledge of the true religion; and one of the most likely methods we can think of is, if possible, instructing and converting the young generation; for instead of converting those that are adult, we are daily losing several of our

meaner people, who go off to Popery. . . The ignorance and obstinacy of the adult Papists is such that there is not much hope of converting them." 196 212 339

Bourke, Miles, sat as Viscount Mayo in the Parliament of 1634, and when the War of 1641-'52 commenced, was appointed governor of Mayo; however he soon went over to the side of the Confederates, and joined the Catholic Church. He did his best to lessen the acerbities of the war, and is said to have retired from the Council in 1644. He died in 1649; and three years later his son and successor in the title was tried by the Commonwealth Commissioners at Galway, for complicity in the rebellion, condemned and shot by their order, and his estates (50,000 acres) were forfeited; these latter were afterwards restored to the family. 196 216

Bourke, Richard, the husband of Grace O'Malley, was in Queen Elizabeth's reign the head of the Bourkes of Galway; he sided with the English in their expeditions, and held his lands under renewed gift from the Crown. In 1576 he is thus described by Sir Henry Sidney, who knighted him: "I found him very sensible; though wanting in the English tongue, yet understanding the Latin; a lover of quiet and civility." He died in 1605. 196

Bourke, Richard Southwell, Earl of Mayo, was born in Dublin, 21st February 1822. The Bourkes of the County of Kildare, whom he represented, were connected by ties of family and property with the county since the War of 1641-'52, when their ancestor, having held a captaincy of horse under the Marquis of Ormond, settled at Kill. The Earl was educated at Trinity College, taking his degree of B.A. in 1844: LL.D. was subsequently conferred upon him. He travelled in Russia in 1845, and published his experiences in a work entitled *St. Petersburg and Moscow*. In 1849, on the death of his uncle, and his father becoming Earl of Mayo, the honorary title of Lord Naas devolved upon himself. During more than twenty years he sat in Parliament—for Kildare from 1847 to 1852; Coleraine, 1852 to 1857; and Cocker mouth, 1857 to 1867—when, upon the death of his father on 12th August, he became Earl of Mayo. He was an earnest and consistent Conservative, and as such held the post of Chief-Secretary for Ireland in each of the three Derby administrations—March to December 1852, February 1858 to June 1859, June 1866 to 1868. In 1868 he was appointed Governor-General of India, and Knight of St. Patrick. During the Fenian disturbances he had displayed signal ability and statesmanship; nevertheless his suits-

bility for the post of Governor-General was doubted by many. He belied all sinister anticipations, proving one of the ablest administrators that ever ruled India. In the prime of middle life, and possessed of vigorous health, he evinced great activity of body as well as mind, and was constantly on the alert visiting the portions of his viceroyalty that required inspection. In 1872, he went to the penal settlement at the Andaman Islands, concerning which there had been reports of abuses and maladministration. Returning to embark in the dusk of the evening of the 8th February, he was assassinated by a convict named Shere Ali, who declared that "he had no accomplices, that it was his fate, and that he had committed the act by the order of God." He had long threatened that he would take the life of some distinguished European in revenge for having been imprisoned for murdering a man in a "blood-feud." The Viceroy was only able to totter against a truck, and say faintly to his secretary, "They've hit me, Burne," before he expired. The assassin was executed at Calcutta on the 20th of the same month. There was something very noble in the message Lady Mayo and her family sent him before execution: "God forgive you, as we do." Lord Mayo's remains were brought back to Ireland, were received in military state in Dublin, and were deposited in the family mausoleum near Naas. Lord Mayo had all but attained his 50th year. A man of genial manners, he was very popular amongst his associates. He was an enthusiastic sportsman, as well in Ireland as in the fiercer and more dangerous sports of India. A public subscription to perpetuate his memory was applied towards the erection of a family mansion. His biography is extremely interesting, and enters fully into his Indian administration. We find the following tribute to his character: "No soldier went over the plan of an expedition or the map of a line of defences with the Viceroy without discovering, as he rode home from Government House, that he had got valuable practical hints. No diplomatist brought him a draft treaty without feeling certain that any fault in scope would be hit, and any deficiency in foresight remedied. Each head of a department found that Lord Mayo had personally weighed his proposals, and had discovered for himself where they were sound and where they were wanting. The whole body of secretaries, men whose function in life it is never to give way to enthusiasm, would have toiled their souls out for him. It was impossible to work near him with-

out loving him: he had a tender considerateness, and a noble trustfulness, and a genial strength, which plucked allegiance from the hearts of men." ^{238 233}

Bowden, John, Rev., a distinguished Protestant divine, was born in Ireland, in January 1751. He settled in America, 1770, studied divinity, was ordained in England, and in 1774 became a minister in Trinity Church, New York. There he officiated some years; afterwards, in other places in the United States, and the West Indies. From 1801 to 1817 he was Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College. He was the author of *Portrait of Calvinism*, and other theological works. He died at Ballstown, New York, 31st July 1817, aged 66. ^{73*}

Bowles, William, a naturalist, was born in Ireland, and died in Spain in 1780. He was the author of several works on the natural history and productions of that country. Buckle speaks of him as having endeavoured to arouse in Spain an interest in mineralogy. A genus of Peruvian plants has been named after him. ³⁴

Boyd, Henry, Rev., a minor poet and writer, vicar of Rathfriland, and chaplain to the Earl of Charleville. Besides some poems, his best known work is a translation into English verse of Dante's *Divina Commedia* (3 vols. 1802). He died at Ballintemple, near Newry, 17th September 1832. ⁷

Boyd, Hugh (or **Macaulay**), an author, was the son of a gentleman in the County of Antrim, and is said to have been educated at Trinity College for the Bar. His habits were unsteady and extravagant, so that, although he married a rich wife, and obtained an appointment in India under Lord Macartney, he disappointed all expectations. His miscellaneous works were published in 1798-1800, with a view to proving his identity with Junius, a claim indeed almost his only warrant for notice, and one that has long been set aside. He conducted in Ireland, in 1772, a political paper called the *Freeholder*. He died at Madras in 1794. ^{16 34 42}

Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury, 3rd October 1566. His family had been settled in Herefordshire for many generations. On leaving Cambridge he entered the Middle Temple; but losing both his parents, his resources were insufficient for his maintenance during the usual course of study, and he was led to offer his services to Sir R. Manwood, Chief-Baron of the Exchequer. Ireland was then a desirable field for young adventurers of push, daring, and ability. Hither he came in his twenty-

second year, landing 23rd June 1588. "When I arrived in Dublin all my wealth was then £27 3s. in money, and two tokens, which my mother had formerly given me, viz.: a diamond ring, which I ever have since, and still do wear, and a bracelet of gold, worth about £10; a taffety doublet cut with and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, laced; a new Milan fustian suit laced and cut upon taffety; two cloaks; competent linen and necessities; with my rapier and dagger." Procuring employment in drawing up memorials, conveyances, and public documents, he acquired an insight into affairs, and was enabled rapidly to turn over his small capital; while his acquaintance with government officials gave him an opportunity of purchasing at nominal prices some of the vast confiscated estates of the Irish chieftains. In 1595 he married a Limerick heiress, who, dying within a short time, left him a considerable sum in cash and £500 per annum in landed property. He lived with economy, and was enabled to purchase so much territory that the envy of several influential persons was aroused. They alleged that his investments on the coast were with the view of co-operating with the Spaniards or other invaders, and indeed that he was supplied with funds by the King of Spain. About to proceed to London to clear himself of these charges, the war in Munster broke out, his estates were ravaged, and he returned to his studies at the Temple. When on the point of revisiting Ireland in the suite of the Earl of Essex, Sir Henry Wallop and others renewed the charges against him; his papers were seized and he was retained in prison some months. At length an examination before the Privy Council took place, the Queen being present. Boyle not only cleared himself, but turned the tables on Sir H. Wallop, and in his own words, Elizabeth "arising from council, gave orders not only for my present enlargement, but also discharging all my charges and fees during my restraint, gave me her royal hand to kiss, which I did heartily, humbly thanking God for that great deliverance." He was now appointed Clerk of the Munster Council, purchased the *Pilgrim* from Sir Walter Raleigh, freighted her with arms and stores, sailed to Ireland, and assisted at the siege of Carrigfoyle Castle; "and," as he says, "this was the second rise that God gave my fortunes." After the reduction of Kinsale, 24th December 1601, he was employed to carry the news to Elizabeth; he accomplished the journey from Cork to London in the short space of forty hours, and was graciously received by the Queen, with

whom he had an audience in her bed-chamber at seven in the morning: whereupon his biographer remarks: "If we reflect upon the hours our ministers keep at present [1755] we shall be the less surprised to find that our affairs are not managed altogether so successfully as in the days of Queen Elizabeth." His affairs continued most prosperous; he bought Sir W. Raleigh's estates of 12,000 acres for a small sum, and on the conclusion of peace set vigorously to settle them with English immigrants, and to build towns and forts. On 25th July 1603, he married his second wife, Miss Fenton, daughter of Sir J. Fenton, Master of the Rolls. On this occasion, at Mary's Abbey, he was knighted by Sir George Carew. He speaks of this marriage as "the crown of all my blessings." He was created a Privy-Councillor (1606), Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghal (1616), Viscount Dungarvan and Earl of Cork (1620), in 1629 he was Lord-Justice, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Viscount Loftus; he was Lord-Treasurer in 1631. His mansion in Dublin, on the site of the present City Hall, gave the name to Cork-hill. He selected as his family motto: "God's providence is my inheritance." There was a violent antipathy between Lord Strafford and Lord Cork, said to have had its origin in Strafford's objection to the original position of the unsightly Boyle monument, still to be seen in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Lord Cork appeared as a witness against Strafford at his trial in London. When the war broke out in 1641, he fortified Lismore, and placed it under command of his son, Lord Broghill. The town of Bandon, built, walled, and fortified by himself, at a cost of £14,000, he left under his son Lord Kynalmeaky; while assisted by another son, Lord Dungarvan, a troop of cavalry, and two hundred tenants, he undertook the defence of Youghal, then threatened by the Irish forces, who held the surrounding country. The details of his actions in the war have not come down to us. His son Kynalmeaky was killed in the battle of Lisecarroll, 2nd September 1642. The same autumn, the Earl of Cork was empowered to hold sessions at Cork for the trial of 1,100 men charged with high treason. Even after the heavy losses in the war, his estates continued the most valuable in the kingdom. Cromwell remarked that "if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion." He died 15th September 1643, aged 76, at Youghal, and was buried in his own chapel in the parish church. His second wife, to whom he was

tenderly attached, and by whom he had fifteen children, died in 1630. ^{47 106 345}

Boyle, Roger, Lord Broghill, Earl of Orrery, third son of the Earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, 26th April 1621. After two years of study at Trinity College, he was sent, when seventeen, to travel on the Continent with his brother, Lord Kynalmeaky. On his return, he commanded a troop in the expedition against the Scotch, under the Earl of Northumberland. In 1640 he married a daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, and arrived with her at Lismore the very day hostilities broke out in Ireland. He fortified his father's house, and distinguished himself against the Confederates in several engagements. At the battle of Liscarroll he was taken prisoner, but was soon rescued. He opposed the cessation of arms in 1643, and in 1644 joined Lord Inchiquin and others in a letter to the King, praying that no peace should be concluded with the Irish. They had such an unsatisfactory answer from the King, on whom his lordship waited at Oxford, that he and Lord Inchiquin put themselves under the protection of the Parliament. He now acted under Lord Inchiquin at Castle-Lyons, Youghal, and elsewhere, and in 1646 took Lord Muskerry's castle of Blarney. After the execution of Charles I., he retired to his estate in Somersetshire, and was about departing for the Continent to plot for the restoration of the Stuarts, when Cromwell called on him, showed him copies of his foreign correspondence, proving that his designs were known, and offered him the choice of imprisonment or service under the Commonwealth. He accepted the latter, repaired to Ireland, and met Cromwell near Waterford, late in 1649, with 1,500 men whom he had raised. Lord Broghill's chaplain thus describes the meeting: "He drew up his party and made an halt till Cromwell had done so too: while his party cried up, 'A Broghill! a Broghill,' Cromwell's party cried up, 'A Cromwell! a Cromwell!' My lord rid up to Cromwell and Ireton, then the head of the army, and after having saluted one another, my lord returned to his party, and made them cry up, 'A Cromwell!' and with much ado, Cromwell made his party cry up, 'A Broghill!' and so they joined." He assisted at the siege of Clonmel, which capitulated on honourable terms, O'Neill having secretly withdrawn the garrison. Carrigdrohid Castle he frightened into surrender by drawing up to the siege numbers of trunks of trees, which the beleaguered imagined were heavy artillery. He also assisted at the siege of Limerick under Ireton, especially distin-

guishing himself in an engagement with Lord Muskerry, and upon the conclusion of the war, was one of the commissioners who carried out Cromwell's system of confiscation and expatriation in Ireland. Mr. Prendergast speaks of "Lord Broghill, whose name, like that of Sir C. Coote, seems ever the prelude of woe to the Irish." Afterwards in England he continued to be one of Cromwell's most trusted friends and advisers. He was for a time governor in Scotland, and was one of Richard Cromwell's council. Finding the latter an incompetent ruler, he favoured the restoration of Charles II. Returning to Ireland, and working in concert with Coote, he seized Youghal, Clonmel, Carlow, Limerick, Drogheda, Galway, and Athlone for the King, and helped to end the rule of the Parliament in Ireland. After the Restoration he was made Earl of Orrery, Lord-Justice, and President of Munster. His latter years were spent between his Presidency and London. In 1661 he built a mansion at Charleville, changing the name of the town, in honour of Charles II., from the "heathenish one of Rathgogan." There he kept his Presidency court in "great splendour." "He made up controversies betwixt neighbours, and healed up wounds betwixt friends, with a dexterity not to be paralleled. He used the most cunning stratagems to bring about peace and quietness. He was a lion in courage and a lamb in meekness, so that he became the cement of the whole country where he lived, and constantly exercised those excellent parts, and that quick apprehension, with which he was endowed, to the benefit and happiness of mankind."⁴⁸ His advice was constantly sought by the King and Queen; yet did he not escape impeachment, from which he was, however, acquitted. Upon this occasion, he rejoined to a friend who remarked with what difficulty he ascended the stairs of the Court of Requests: "Yes, sir, my feet are weak; but if my heels will serve to carry me up, I promise you my head shall bring me safe down again." He left England finally in August 1676, and "spent the remainder of his life principally in contemplation, reading the Scriptures and other serious studies, partly at Castle-martyr and partly at Charleville." He died "after great and dreadful strugglings with his distemper," gout, 16th October 1679, aged 58, and was buried in the church of Youghal, where there is a monument to him. He left two sons and five daughters. Lord Broghill was the author of numerous plays and poems. He is described as "of a middle size, well-shaped and comely; his eyes had the life and quickness in them

which is usually the sign of great and uncommon parts. His wit rendered his conversation highly entertaining and amusing." He is stated to have written a volume of memoirs, which was either lost or suppressed. Horace Walpole declared him to have been "a man who never made a bad figure except as an author." About seventeen works from his pen are enumerated by Ware. His correspondence with the Duke of Ormond is full of interest.

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Boyle, Robert, one of the greatest natural philosophers of his age, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, was the seventh son and fourteenth child of the Earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore, 25th January 1627. He learned to speak Latin and French while a child, and was only eight years old when he was sent to Eton. There he studied about three years, and was next placed as private pupil with the rector of Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, where his father had just taken up his residence. In 1638, after a visit to London, he travelled in France, accompanied by a French tutor, and studied above a year at Geneva. In the autumn of 1641, he visited Switzerland and Italy, and spent the winter at Florence. There he studied the works of Galileo, who died near Florence during his residence. On reaching home in 1644, he learned the death of his father, who had left him the manor of Stalbridge, and estates in Ireland. These latter he occasionally visited during his after life. Next year he became a member of a society of scientific men, the germ of the Royal Society, who in consequence of the agitation of the times used to hold their meetings with as much privacy as possible—first in London, afterwards in Oxford. In 1646 he settled at Stalbridge; and thenceforward devoted himself to scientific research and authorship. In 1654 he removed to Oxford, where he resided for fourteen years, enjoying the society of the first minds of the day, and making improvements in the air-pump, and various discoveries on the properties of air and the propagation of sound—all recorded in his voluminous writings. He was an ardent theological student, and numbered amongst his friends some of the most eminent orientalists. He was favourably received at court after the Restoration, and was urged to enter the Church, which he declined—alleging that it was not his vocation, and that his theological writings would have greater weight coming from a layman than from a cleric. He bore the entire expense of a Malay translation of the Gospels and Acts, and of an Irish version of

the Bible, and also contributed largely to the cost of a Turkish New Testament, and Welsh Bible: he liberally supported projects for the spread of the Gospel in India and America, and at the same time annually gave away large sums for charitable purposes. He made his first appearance as an author in 1660, by his publication at Oxford of his *New Experiments*, and a devotional work, *Seraphic Love*. In 1680 he declined the post of President of the Royal Society, from scruples of conscience regarding the religious tests and oaths required. In 1689, finding his health declining, he refused visits, and commenced to rewrite a quantity of his MSS. that had been stolen and mutilated. With some expectation that science might yet succeed in transmuting the base metals into gold, he procured the repeal of the Act against "the multiplying of gold and silver." He died in London, 30th December 1691, aged about 65, seven days after Lady Ranelagh, to whom he was much attached; he was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Dr. Burnet, to whose *History of the Reformation* he had contributed, preached his funeral sermon. Boyle never married. It is interesting to note that he was born in the year Bacon died; and Newton in that in which Galileo died—Boyle being fifteen years older than Newton. In person he is described as tall, slender, and emaciated; excessively abstemious, he was often oppressed with low spirits. He was brilliant in conversation, benevolent, and tolerant. Though the friend of three monarchs, he ever refused a peerage. He has often been ranked with Bacon, and with his friend and intimate, Newton. He was a voluminous though heavy writer on theological questions, as we may gather from Swift's imitation of his style in the *Pious Meditation on a Broomstick*. By his will he endowed the "Boyle Lectures," for demonstrating the truth of the Christian religion against "Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mahomedans." His works (about eighty in Ware's list), collected in 5 vols. folio, were published in London in 1744. We find the following remarks in Allibone. "The works of Robert Boyle discover the solid learning and great acuteness of the philosopher, blended with all that veneration for God, and love of his revealed will, which so eminently characterized him as a Christian." The value of his contributions to the cause of science, to the province of natural philosophy especially, cannot be too highly esteemed. More than two-thirds of his works are composed of the results of his investigations in pneumatics, chemistry, medicine, and kindred

subjects. The philosophers of the day and of succeeding times acknowledge their obligations to Boyle in the strongest terms. What a splendid eulogy is that of the great Boerhaave!—"Mr. Boyle, the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and enquiries of the great Chancellor Verulam. Which of all Mr. Boyle's writings shall I recommend? All of them! To him we owe the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, fossils: so that from his works may be deduced the whole system of natural knowledge." ¹⁵ Dugald Stewart writes: "To Boyle the world is indebted, besides some very acute remarks, and many fine illustrations of his own upon metaphysical questions of the highest moment, for the philosophical arguments in defence of religion, which have added so much lustre to the names of Derham and Bentley, and far above both, to that of Clarke." ^{16 42 47}

Boyle, John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, grandson of Lord Broghill, born 2nd February 1706-'7, is chiefly remembered for his *Remarks on Swift*. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. His marriage in 1728 gave offence to his father, who, when he died in 1731, left a large proportion of his property away from him. He was the author of *Imitations of Horace*, and many other works. He was much censured for his remarks about Swift "as it exposed to the world matters which it was thought he should, as Swift's friend, have confined to his own bosom. Warburton, in his letters to Bishop Hurd, takes the Earl to task in his usual coarse style, calling them 'detestable letters.' Dr. Johnson justified his lordship: 'My friend, the late Earl of Cork, had a great desire to maintain the literary character of his family; he was a genteel man, but did not keep up the dignity of his rank. He was so generally civil that nobody thanked him for it. . . His conversation was like his writings, neat and elegant, but without strength. He grasped at more than his abilities could reach; tried to pass for a better talker, a better writer, and a better thinker than he was.'" ¹⁷¹⁶ He died 16th November 1762, aged 55, and was buried at Frome. A large part of his life was spent in Ireland. His father, Charles, Earl of Orrery (born 1676, died 1731), in whose honour the instrument called the "Orrery" was named, spent six months in the Tower (1722-'3) on suspicion of high treason. ^{16 37 47}

Boyse, Samuel, author of *Tears of the Muses*, and other poems, was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, in 1708. At eighteen he was sent to study at a Scotch

university, where unhappily he contracted habits of intemperance, and made an improvident marriage. He had brilliant abilities, gathered round him many friends, and secured several powerful patrons. His poems suited the taste of the age. Nothing, however, could redeem him from a vicious and debased course of life. He died in London, May 1747, aged 38, and was committed to a pauper's grave. ²⁸

Brabazon, Sir William, was during some eighteen years Vice-Treasurer and Receiver-General in Ireland. "In 1536, with Lord-Chancellor Trimleston, he prevented the ravages of O'Conor in Carbery, by burning many villages in his country of Offaly, and carrying away great preys." In 1543 he acted as commissioner for receiving surrender of the abbeys closed by Henry VIII., and as receiver of the official seals when Henry altered his title from "Lord" to "King" of Ireland. Three years afterwards he was made Lord-Justice, pursued the O'Mores and O'Conors into Kildare, and built a fort on the spot where Philipstown was afterwards founded. It was at his suggestion Athlone Castle was repaired and occupied. In 1549, he compelled the surrender of Charles MacArt Kavenagh, and caused him to renounce the name of MacMurrough. He died 9th July 1552, at Carrickfergus, and was buried in St. Catherine's Church, Dublin. The Earls of Meath are descended from him. ²¹⁶

Brady, Field-Marshal, was born in the County of Cavan, the middle of the 18th century. The son of a farmer, he gave promise of ability, and was sent to Vienna to study for the priesthood. One day the Empress Maria Theresa passed the students in review, and observing the bearing of young Brady, remarked to Colonel Browne, an Irishman: "What a pity it is so fine a young fellow should not be in the army—what was he saying just now?" "Your Majesty," replied Browne, "he said that you were a beautiful lady, and he only wished he had the honour to serve your Majesty." He was taken into the army and rose rapidly, and as Field-Marshal and Baron distinguished himself in the defence of his adopted country against Napoleon. He married an offshoot of the Imperial family, and died, without issue, at Vienna in 1826. ⁵⁵

Brady, Nicholas, Rev., was born at Bandon, 28th October 1659. His father was a royalist officer. When twelve years old he was sent to Westminster School; he subsequently graduated in Trinity College (M.A. in 1686), and obtained a prebend in the cathedral at Cork. At the time of the Revolution he made himself conspicuous as

an adherent of William III. Being sent by his fellow-townsmen of Bandon on a mission to London, he settled in England, and was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and afterwards to the King and Queen. Although in receipt of £600 a year, he found it necessary to set up a school at Richmond to enable him to meet his engagements. He died 20th May 1726, aged 66. He is remembered as the joint author, with Tate, of a version of the Psalms, which took the place of that of Sternhold and Hopkins, and was for a long period used by the Church of England. This work was first published in 1695. Dr. Beattie says: "Tate and Brady are too quaint, and where the Psalmist rises to sublimity . . . are apt to sink into bombast; yet Tate and Brady have many good passages, especially in those psalms that contain simple enunciations of moral truth."¹⁶ A play by him, entitled *The Rape*, acted in London in 1692, with fair success, was of a character that would not now be tolerated on the stage. ^{16 42 110(45) 151}

Bramhall, John, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in 1593 at Pontefract, in Yorkshire. Entering the ministry, he rose to be a distinguished ecclesiastic of the English Church; about 1630 he came to Ireland at the instance of Lord Strafford, and was made one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary. On 16th May 1634, he was, by Archbishop Ussher, in the Castle Chapel, Dublin, consecrated Bishop of Derry. He immediately applied himself vigorously to recovering portions of the alienated property of the Church, and was so far successful that within a short time he brought back some £40,000 a year, wasted or impropriated revenues. He was instrumental in persuading the Irish Convocation, bent upon retaining its own canons, to adopt the XXXIX Articles. Whilst on a visit to England in 1637, Charles I., Laud, and others, paid him much respect; but this did not prevent an accusation, from which he soon cleared himself, being preferred against him in the Star Chamber. In March 1641, articles of high treason were brought against him and others in the Irish House of Commons, charging him with a conspiracy to subvert the fundamental laws, and to introduce an arbitrary government. His friends urged him to avoid arrest. This course he considered dishonourable. He was committed to prison; but released upon the intercession of Archbishop Ussher. He now attended the King in England, materially assisting him with funds and counsel. In 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, he was obliged to seek safety abroad, where he occupied

himself with religious controversy and authorship. In 1648 he ventured to visit Ireland—the Marquis of Clanricard protecting him in the exercise of his functions. After the Restoration he was translated to the primacy; and early in 1661 consecrated in one day two Irish archbishops and ten bishops—amongst the latter, the celebrated Jeremy Taylor. After the long war, his diocese was, as might be expected, in an almost complete state of disorganization. In the Parliament of 1661 he presided over the deliberations of the House of Lords, and procured the passage of a Bill for augmenting the livings of the bishops, and recovering the forfeited impropriate tithes. He expunged from the records of the House the proceedings against his friend Strafford. Archbishop Bramhall died of apoplexy, 25th June 1663, aged about 70. He left, amongst other bequests, money for the repair of Armagh Cathedral, and black gowns to as many poor men as were the years of his life. Ware gives a list of his numerous writings. "Perhaps the most valuable part of his works is that in which he contended with Hobbes. He argued with great acuteness against Hobbes's notions on liberty and necessity, in *The Catching of the Leviathan*, in which he undertakes to demonstrate, out of Hobbes's own works, that no sincere Hobbit can be a good Christian, or a good Commonwealth's man, or reconcile himself to himself."^{17 16 42 339}

Brendan, Saint, was born in Kerry about 484, received his early education from Bishop Erc, and then studied at Tuam and Clonard. To atone for the death of a person who had been drowned at sea—to which catastrophe Brendan feared he had involuntarily contributed—he is said to have gone, by the advice of St. Ita, to Brittany, where he formed a monastery or school. He is chiefly famous for his mythical voyage to Hy Brasil. After gathering information all along our western coast concerning the visionary western land, he set sail from Mount Brandon, and after a long voyage, his vessel, impelled by a miraculous current, reached a shore where he and his companions found a charming climate and lovely birds. They walked into the interior for fifteen days, but when about to cross a great river, were warned back by an angel, who said that they had gone far enough, and that it was reserved for other men and other times to christianize the land. Lanigan says: "Although the narrative of these voyages abound with fables, yet it may be admitted that Brendan sailed, in company with some other persons, towards the west, in search of some island or country,

the existence of which he had heard of." Not long after his return to Ireland, he founded the monastery of Clonfert, where he presided over a large community of monks, who maintained themselves by the labour of their hands. At a late period of his life, he visited Columcille at Iona; and some years prior to his death retired from Clonfert to Inchiquin in Lough Corrib. He died at his sister's monastery of Annadown in 577, aged 93, and was interred at Clonfert. His festival is the 16th of May. ^{119 171}

Brennan, John, M.D., born at Ballahide, County of Carlow, about 1768. He was educated to the medical profession, and obtained a wide reputation for his successful practice in puerperal disorders. An excellent classical scholar, a man of talent and humour, his sallies were long remembered. As editor of the *Milesian Magazine* he unhappily prostituted his talents, by ridiculing for pay the Catholic leaders of his day, and abusing the members of his own profession. He died in Dublin, 29th July 1830, aged 61. In *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, will be found reference to a copy of the *Milesian Magazine* in the British Museum, containing a MS. key to Brennan's pseudonyms. ^{39 254}

Brian Borumha, King of Ireland, a descendant of Oilill Olum, was born about 941. His brother Mahon succeeded to the throne of Munster in 951. The Northmen then occupied much of the dominions of his ancestors, their discipline and ferocity bearing down all before them. Mahon succumbed, and entered into a treaty with them; but Brian, although a lad, headed a small band of warriors in opposing their advances. Eventually there was a general gathering of the Irish clans, headed by Brian and Mahon. The Danes were defeated at Sulcoit, near the town of Tipperary, in 968, and Mahon and Brian entered Limerick, where they took much spoil and a large number of prisoners. Nevertheless it was not long before the invaders were again permitted to occupy the town as traders. About the year 976, Ivar, lord of Limerick, and Molloy, son of Bran, who had been expelled from Desmond, compassed Mahon's assassination. Brian immediately ascended the throne of Thomond; he attacked and slew Mahon's murderers—Ivar and his two sons, and Donovan their Irish ally. Two years afterwards he fought the battle of Bealachlecha, in which fell Molloy, King of Desmond, and Brian found himself master of all Munster. In 982, while he was upon an expedition ravaging Ossory, his dominions were invaded by Malachy Mor, King

of Ireland, who cut down the sacred tree at Adair, under which Brian and his ancestors of the Dalcassian line had been crowned. In 984 Brian revenged this outrage by plundering Westmeath; whereupon Malachy again turned his arms against Thomond, and defeated the Dalcassians with a loss of 600 men, including Brian's uncle. In 993 Brian prepared a fleet of boats, sailed up the Shannon, and invaded Leitrim and Cavan. Before long, however, the renewed successes of the Danes obliged Brian and Malachy to lay aside their feuds and unite against the common enemy. After preliminary operations, in the year 1000 they fought the Danes at Glenmama, near Dunlavin, in the County of Wicklow; great slaughter ensued on both sides. The foreigners were defeated; 4,000 of the Danes of Dublin were slain, with their chiefs Harold, and Cuilean son of Echtighern. "The victorious army seems to have met no opposition on their way to Dublin, where they immediately made themselves masters of the fortress. Here spoils of great value were found; great quantities of gold, silver, bronze, and precious stones, carbuncle gems, buffalo horns, and beautiful goblets, as well as vestures of all colours. Brian and his army, we are told, made slaves and captives of many women, boys, and girls; and this is defended as being a just retaliation upon the foreigners, who were the first aggressors, having come from their home to contest with the Irish the possession of their own country and lawful inheritance."⁷⁴ For the next two months Brian made Dublin his head-quarters. After a time he received Sitric, the Danish king, into favour, and re-established him as King of Dublin. The time now appeared suitable to Brian for the accomplishment of designs he long contemplated. Clear-sighted and resolute, he had, by the glory of his achievements and the policy of his alliances, undermined the authority of Malachy. He thereupon marched to Tara, and demanded Malachy's submission. Malachy craved a month's time for consideration. At the end of this period, unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain assistance (even his kinsmen—princes of Ulster and Connaught—coldly holding aloof or demanding an exorbitant price for their assistance), Malachy formally submitted, and then acknowledged Brian as King of Ireland (1002). Brian proved himself worthy of his position, and but for his death at Clontarf, might have permanently consolidated the Irish power. We are told that roads, bridges, schools, sprung up under his rule, and that education and the arts of peace

began to flourish. We read of his offering twenty ounces of gold on the altar at Armagh; and his name, inscribed in his presence, may yet be read in *The Book of Armagh*, preserved in Trinity College. His yoke was peculiarly galling to the Danes, who had been able to extend their sway over England and other parts of Europe. There was also latent dissatisfaction among the minor Irish princes. The spark to kindle the flames of war among such combustible materials came from Maelmordha, King of Leinster, who received a fancied insult at Kincora, Brian's palace near Killaloe, from the hands of Murrough, son of Brian, over a game of chess. His anger was increased by some insulting remarks on his supineness under Brian's yoke, passed by his sister Gormlaith, Brian's third wife, said to be the most beautiful woman in Ireland at the period. A league was formed against Brian, and the preparations made for a contest evinced how much depended on the issue. The Northmen summoned to their aid all of their nation in Ireland who could possibly attend; they also sent to Denmark for reinforcements; and the Orkneys and Hebrides furnished contingents. To these were added the forces of Leinster under Maelmordha, Dunlaing (ancestor of the O'Tooles), and Brogarbhan, tanist of Offaly—indeed of all the country east of the Nore and Barrow, and south of the Liffey. To meet this array, Brian and Malachy marshalled the forces of Munster and south Connaught, with levies from the Eoganachts of Scotland. The two armies, of about 20,000 each, met at Clontarf on Good Friday, the 23rd of April 1014. "Few particulars of this remarkable battle have descended to us deserving of being set down as true history. That a great and decisive victory was gained by the Irish troops is undoubted. That it was attended with severe loss to the victors is equally certain. . . . If to the 4,000 Danes, who are thus included in the slain, we add the 3,000 of the Leinster troops, it will render highly probable the correctness of the estimate of the Ulster annalists, that the whole loss on the side of the Danes did not exceed 7,000. The loss on the part of the Irish leaders is nowhere stated. . . . There fell of the monarch's family, himself, his eldest son Murrough, Turlough, son of Murrough, a youth of fifteen years of age, and who was, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 'found drowned near the fishing weir of Clontarf, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he had pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes,' and last, Conaing, nephew to Brian."²⁶³ Besides minor chiefs, about

twelve great Irish leaders fell. The following particulars of Brian's death are given in the account of the battle and of the names of the slain, in *The Wars of the Gaedhill with the Gaill*. Brian had retired to his tent in the middle of the engagement to pray: "The attendant perceived a party of the foreigners approaching them. The Earl Brodar was there, and two warriors along with him. 'There are people coming towards us here,' said the attendant. 'Woe is me, what manner of people are they?' said Brian. 'A blue stark naked people,' said the attendant. 'Alas!' said Brian, 'they are foreigners of the armour, and it is not to do good to thee they come.' While he was saying this, he arose and stepped off the cushion, and unsheathed his sword. Brodar passed him by and noticed him not. One of the three who were there, and who had been in Brian's service, said—'Cing, Cing,' said he, 'this is the King.' 'No, no, but Priest, Priest,' said Brodar, 'it is not he' says he, 'but a noble Priest,' 'By no means,' said the soldier, 'that is the great King, Brian.' Brodar then turned round, and appeared with a bright, gleaming, trusty battle-axe in his hand, with the handle set in the middle of it. When Brian saw him, he gazed at him, and gave him a stroke with his sword, and cut off his left leg at the knee, and his right leg at the foot. The foreigner dealt Brian a stroke which cleft his head utterly; and Brian killed the second man that was with Brodar, and they fell both mutually by each other. There was not done in Erin, since Christianity, excepting the beheading of Cormac MacCuilennain, any greater deed than this. In fact he was one of the three best that ever were born in Erin, and one of the three men that most caused Erin to prosper. . . . For it was he that released the men of Erin, and its women, from the bondage and iniquity of the foreigners, and the pirates. It was he that gained five and twenty battles over the foreigners, and who killed and banished them, as we have already said."²⁴⁴ Brian was aged about 73 at the time of his death. After the battle, his body and the bodies of the other members of his family slain, were carried to the monastery of St. Columcille at Swords, where they were received by the Bishop of Armagh and his clergy, and carried to Armagh, where they lay in state for twelve nights, after which they were interred in a new tomb. The general adoption of surnames in Ireland is supposed, perhaps erroneously, to have first taken place in Brian's reign—Mac being prefixed for son; Ua or Ó for grandson; Ní, daughter or grand-daughter. Brian's an-

nual revenues are stated to have been :—Connaught, 800 cows and 800 hogs ; Tirconnell, 500 cloaks, and 500 cows ; Tirowen, 60 hogs, and 60 loads of iron ; Ulster, 150 cows, and 150 hogs ; Oriel, 160 cows ; Leinster, 300 cows, 300 hogs, 300 loads of iron ; Ossory, 60 cows, 60 hogs, 60 loads of iron ; the Danes of Dublin, 160 hogsheds of wine ; the Danes of Limerick, 365 hogsheds of red wine. The proportions contributed by Munster are not specified. Brian derived his cognomen of “Borumha” from the Borromean tribute he exacted from Leinster—a tax that had lain in abeyance since the year 694. The battle of Clontarf was decisive as regards Danish supremacy in Ireland. Nevertheless the Danes continued to occupy most of the sea ports until the Anglo-Norman invasion. After Brian's death, Malachy resumed the supreme power. For Brian's descendants, see O'BRIEN. ^{134 144 171}

Bridget, Saint, one of the three patron saints of Ireland, was born about 455, of illustrious parents, at Faugher, near Dundalk. She received a good education, and to singular modesty and simplicity of manners united great charity. When her parents urged her to accept a suitor, it is said that, in answer to prayer, one of her eyes became frightfully deformed, and she was quietly permitted to take the veil—her eye recovering when the ceremony was over. She was then sixteen years of age. Collecting a number of young girls like herself, she established a religious retreat in the County of Meath ; her reputation for sanctity increased daily, and crowds of young women and widows applied for admission to her institution. To establish similar monasteries she visited Limerick, Roscommon, and other parts of Ireland. Between 480 and 490 she removed to Kildare, which will ever be associated with her name. Her charity was only equalled by her humility ; occasionally she used herself to tend the cattle belonging to the nunnery ; while to poor people she was known to give away the rich vestments of the institution. To meet the religious requirements of the place, Conlaeth, a recluse, was elevated to the bishopric. She died at Kildare about 525, aged about 70, and was buried in the cathedral. By some it is stated that her body was eventually removed to Down, and interred with the remains of SS. Patrick and Columcille. Lanigan says : “It would be superfluous to enlarge on the extraordinary veneration with which her memory has been revered, not only in Ireland and Great Britain, but in every part of the Western Church ; or

to undertake a formal refutation of the impudent assertion of that pseudo-antiquary, Dr. Ledwich, that St. Bridget was an imaginary saint.” Her festival is the 1st of February.

“The bright lamp that shone in Kildare's holy fane”

was a perpetual fire kept up in her cloisters probably for the benefit and relief of the poor. The custom was, in 1220, for a time suppressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, lest there might be supposed to be any connection between it and pagan practices. It was, however, soon relighted, and sustained until the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII. For a full discussion of this point, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. Doubtless some of the veneration with which, in Pagan times, the Irish regarded Brith or Bride, their goddess of wisdom and song, was transferred to the memory of St. Bridget. ^{119 171 234 254 339}

Brinkley, John, Bishop of Cloyne, a noted astronomer, was born at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, about 1765. His distinguished career at Cambridge attracted the attention of the board of Trinity College, and in 1792, he was appointed Andrews' Professor of Astronomy, having at his command the observatory of Dunsink, furnished with some of the finest instruments in Europe. He zealously devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy. His discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars in 1814, with the controversy on the subject that ensued between him and Mr. Pond, the Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich, drew upon him the attention of the astronomical world for some years. He wrote many excellent papers for the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was President. In 1829 he was unexpectedly appointed Bishop of Cloyne. This was a loss to science, as he resigned his professorship, ceased to make observations and write papers, and conscientiously devoted himself to the duties of his episcopate. He died 14th September 1835, aged about 70, and was interred under the chapel of Trinity College. One of his chief claims to remembrance is that he was preceptor of Sir William Hamilton. He was also an eminent botanist. On his death, Cloyne became united with the sees of Cork and Ross. ^{42 116(6) 113}

Broderick, Alan, Lord Middleton, an eminent Lord-Chancellor, born about 1660. His father, Sir John Broderick, took an active part in the Irish civil wars, and received in 1653, as his share of the forfeited lands, large estates in the County of Cork. Alan early displayed remarkable intelligence, studied law, sided with his brother Protestants in the War of 1689-'91, soon afterwards was made a Sergeant-at-

Law, and five years later became Solicitor-General. In 1703, returned to Parliament for Cork, he was elected Speaker. He was a friend of toleration, as far as the Presbyterians were concerned, and advocated the repeal of the Test Act—therein opposed by Dean Swift, as well as by his own sop. In 1709 he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, and on the accession of George I. (1714), was made Lord-Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Broderick of Middleton. During his tenure of office the famous cause of "*Sherlock v. Annesley*" grew into national importance. Hester Sherlock appealed against an order of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was by the Irish House of Lords put in possession of an estate in Kildare, until such time as the sum of £1,507 should be paid her. Maurice Annesley appealed to the English Lords, who directed possession to be given to him. A special meeting of the Irish Lords was held, 23rd September 1717, and they ordered the Sheriff of Kildare to give Sherlock possession. The Barons of the Exchequer, whose decision the English Lords had upheld, threatened him with dire penalties if he complied. The Sheriff, thinking the Irish Lords the stronger party, declined to obey, was fined, and concealed himself to avoid arrest. On 27th July 1719, the Irish Lords summoned the Barons before them and complimented the Sheriff on his integrity and courage in not yielding to them. Lord Middleton opposed these proceedings of his colleagues, but his party was in a minority of thirty-four. The Barons were now ordered into custody for their contempt of the Irish Lords, who drew up an elaborate representation to the King. The English Lords resolved that the Barons had acted with "courage and fidelity to the Crown of Great Britain," and that His Majesty be requested to confer some mark of his royal favour upon them. The 6 Geo. I. cap. 5, declaring the dependency of Ireland upon the Parliament of Great Britain was then passed—an Act nullified in 1782. Lord Campbell thinks that the action of the English Lords was unwarranted. Lord Middleton was now an object of hatred to his brother peers; he was censured for absence in England, and consequent neglect of the duties of his court, and in 1725 resigned his seal as Chancellor. Various offices of trust were conferred on him by the Government. In 1728 he died at his seat, Ballynann, County of Cork, aged about 68. He was thrice married.⁷⁶

Brooke, Henry, a distinguished author, was born in 1706, at Rantavan, County of Cavan, four miles east of Vir-

ginia. His father was a wealthy and worthy parson; his mother, a Digby, was a woman of good sense and of good family, of whom Swift, in his occasional visits to the house, is said to have stood more in awe than of most country ladies. Henry Brooke was sent to school in the neighbourhood of Rantavan, then to Dr. Sheridan's, in Capel-street, Dublin; he graduated in Trinity College. While at college Swift prophesied wonders of him, only "regretting that his talent pointed towards poetry, which of all pursuits was most unprofitable." In 1724 he proceeded to London to study law. There he became the favourite of both Pope and Lyttleton. Some of his correspondence with the former is still extant. His studies were interrupted by the death of an aunt; he came back to Ireland to settle her affairs, and accepted the guardianship of her child, a beautiful little girl of twelve—Catherine Meares. He placed her at a boarding school in Dublin, and two years afterwards married her—he being twenty years of age, and she fourteen. Kingsley writes: "The marriage was as happy a one as this earth ever saw; the parents—Irish people not holding the tenets of Malthus—could not find it in their hearts to scold so 'pretty a pair of turtles, and left them to reap the awful fruits of their own folly in the form of a child per year." They had twenty-two children, only two of whom survived their parents. Brooke is described at this time as "fresh-looking, slenderly formed, and exceedingly graceful. He had an oval face, ruddy complexion, and large soft eyes, full of fire. He was of great personal courage, but never known to offend any man. He was an excellent swordsman, and could dance with much grace." Shortly after his marriage he returned to London, where he wrote and published, under the eye of Pope, his poem of *Universal Beauty*. "Noticeable throughout is that Platonic and realist method of thought in which he persisted throughout life, almost alone in his generation, and which now and then leads him, young as he is, to very noble glimpses into the secrets of nature."⁷⁹ It was not long before he came back to Dublin, and for eight years plodded on as chamber counsel, not without success. His having worked thus steadily at an uncongenial profession, in the hey-day of his youth and ambition, should redeem him somewhat from the imputation of want of perseverance. In 1736 we find him again in London, enjoying the intimacy of Pope, Lyttleton, and Pitt. In 1738 he published an English metrical version of three books of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. He next brought out his

tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa*, "full," as Kingsley says, "of patriotisms, heroisms, deaths to tyrants, indefeasible rights of freemen, and other common-places, at which we can afford to sneer now so superciliously—it being not only the propensity but the right of humanity to kick down the stool by which it has climbed. The play itself is good enough; its style that of the time; its characters not so much human beings as vehicles for virtuous or vicious sentiments." It was eventually prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain on account of its political tendency. Brooke then published it, and sold 4,000 copies at 5s. each. He now took a villa at Twickenham, close to his friend Pope, and sent over for his wife and family; but was scarcely settled when he became alarmingly ill; native air was prescribed, and he returned home. On his recovery, his friends expected him back in London, but much to their astonishment he sold his London house, and settled finally at Rantavan. This change of plan appears to have been adopted out of deference to his wife's fears that in his party zeal he might involve himself in political difficulties. Doubtless she also saw that the exciting life of London was not the best for him. "Henry Brooke was true lover and wise man enough to obey; to give up London, fame, and fashion, and in the society of a woman whom he had loved from childhood, and at whose death, at last, he pined away, henceforth to 'drink water of his own spirit;' and a nobler act of self-renunciation one seldom meets with. It stamps the man at once as what he was—pure, wise, and good."⁴⁹ Not long after his return, he procured, through Lord Chesterfield, the quasi-sinecure government appointment of Barrack-master of Mullingar, with a salary of £400; but his able enquiry into the abuses of the Irish barrack system effectually debarred him from further chances of advancement. He wrote *The Earl of Westmoreland*, and other pieces, for the Dublin theatres, and in 1745, *The Farmer's Letters*, addressed to Irish Catholics, to dissuade them from participation in the Jacobite rebellion in Great Britain, besides several noble appeals in favour of the abolition of the Penal Laws, and advocating equal rights for the Irish people. Later on he is said to have been one of the first conductors of the *Freeman's Journal*, then published on Audleyn's-arch. At one time he was solicited by a large body of Dublin electors to stand for the city, but declined, believing the other candidate had "an acknowledged superiority." The greater part of his life was spent in the country. We have

a delightful cotemporary account of a visit paid him in his (then) wild retreat at Rantavan—his love of gardening, of reclaiming land, and his affection for the peasantry, by whom he was surrounded—"you would think that Mr. Brooke was talking of his own children, they were all so dear to him; he prayed for them, and blessed them over and over again, with tears in his eyes." For a time he was obliged to mortgage his family estate and remove to Daisy-park, near Sallins, with his beloved brother Robert—the families of both brothers, as theretofore, living together in one house in perfect harmony. A remittance of £13,000 from a nephew, Colonel Robert Brooke, a successful soldier in India, put them in easy circumstances, and enabled Henry to return to Cavan, 1764, and build a lodge on the banks of Lough Mullagh, close by his former residence. Two years afterwards the first volume of his great work, *The Fool of Quality*, appeared—the fifth and last volume was not published until 1770. Wesley declared it was "one of the most beautiful pictures that ever was drawn in the world; the strokes are so delicately fine, the touches so easy, natural, and affecting, that I know not who can survey it with tearless eyes, unless he has a heart of stone." His later editor, Kingsley, while admitting that "the plot is extravagant as well as ill-woven, and broken, besides, by episodes as extravagant as itself," believes that one can learn from "this book more which is pure, sacred, and eternal, than from any which has been published since Spenser's *Faerie Queene*." In this later period of his life we have him described: "He was dressed in a long blue cloak, with a wig that fell down his shoulders; a little man as neat as wax-work, with an oval face, ruddy complexion, large eyes, full of fire. In short, he is like a picture mellowed by time." Mrs. Brooke died in 1772, just after the loss of a very dear daughter. From this time he shut himself up from the world with his beloved daughter Charlotte, and although his closing years were spent in Dublin, his retirement was so complete that he was believed by many to be dead. Charlotte afterwards told Miss Edgeworth that in these latter years he used, instead of his wont of walking up and down the room composing, to sit for hours gazing into vacancy. He died peacefully in 1783, aged about 77—"as he lived, a philosopher, a gentleman, and a Christian."

⁴⁹ 110 116(39)

Brooke, Charlotte, daughter of the preceding, was born at Rantavan, between 1740 and 1750. She was the first to ap-

preciate and collect the scattered poems in the Irish language. These she translated, and in 1789 published with the originals, in a volume entitled *Reliques of Irish Poetry*. She certainly did an acceptable service to her country, in rescuing from oblivion a few of the interesting remains of its ancient genius. She had much of her father's poetical talents, was enthusiastically attached to the drama, and wrote *Belisarius*, a tragedy, and other works. She was an intimate friend of Maria Edgeworth's. She died in Dublin in 1793. ^{39 49 50}

Brouncker, William, Viscount Castlelyons, a mathematician, was born at Castlelyons, County of Cork, in 1620. [His father was President of Munster, and was made a Viscount in 1645.] For his adherence to the Stuarts he was, at the Restoration, appointed Chancellor to the Queen, Lord of the Admiralty, and Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, London. He was the first president of the Royal Society, an office which he retained for fifteen years. Amongst other mathematical works, he published *Continued Fractions*, and *The Quadrature of a portion of the Equilateral Hyperbola*. In 1653 he published a translation of Descartes' *Musicae Compendium*, enriched with observations which show that he was deeply skilled in the theory of music. He died at Westminster, 5th April 1684, aged about 64. ^{16 97 250}

Brown, Andrew, a journalist, was born in the north of Ireland, about 1744. Educated at Trinity College, he went to America as an officer in the British army. He settled in Massachusetts, and fought on the American side at Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and elsewhere—was made Muster-Master-General in 1777, and afterwards Major. After the peace, he opened an academy for young ladies in Philadelphia, for which occupation, however, his irritable temper unfitted him. In 1788 he began to publish the *Federal Gazette* (changed in 1793 to the *Philadelphia Gazette*), the channel through which many of the friends of the federal constitution addressed the public. He was the first who regularly reported the debates in Congress. His death (on 4th February 1797) was caused by injuries received while fruitlessly endeavouring to save his wife and three children from the fire which destroyed his establishment eight days previously. His son Andrew until 1803 carried on the *Gazette*; but, taking the British side in politics, he became unpopular, and removed to England, where he died in 1847. ^{37*}

Brown, William, Admiral in the service of Buenos Ayres, was born in Ireland about 1779. He went to the United States

in 1793, and was employed in the mercantile marine until 1797, when he was impressed by a British war-vessel. In 1814, being at Buenos Ayres, in command of a merchant-vessel, he was induced to enter the naval service of that country; and, receiving the command of its flotilla, engaged, in April of that year, some Spanish vessels off Martin-Garcia Island. In the ensuing May he brought about the capture of Monte Video by the defeat of the Spanish fleet. He was now made Admiral, and was successful in expeditions against Spanish commerce in the Pacific. Returning upon one occasion with a rich booty, he was taken by a British war-vessel, carried into Antigua and "condemned [we are not told to what] upon frivolous and unreasonable allegations." The war with Brazil brought him again into notice, and increased his naval reputation. The date of his decease is not mentioned by Drake. ³⁷

Browne, George, Archbishop of Dublin. As friar of the order of St. Augustin, he commended himself to Henry VIII.'s notice, and on the murder of Archbishop Allen by the FitzGerald, he was appointed to the see of Dublin, and consecrated by Craumer, 19th March 1535. He continued an ardent advocate of the Reformation through life. He wrote to Thomas Cromwell in 1535, that he had "endeavoured almost to the hazard of his life to reduce the nobility and gentry of Ireland to due obedience in owning the King their supreme head as well spiritual as temporal, but that he was much opposed therein especially by Cromer, Archbishop of Armagh." ³³⁹ He followed all Henry VIII.'s changes, opportunely supporting them with Scriptural arguments. In his efforts to establish the Reformation in Ireland, he met with but slight success, and Henry found it difficult to reconcile himself to this, seeing how readily his English subjects accorded. The Bishop of Meath and other prelates met him with open resistance, "and his attempts to displace the images and relics from the cathedrals of Dublin were stubbornly opposed by his clergy, who despatched a secret emissary to Rome, to bear their assurances of devotion and implore for aid." ¹⁹⁶ Browne also met much opposition from Lord Grey and others high in power. In 1542 we find him successfully contending in a lawsuit with Lord Howth concerning the ownership of Ireland's Eye. On Mary's accession he was, as a married man, deprived of his see, and he died soon afterwards. Ussher describes him as "a man of cheerful countenance; in his acts and conduct, plain and downright; to the poor, merciful and com-

passionate." It is surmised that he died about 1556. ^{118 196 339}

Browne, George, Count de, an Irish soldier of fortune, born 15th June 1698. He distinguished himself in the Russian service, against the Poles, French, and Turks. His life was one of constant adventure, and he was thrice taken prisoner and sold as a slave. Appointed Field-Marshal under Peter III., the government of Livonia was committed to him. At the end of thirty years he was anxious to retire from public duties; but the Empress Catherine would not consent to lose his services. He died in 1792, aged about 94. ^{39 41}

Browne, John Ross, traveller and author, was born in Ireland about the year 1822. Of his early years little is on record, beyond the fact that he was taken to America in childhood, and that he passed his youth in the State of Kentucky. When eighteen, he qualified himself as a shorthand reporter, and went to Washington with the view of earning money with which to travel. After a few months, not being successful, he shipped before the mast on a whaler bound for the Indian Ocean, and was absent eighteen months. On his return, he published his first work, *Etchings of a Whaling Cruise*. In 1849 he went to California, and was employed in reporting the proceedings of the convention which drafted the State Constitution. He then made the tour of the south of Europe, and the East. Returning, he settled in California—travelling from time to time in various parts of Europe and America, and recording his experiences in sundry books of travels, and in numerous articles in *Harper's Magazine*, written in a graphic and humorous style, and illustrated with clever sketches from his own pencil. In 1866, and again in 1868, having been commissioned for the purpose by the Government, he drew up valuable reports on the miners' resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1868 he was sent as United States' minister to China, where he remained two years. On his return, he built a residence near Oakland, California, and devoted himself to the care of a numerous family, and to the promotion of various industrial schemes for the development of the resources of the country. He died rather suddenly, at Oakland, 7th December 1875, aged 53. He is described as singularly versatile and keen-witted, a delightful companion, genial in manners, possessing a graceful, fluent, and often brilliant style, good powers of observation, and a fund of quiet humour. ²³³

Browne, Patrick, M.D., was born at Woodstock, County of Mayo, in 1720. For

several years he resided with a relative in Antigua; but ill-health compelled his return to Europe. He studied and took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, where he formed an intimacy with Linnæus and other eminent naturalists. After practising two years in London, he returned to the West Indies, and made collections of the fauna and flora of the islands. In 1755 he published in London a map of Jamaica. Next year he brought out his *Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*. Altogether he made six visits to the West Indies. The latter part of his life was spent in Mayo. In 1774 his catalogues of the birds and fishes of Ireland appeared in *Ershaw's Magazine*; and in 1788 appeared in Latin, English, and Irish, a short *Fasciculus Plantarum Hiberniæ*. He died at Rushbrook, County of Mayo, 29th August 1790, aged about 70, and was buried at Crossboyne. ³³⁸⁽¹⁷⁹⁵⁾

Browne, Peter, Bishop of Cork; previously Provost of Trinity College. He was appointed to the former office in 1710. A very high character is given of him in *Ware's Bishops*, where also his generous charitable donations and bequests are mentioned. In 1730 he published a tract *Against the Custom of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead*, in truth levelled against those who were continually pledging to the memory of William III. It attracted considerable attention; but its only effect was that William's admirers appended to their toasts, "in spite of the Bishop of Cork." He died at Cork, 25th August 1735, and was buried at Bishopstown. Ware styles him "a great enemy to death-bed donations; an austere, retired and mortified man; his whole life was one uniform tenor of piety and true religion." "A man not unworthy of note in the philosophical annals of Ireland, as the author afterwards of the *Procedure and Limits of Human Understanding*, and the *Divine Analogy*, and as a learned, critical antagonist of Locke. . . In 1700 he was known as the author of the most learned and vigorous reply then encountered by Toland's *Christianity not Mysterious*." ^{118 31 339}

Bruce, Sir Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, was born about 1275, and crowned King of Ireland in 1316. Encouraged by the success of the Scotch at Bannockburn, and wearied by the contentions of Irish and Anglo-Irish chiefs, some of the leading princes in Ireland applied to Robert Bruce, as representative of the old Hiberno-Scotic colony, to accept the crown and secure the independence of Ireland. He declined for himself; but, perhaps anxious to be rid of a possible future cause of trouble at

home, transferred the invitation to his brother. On the 26th May 1315, Edward Bruce landed 6,000 men at Larne, from 300 vessels. He was accompanied by the Earl of Moray and many Scotch lords. Donald O'Neill and other northern chieftains immediately flocked to his standard with numbers of retainers. Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, raised a powerful army, chiefly in Connaught, and marched against Bruce, forming a junction with the army of the Lord-Justice near Dundalk, which town Bruce had occupied on 29th June. A desperate battle was fought on 10th September. The Anglo-Irish, weakened by the defection of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, were defeated, and De Burgh's brother with many Anglo-Irish knights were taken prisoners. After this engagement, the battle of Connor, De Burgh fled to Connaught, while a portion of his army passed north and occupied Carrickfergus. The remainder of 1315 appears to have been spent by Bruce in a fruitless siege of this castle. On 6th December, he turned south, through Kells, and Granard, near which he spent Christmas. In the spring of 1316 he marched further south, defeating Edmund Butler, the Justiciary, at Ards skull, near Athy. He then returned towards Ulster, and at Kells overcame Sir Roger Mortimer with an army of 15,000; whereupon the Irish septs in Wicklow and Leix rose and ravaged the Anglo-Irish settlements. At Dundalk, Bruce was with all solemnity inaugurated King of Ireland. In the autumn he resumed the siege of Carrickfergus Castle which had bravely held out all the winter. There he was joined by his brother, King Robert Bruce, with reinforcements, and the operations of the siege being thereupon conducted with fresh energy, the garrison at length surrendered on honourable terms. The remainder of 1316 was spent in desultory warfare, which laid waste whole districts of Ireland. To sustain their cause, the Ulster princes and Donald O'Brien, sent a memorial to Pope John XXII., justifying their action, and pointing out the fraudulent means by which the Bull of Adrian had been obtained. The Pope appears to have been moved, and wrote to Edward III. that "he had heaped upon the Irish the most unheard of miseries and persecutions, and had, during a long period, imposed on them a yoke of slavery which could not be borne." Notwithstanding this, he afterwards supported Edward III., and directed the Irish hierarchy to excommunicate all who joined Bruce. Both parties prepared to put forth their utmost

strength at the commencement of 1317. The Scottish army mustered 20,000, with an irregular force of 16,000 Irish. The Bruces crossed the Boyne at Slane, after Shrovetide, and then marched to Castleknock, and on 24th February captured the castle and made it their head-quarters. All was consternation in Dublin. The De Lacys had joined Bruce, and even De Burgh, whose daughter Ellen had been taken as second wife by King Robert Bruce, was suspected of leaning to their side. The Mayor, Robert de Nottingham, acted with the greatest energy, arrested De Burgh and confined him in the Castle, and the citizens immediately burned down the outer suburbs, and constructed new walls along Merchant's and Wood Quays. This spirited action, and the impossibility of properly investing the city without a fleet, obliged the Bruces to raise the siege and pass on. Through Naas, Castledermot, and Gowran, they reached Callan on 12th March, plundering and devastating the country on their route. They proceeded as far as Limerick without meeting active opposition, when, learning that Murrough O'Brien had joined the Anglo-Irish, they retreated to Castleconnell and reached Kells on 22nd March. There they again turned south, the army decimated by disease and famine. Yet the very name of Bruce was so dreaded that an Anglo-Irish army of 30,000 men, under the Earl of Kildare and others, did little more than hover on his flanks. Finally Bruce, having halted at Trim for seven days to refresh his men, retired into Ulster on the 1st of May; and King Robert, convinced that the Irish were not sufficiently organized and united properly to sustain his brother, returned to Scotland with the Earl of Moray, while Edward determined to see the conflict out to the end. Famine raged with such intensity over Ireland, that it brought about a suspension of hostilities. After the harvest of 1318, war was recommenced by Sir John Bermingham crossing the Boyne at the head of 12,000 men, intent upon attacking Bruce before promised supplies from Scotland could arrive. Delay would have been the wiser policy for Bruce; but, relying on the prestige achieved in previous victories, he resolved to risk a battle. The armies met at the hill of Faughart (two miles from Dundalk) on the 14th October 1318. Bermingham had 15,000 men, Bruce but 3,000. The contest was short and fierce. Bruce was killed at the outset by John de Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, and his army was completely routed. His trunk was buried at Faughart, his head sent to London, and his limbs distributed

through the country. He was at his death aged about 43. Most of the Irish annalists express unmixed satisfaction at his overthrow, and bitterly deplore the devastation that his invasion brought upon Ireland. King Robert landed a few days afterwards; but only to lead back the shattered remnants of the Scottish contingent. We find the following reflections on this invasion in the introduction to *Clyn's Annals*: "Many generations passed before the devastating effects of the Scottish invasion, passing thus like a stream of lava through the country, were done away. The animosity between the English and the Irish was embittered, the sense of the greatness of the English power was diminished, the authority of law and order was impaired, the castle and the farmhouse were alike ruined." 83 134 170* 174.

Bunting, Edward, musician and composer, was born at Armagh, February 1773. At the age of nine he lost his father, and went to live with his brother in Drogheda. His extraordinary talents soon showed themselves, and when only eleven years old he was appointed sub-organist of a church in Belfast. There he became intimate with the McCracken family, who proved his best friends all through life. The boy taught music; and it is related that his ears were occasionally boxed by irate young lady pupils, who resented his necessary criticisms upon their performances. As he grew older, his attention was mainly directed towards the collection of ancient Irish airs—especially after 1792, when there was an assemblage of Irish harpers at Belfast; and his life may be said to have been principally devoted to this pursuit—for which he was well qualified, were it not for a spoiled, dilatory, wayward, and more or less dissipated disposition. His publications supplied Moore with many of the airs for his *Melodies*. Bunting's last ambition was, as he himself expressed, "as he was the first to give to the world a regularly arranged selection of our national airs, to terminate his labours by leaving behind him a complete, uniform, and, he trusts, very nearly perfect collection of Irish music." He died in Dublin, 21st December 1843, aged 70, and was buried in the cemetery of Mount-Jerome. Moore, in his *Journal*, speaks of one volume of Bunting's collection as "a mere mess of trash;" but bears testimony to the good-nature and good sense with which Bunting hailed his success, dimming, as it inevitably did, Bunting's hopes of fame from his own collections of Irish music. 116[39] 244

Bunworth, Charles, Rev., rector of Buttevant, educated at Trinity College,

(M.A. 1730), was distinguished for his patronage and knowledge of Irish music. He was a good harpist, and at the time of his decease, in 1770, possessed fifteen harps, bequeathed to him from time to time by members of the then rapidly dying-out race of minstrels, out of gratitude for his hospitality and care. He examined Curran before going up to college, and gave him assistance towards prosecuting his studies. 349

Burgh, Walter Hussey, an Irish statesman, was born, probably at Donore, County of Kildare, 23rd August 1742. His father's name was Ignatius Hussey. At college he was distinguished for poetic tastes and brilliant talents. He assumed the name of Burgh upon the death of a maternal uncle, the Rev. Rickard Burgh, whose estates in the County of Limerick he inherited. Nominated to a borough by the Duke of Leinster in 1768, he took a leading part in opposing Lord Townshend's government. Under Lord Buckingham's administration he obtained the rank of Prime-Sergeant. In 1779, he was returned for the University, and, on the address to the Lord-Lieutenant, after a spirited debate, he moved a resolution already concerted with Grattan: "That it is not by temporary expedients, but by a free trade alone, that this nation is now to be saved from impending ruin." In the same year his speech on limiting the supplies to six months, in consequence of the national demands not being complied with, was a splendid piece of oratory. Mr. Froude, in speaking of this debate, writes: "It was in these debates that Hussey Burgh made his reputation as an orator, by the famous sentence so often quoted. Some one had said Ireland was at peace. 'Talk not to me of peace,' said Hussey Burgh, 'Ireland is not at peace; it is smothered war. England has sown her laws as dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up as armed men.' Never yet had Grattan so moved the Irish House of Commons as it was moved at these words. From the floor the applause rose to the gallery. From the gallery it was thundered to the crowd at the door. From the door it rung through the city. As the tumult calmed down, Hussey Burgh rose again, and, amidst a renewed burst of cheers, declared that he resigned the office he held under the Crown. 'The gates of promotion are shut,' exclaimed Grattan, 'and the gates of glory are opened.'" After the Revolution of 1782, he was appointed Chief-Baron of the Exchequer. He died 29th September 1783, aged 41. Fond of ostentatious display, it is said that he left his family in embarrassed circumstances; and that Grattan obtained

a grant from Parliament for their benefit. Flood remarked of him: "He did not live to be ennobled by patent—he was ennobled by nature." Lord Temple wrote: "No one had that steady decided weight which he possessed in the judgment and affections of his country; and no one had more decidedly that inflexible and constitutional integrity which the times and circumstances peculiarly call for." His grandson held the family estates in 1868, and was High-Sheriff of Kildare in 1839-40. ^{22 53 141 154 196}

Burke, Edmund, was born in the house now numbered 12 Arran-quay, Dublin, 1st January 1728-9. His father, Richard Burke, a respectable solicitor, about 1725 married Mary Nagle, descended from Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland in the time of James II.—a family connected by marriage with Edmund Spenser the poet. She was a Catholic. Edmund was the second son. Of a delicate constitution, he was sent at an early age to his maternal relatives at Balliduffe, in the County of Cork. They were kind and affectionate in their treatment of him. In May 1741, he was sent with his elder brother Garret and his younger brother Richard, to a school at Ballitore, kept by Abraham Shackleton, a member of the Society of Friends. There he formed a life-long intimacy with Richard Shackleton, the son of his master, who thus writes of him at this period: "Edmund was a lad of the most promising genius; of an inquisitive and speculative turn of mind. He read much, and accumulated a stock of learning of great variety. His memory was extensive; his judgment early ripe. He would find in his own mind, reasoning and comparing in himself, such a fund of entertainment that he seemed not at all to regret his hours of solitude; yet he was affable, free, and communicative, as ready to teach as to learn. He made the reading of the classics his diversion rather than his business. He was particularly delighted with history and poetry, and while at school performed several exercises in the latter with manly grace." He is described by another observer as "then full of genial humour, and with an instinctive and invincible hatred to oppression, his leading characteristic through life." In April 1744 he was removed to Dublin, and entered Trinity College. There he does not appear to have specially distinguished himself in the recognized paths of study; but he revelled in the expansive field of literature the Library opened to him; and his letters to his friend Shackleton show the growing energy of his intellect, the increase of his general knowledge, and the genial goodness

of his heart. In May 1746 he obtained a scholarship. On 21st April 1747, a club was formed, the germ of the Historical Society. It met in George's-lane. Burke was one of the four original members. "Here," in the records of the society, says Sir Joseph Napier, "we can trace Burke from week to week—busy in speech, diligent in composition—now an essay on society, afterwards on painting—at times speaking in an historic character—again the critic of Milton. . . It is easy to trace his earnest and persevering disposition—that pouring out of the very fulness of his heart, without regard to the temper of his audience, which afterwards made him so unmanageable in debate." His life after leaving college was desultory and aimless for several years. Nominally he was studying law at the Middle Temple. Although he was not on good terms with his father, of whose temper and bearing towards him he at times complained to his friends, he appears to have had a fair allowance, as he was able to reside in London, to move about from place to place in England, and even to visit France. In one letter we are told that his trouble of mind at this period was at times so great that he formed desperate resolutions; in another, that he contemplated emigration to America. In 1756 he published anonymously the small but celebrated work, entitled *A Vindication of Natural Society*. It was a successful imitation of Bolingbroke's style; and the design was, as he afterwards declared, to show "that without the exertions of any considerable forces, the same engines which were employed for the destruction of religion might be employed with equal success for the subversion of government; and that specious arguments might be used against those things which they who doubt of everything else will never permit to be questioned." In 1756 his *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful* was given to the world. It exhibited much excellence of style and deep thought, and attracted considerable attention. Johnson spoke highly of it, and Blair, Hume, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent men signified their approbation. To the second edition Burke prefixed an introductory chapter on Taste. On receipt of a copy of this work, his father sent him £100 as a substantial token of his gratification and approval. Early in 1757 Burke married a Catholic lady, the daughter of Dr. Nugent, a physician whom he had consulted regarding his health, and who had taken him to his own residence to have him under his immediate and vigilant care. "His marriage proved a happy one; all who afterwards came in contact with

Mrs. Burke agree in the appreciation of her character. 'She was soft, gentle, reasonable, and obliging,' says Fanny Burney, and in the comparatively straitened circumstances in which they had [at first] to eke out life, she managed his affairs with prudence and discretion. Every care, he said, vanished when he crossed his own threshold."⁶⁰ For a time this connexion tended to widen the breach with his father, who was naturally dissatisfied that his son should take upon him such responsibilities without settled means of support. Edmund's son Richard was born in February 1758. Next year the first number of the *Annual Register* (a work still published) came out under his editorship. It was designed to contain a yearly summary of public affairs, drawn up with clearness and impartiality. Competent judges say that Burke's spirit pervaded the whole. Its compilation proved a useful training, and brought him £100 per annum throughout the eight years of his editorship. On Christmas Day, 1758, he met Dr. Johnson for the first time, at dinner at the house of David Garrick. The conversation turned upon Bengal, and, to the surprise of all, Johnson submitted to the corrections of the young Irishman upon some matters of fact connected with India. In 1759 he was unsuccessful in an application for the post of consul at Madrid. Later on in the same year he was, by Lord Charlemont, who had already discerned his great talents, introduced to William G. Hamilton, who had a seat at the Board of Trade. Hamilton engaged him as an assistant; and two years afterwards, when appointed Chief-Secretary for Ireland, Burke became his private secretary. About the same period, Burke's father appears to have become reconciled to him and to his marriage: he died soon afterwards, worth about £6,000. Edmund's share of this amount was but small, as £1,000 had been already spent on his education. Afterwards in Parliament, when replying on an occasion to Onslow, whose father and grandfather had been Speakers, Burke proudly declared: "I am not descended from members of Parliament, nor am I descended from any distinguished characters whatsoever; my father left me nothing in the world but good principles, good instruction, good example." On 21st July 1761, Horace Walpole met Burke at Mr. Hamilton's house. In his *Notes* are found the following remarks: "There were Garrick and a young Burke, who wrote a book in the style of Lord Bolingbroke, that was much admired. He is a sensible man; but has not worn off his authorism yet, and

thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one. He will know better one of these days."⁶⁰ In 1763 Hamilton secured a pension of £300 on the Irish establishment to Burke, who stipulated that its acceptance should not imply a sacrifice of all his leisure. Before long his undivided services were claimed, and Burke in a respectful but manly spirit repudiated the liability, and threw up the pension, having enjoyed it but a year. The severance of this connexion occurred in April 1765. Burke afterwards declared: "For six of the best years of my life he took me from every pursuit of literary reputation or of improvement of my fortune." During occasional sojourns in Ireland, he renewed old college and Ballitore friendships, and became intimate with Flood and other leaders of the liberal party in Dublin. We must not omit to note that in 1764 the famous literary club had been founded by Reynolds, Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Dr. Nugent (Burke's father-in-law), and Bennet Langton, who with one or two others, were the original members. In 1765, regardless of warnings that Burke was a Jesuit in disguise, Lord Rockingham, who had just become Prime-Minister, appointed him his private secretary; and in January 1766, his return was secured for Wendover, a borough once represented by John Hampden. The proceedings and the routine of Parliament had already engaged his earnest attention; he had been a constant visitor in the gallery; his training and studies eminently fitted him for the foremost part he almost immediately took in the debates; whilst his tall and commanding figure, in the full prime of manhood, and his noble countenance secured attention and inspired respect. He quickly caught the ear of the House, and a competent judge writes that he "astonished everybody by the power of his eloquence and his comprehensive knowledge in all our exterior and internal politics and commercial interests. He wants nothing but that sort of dignity annexed to rank and property in England, to make him the most considerable man in the Lower House."⁶⁰ The question that had brought the Rockingham administration into power was the American Stamp Act, and the prudent and conciliatory measures by which the rising storm in the colonies was for the time allayed are understood to have been not only suggested and planned by Burke, but carried mainly by his persevering and persuasive advocacy. This ministry remained only a year in office, and on its dissolution, in July 1766, Burke steadfastly continued in opposition—the publication of

many political pamphlets occupying his attention. In August 1766, he again came to Ireland, and delighted his old friends at Ballitore by a visit, of which Mrs. Leadbeater gives a vivid account in *The Annals of Ballitore*. He went to see his sister, Mrs. French, at Loughrea, where also were his mother and his brother Richard. An instance of his goodness of heart is here related. He was found by Mr. French and other friends one day in the midst of a crowd of children gathered round a showman, making a bargain with the proprietor for the admission of the entire group. They proposed to join him in the expense: "No," he insisted, "this must be my own pleasure. I shall perhaps never again have the opportunity of making, at so small a cost, so many human beings happy." The same disposition had been already shown, but on a more serious occasion, in London. Returning from Parliament late one night he was accosted by an unfortunate, who, when he replied to her solicitations with good advice, implored his assistance to rescue her from a life of shame and misery, and told a story that bore the stamp of truth. They reached his own door. "Are you willing," said he, "to give up your present life of sin?" He was answered with a fervour that bore evidence of sincerity; he took her into his house; and it is stated that by his care and that of Mrs. Burke, she was restored to society. A portion of his time in Ireland was devoted to the study of its language and antiquities. Of the former he knew enough to make some trifling translations; and about five years afterwards communicated to his friend, Dr. Leland, then writing his *History of Ireland*, two volumes of valuable old Irish MSS., he had discovered in London. Materials for a work on the Penal Laws were collected and partially arranged while in Ireland. He also visited his friends in the County of Cork, where a leasehold interest his brother Garret had bequeathed him, afterwards involved him in considerable trouble. Sir Joseph Napier, in his Lecture upon Burke, has completely vindicated his character from aspersions cast upon him in connexion with this transaction. On 16th January 1767, the freedom of the City of Dublin was presented, "in consideration of his distinguished abilities so frequently exerted for the advantage of Ireland in Parliament." He did not return to London until the meeting of Parliament in November. On the 24th he assailed the new ministry of the Duke of Grafton in an effective speech. In March 1768, Parliament was dissolved; and in May following Mr. Burke again took his seat

for Wendover. At this period, he writes to his friend Richard Shackleton: "I have made a push with all I could collect of my own and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in this country. I have purchased a house [Beaconsfield] with an estate of about 600 acres of land in Buckinghamshire, twenty-four miles from London, where I now am. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I propose (God willing) to become a farmer in good earnest. You who are classical will not be displeased to hear that it was formerly the seat of Waller the poet, whose house, or part of it, makes at present the farm-house within a hundred yards of me." He incurred a liability of £20,000 for Beaconsfield—paying £6,000 in cash (out of his savings and a considerable bequest from his brother Garret); while £14,000, raised by two mortgages, remained outstanding until the sale of the property by Mrs. Burke in 1812. Besides the £20,000, there appear to have been incumbrances and charges to the extent of £6,633 that were paid off by Burke himself in 1769. Again, in connexion with this purchase, it has been endeavoured to blacken Burke's character; and again the same pen entirely clears him. Sir Joseph Napier endorses the sentiment of another writer: "Believe me, if there be an obscure point in the life or conduct of Edmund Burke, the moment the explanation arrives it will be found to redound to his honour." In 1769 he published an able pamphlet that before long ran to five editions, *Observations on a late Publication entitled the Present State of the Nation*. A month now seldom passed without his giving to the world some important political manifesto, while the debates from 1768 to 1771 exhibit him as taking an active part in the discussion of every important question. His position continued that of an independent supporter of the opposition, then in an apparently hopeless minority. It is probable that he spoke too often and unreservedly; but, as Johnson remarked, "no one could say he did not speak well." In 1771 he was appointed Agent for New York, in recognition of his labours in Parliament on behalf of the American colonies. This brought a welcome addition of £700 per annum to his income. In 1772 he supported Colonel Burgoyne's motion for a select committee on East Indian affairs. In the summer of this year, and again in 1773, he visited France, where the state of society filled him at once with disgust and alarm. The session of 1772-3 was much occupied with the affairs of the East India Company. During 1774 the attention of Parliament was imperatively directed to the

American colonies, then in almost open insurrection. On the 19th April, on a motion by Mr. Rose Fuller, he electrified the House by a display of thrilling eloquence that had seldom been equalled within its walls, and that called forth irrepressible exclamations of admiration. In autumn, Parliament was dissolved. Through the Marquis of Rockingham's interest, Mr. Burke was returned for Malton. As he was expressing his acknowledgments to his new constituents, a deputation arrived from Bristol asking him to stand for that important borough. Travelling night and day, he arrived on the sixth day of the poll, addressed the electors, and after a contest of twenty-seven days was returned—no small honour, considering the weight of the Bristol constituency at that period. In March 1775, he introduced in Parliament his Thirteen Propositions for quieting the troubles in America. His speech on the occasion, recommending some conciliatory measures towards the colonies, then on the eve of revolt, commanded general admiration. In April 1777 he drew up and published an able defence of his conduct on the American question, in the form of *A Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol*. This was followed in 1778 by *Two Letters to Gentlemen in the City of Bristol, on the Bills depending in Parliament relative to the Trade of Ireland*, relating to a subject upon which he had given great offence to many of his constituents. On 11th February 1780, he delivered his speech on economical reform, in submitting to Parliament his plan for the regulation of the affairs of the Household, the Ordnance, the Mint, the Exchequer, the Army, Navy, and Pension-pay offices, in five Bills. The favour with which this speech was received both within and without the House was almost unprecedented. On the dissolution, in the summer of this year, he prudently declined standing again for Bristol, his opinions upon almost all questions being in advance of those of his constituents, who were especially incensed against him for the support he had given to the Acts for opening the trade of Ireland, and for his advocacy of Catholic relief measures. He was returned for Malton, a borough he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. In March 1782, Lord North and his colleagues resigned, Lord Rockingham again came into power, and Mr. Burke was made a Privy-Councillor, and appointed Paymaster of the Forces. With noble disinterestedness he immediately brought in a Bill curtailing the enormous profits of this office. He fixed the salary at £4,000 a year, where previous occupants netted nearly £20,000. Starting from the vantage

ground this treatment of his own interests gave, he carried other Bills of economical reform, in the face of powerful opposing interests. In July 1782 Lord Rockingham died, and on the appointment of Lord Shelbourne to the head of the Treasury, Mr. Burke resigned. In 1783 he was again Paymaster in the short-lived coalition ministry of Fox and Lord North. The result of the motion on Mr. Fox's India Bill (in the debate upon which he displayed his master-grasp of all matters connected with the great Eastern Empire coming under the dominion of Great Britain) sealed the fate of this ministry. Mr. Pitt came into office. Burke was again thrown into the ranks of the opposition, and never afterwards was a member of the Government. To the affairs of India he now devoted most of his attention. The impeachment of Hastings was forced on mainly by his intellectual grasp of the Indian question, and by his matchless eloquence. In 1786 he presented to the House the articles of charge against Warren Hastings for his treatment of the natives and sovereigns of India whilst Governor-General. In February 1788, Hastings' trial commenced in Westminster Hall. Burke opened proceedings, that ultimately dragged on for six years, in a noble speech occupying four days. Preoccupation in Indian affairs did not prevent him from giving earnest attention to the causes and results of the French Revolution. In November 1790 appeared *Reflections on the French Revolution*, perhaps the ablest of all his works, certainly that prepared with most care. Within one year 19,000 copies were sold in England, and about as many more of a French translation on the Continent. Mr. Prior says: "The publication proved one of the remarkable events of the year, perhaps of the century; for it may be doubted whether any previous political production ever excited so much attention, so much discussion, so much praise from one party, so much animadversion from another." It had a profound influence upon public opinion in Great Britain and Ireland. Testimonials of approval flowed in upon the writer from different quarters. The allied sovereigns, the French Princes, Catherine of Russia, Stanislaus, King of Poland, sent Mr. Burke direct acknowledgments; while George III. had a number of copies elegantly bound—declaring it was "a book which every gentleman ought to read." The praises of the learned, however, preceded in the order of time, the approval of the great. The University of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.; the graduates of Oxford presented him with an address; Gibbon wrote: "Burke's book is a most

admirable medicine against the French disease; I admire his eloquence, I approve his politics, I adore his chivalry, and I can almost forgive his reverence for church establishments." It cannot be denied that the horrors of the Revolution blinded him to the fearful oppressions that had roused the French people, and to the pure and elevated motives of many of the leading revolutionists—men of a widely different stamp from the effeminate emigrants, lay and ecclesiastic, that claimed so much of his pity. The Revolution had a powerful influence in warping his judgment of public events during the remainder of his life. The sincerity of his expressed opinions in regard to it, is shown by his maintaining them at the cost of all his political friendships—more especially those with Fox and with Sheridan. Fox had declared that "he considered the new constitution of France as the most stupendous and glorious edifice of liberty which had been erected on the foundation of human integrity in any time or country." On 6th May 1791, a formal renunciation of his friendship with Fox was made in the House of Commons. The scene is said to have been most distressing—Fox declaring, whilst the tears streamed down his cheeks, "that by being so cast off by one to whom he owed such obligations, he felt that a wound was inflicted for which a grateful heart had no balm." Burke expressed himself thus in his will, written a few years later: "If the intimacy which I have had with others has been broken off by political differences on great questions concerning the state of things existing and impending, I hope they will forgive whatever of general human infirmity, or of my own particular infirmity, has entered into that contention. I heartily entreat their forgiveness." Before his death he sought and brought about a reconciliation with Fox, and with other statesmen from whom politics had estranged him. In his own words: "I shall soon quit this stage, and want to die in peace with everybody." Fox was supported in his views regarding France by the Whig party. This elicited Burke's *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*. In 1792 his son went to Ireland as agent for the Catholics; and his own attention was specially turned to the question of Catholic disabilities—his opinions being laid before the public in letters addressed to his son and Sir H. Langrishe. In February 1793 war with France, so long predicted by him as inevitable, broke out, and in Parliament he strenuously opposed Mr. Fox's resolutions condemnatory of hostilities. In August of this year he formally seceded from the Whig party in consequence

of its action regarding France. Mr. Buckle forcibly points out Burke's extravagance of language on this occasion, and concludes his observations upon his advocacy of war in these words: "In his calmer moments, no one would have more willingly recognized that the opinions prevalent in any country are the inevitable results of the circumstances in which that country had been placed. But now he sought to alter those opinions by force. From the beginning of the French Revolution, he insisted upon the right, and indeed upon the necessity, of compelling France to change her principles, and at a later period he blamed the allied sovereigns for not dictating to a great people the government they ought to adopt. Such was the havoc circumstances had made in his well ordered intellect, that to this one principle he sacrificed every consideration of justice, of mercy, and of expediency. As if war, even in its mildest form, was not sufficiently hateful, he sought to give to it that character of a crusade which increasing knowledge had long since banished; and loudly proclaiming that the contest was religious rather than temporal, he revived old prejudices in order to cause fresh crimes. He also declared that the war should be carried on for revenge as well as for defence, and that we must never lay down our arms until we had utterly destroyed the men by whom the Revolution was brought about; and as if these things were not enough, he insisted that this, the most awful of all wars, being begun, was not to be hurried over; although it was to be carried on for revenge as well as for religion, and these scourges of civilized men were to be quickened by the ferocious passions of crusaders, still it was not to be soon ended; it was to be durable; it must have a permanence; 'it must,' says Burke, in the spirit of a burning hatred, 'be protracted in a long war. I speak it emphatically, and with a desire that it should be marked, in a long war.' It was to be a war to force a great people to change their government. It was to be a war carried on for the purpose of punishment. It was also to be a religious war. Finally, it was to be a long war. Was there ever any other man who wished to afflict the human race with such extensive, searching, and protracted calamities? Such cruel, such reckless, and yet such deliberate opinions, if they issued from a sane mind, would immortalize even the most obscure statesman, because they would load his name with imperishable infamy. For where can we find, even among the most ignorant or most sanguinary politi-

cians, sentiments like these? Yet they proceed from one who, a very few years before, was the most eminent political philosopher England has ever possessed. To us it is only given to mourn over so noble a wreck. More than this no one should do. We may contemplate with reverence the mighty ruin, but the mysteries of its decay let no man presume to invade, unless, to use the language of the greatest of our masters, he can tell how to minister to a diseased mind, pluck the sorrows which are rooted in the memory, and raze out the troubles that are written in the brain." Mr. Morley, in his *Essay on the life of Burke*, thus writes of his attitude regarding France: "We may be sure that the motives which were at the bottom of his envenomed war against the Revolution, were different from the motives of the men who chose him for their leader. We owe him this justice. He hated the tenor of affairs in France with a large and understanding hatred. He knew what it was he was attacking, and he knew distinctly both why he attacked it, and how his present views were no more than the fair corollaries of the views which he had maintained throughout a public life of five-and-twenty years. His clamorous admirers perceived little more than that the strongholds of privilege had gone down before the cry for liberty. . . . Of Burke's writings, on the other hand, it may be truly said that the further we get away from the immediate passions of that time, the more surprisingly do we find how acute, and at the same time how broad and rational his insight was, though neither acute nor broad enough." In May 1794 Burke brought the proceedings against Warren Hastings to a close, by an address occupying nine days. Referring afterwards to these exertions on behalf of the people of India, Burke himself says: "If I were to call for a reward (which I have never done) it should be for those services in which, for fourteen years, without intermission, I showed the most industry, and had the least success—I mean in the affairs of India: they are those on which I value myself the most; most for the importance, most for the labours, most for the judgment, most for constancy and perseverance in the pursuit. Others may value them most for the intention. In that surely they are not mistaken." "The mind of Burke," says Earl Russell, "comprehended the vast extent of the question, and his genius animated the heavy mass of materials which his industry had enabled him to master. For years he persevered in his great task. Neither the dilatory plea of dissolution of Parliament, nor

the appalling earthquake of the French Revolution (to none more appalling than to him) ever distracted his attention from his great Indian enterprise. The speeches delivered by him in Westminster Hall are great monuments of industry and eloquence; they surpass in power those of Cicero when denouncing the crimes of Verres. Finally, though the impeachment ended in an acquittal, its results were memorable and beneficial. Never has the great object of punishment—the prevention of crime—been attained more completely than by this trial." Sir Joseph Napier adds: "Burke's was a noble proceeding, if we can appreciate the moral chivalry which sustained him to the close. For the best years of his mature life, with no interest but duty, with no reward but from his conscience, the unbought advocate of the friendless and the oppressed, he poured forth that mighty eloquence which will ever adorn our literature whilst goodness is honoured, and genius is admired." The labour had, however, worn him down, and the angry debates on the Regency Bill further helped to shake his constitution. The reply of the Prince of Wales to the communication from Pitt relative to the question, is said by Lord Stanhope to be one of the best state papers in the English language. "This masterly performance came from the pen of Burke, and it may well enhance our just admiration of his transcendent powers, when we find him, on so lofty an occasion, enabled to adopt a wholly different style—lay aside his glorious imagery, and rise clear from those gusts of violence in which he had so recently indulged." Mr. Burke was now anxious to retire from public life; and an arrangement having been made for his son to succeed him in the representation of Malton, he but remained in Parliament to conclude the prosecution of Hastings. The last day of his appearance in the House was the 20th June 1794, when the thanks of Parliament were voted to the managers of the impeachment for their faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. An overwhelming affliction now awaited him—the death of his only son, Richard, on 2nd August, at the age of 35. He was a man of some promise, entirely over-estimated by Burke, who believed him to be possessed of greater abilities than his own. He had not shown much prudence or much ability in his management of the affairs of the Catholic Committee. Burke's heart was, however, entirely bound up in him, and from the bereavement he never recovered. "The storm has gone over me, and I lie like one of those old oaks which the late hurricane

has scattered about me. I am stripped of all my honours, I am torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate on the earth. There, and prostrate there, I most unfeignedly recognize the divine justice. . . . I greatly deceive myself, if in this hard season I would give a peck of refuse wheat for all that is called fame and honour in the world." In the course of May 1795, he published his letter to Sir H. Langrishe on the disastrous effect of the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam upon the hopes of the Roman Catholics, and the welfare of Ireland. His most important utterances of these years were his *Letters on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France*. Burke's views regarding the French Revolution altered the attitude of the King and the court party towards him, and but for the death of his son he would probably have accepted the peerage the King was anxious to confer. In October 1795, pensions to the amount of £3,700 per annum were, at the express wish of the King, settled upon him. For the acceptance of these pensions he was attacked in the House of Lords and elsewhere. He defended himself in his *Letter to a Noble Lord*, stated to have been "the most brilliant specimen of withering sarcasm and dignified resentment that the English language ever exhibited." His few remaining years were passed in retirement at his estate of Beaconsfield, where, however, he at times aided by his pen the solution of important public problems. Many measures—educational, philanthropic, and otherwise, engaged his attention; whilst most of his time was given to agriculture, in which he delighted. He wrote much concerning Ireland; indeed his last thoughts were turned towards her at a time when matters were precipitating towards the Insurrection and Union. That he desired a closer and a more workable union between Great Britain and Ireland than the constitution of 1782 admitted, cannot be doubted; but one does not gather from his writings that an incorporative union would have met his approval. His last publication was in 1797, on the affairs of Ireland. In February of that year his declining health made desirable a visit to Bath, where at an earlier period of his life he had derived considerable benefit. There he lived for about four months—his health rapidly sinking. In May he was brought back to Beaconsfield. His last moments were occupied in giving directions relative to his affairs, and listening to a paper by Addison on the immortality of the soul. During the reading he became faint, and desired to be carried to his bed. The attendants had taken him

in their arms, when his breathing became difficult, he uttered an almost inarticulate blessing, and expired (9th July 1797), aged 68. His remains, in accordance with his express desire, were interred at Beaconsfield. "My body, I desire to be buried in the church at Beaconsfield, near to the bodies of my dearest brother and my dearest son, in all humility praying that as we have lived in perfect unity together, we may together have a part in the resurrection of the just." "Thus died," says the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Edmund Burke, one of the greatest orators, statesmen, and authors of his age; a man whose name will long continue to be celebrated; and one who, had he fallen during the meridian of his fame and character, would have scarcely been considered as second to any man, either of ancient or modern times." Lord Brougham writes of him: "With the exception of his writings upon the French Revolution—an exception itself to be qualified and restricted—it would be difficult to find any statesman of any age whose opinions were more habitually marked by moderation; by a constant regard to the results of actual experience, as well as the dictates of an enlarged reason; by a fixed determination always to be practical, at the time he was giving scope to the most extensive general views; by a cautious and prudent abstinence from all extremes, and especially from those towards which the general complexion of his political principles tending, he felt the more necessity for being on his guard against the seduction." Burke left the whole of his property to his "entirely beloved and incomparable wife, Jane Mary Burke." She survived until the spring of 1812, having lost the use of her limbs by rheumatism some time previously. Most of her property fell to her relations, the Nugents. Some of the statuary formerly at Beaconsfield is now in the British Museum. The most complete edition of *Burke's Works and Correspondence* is that of 1852, in 8 vols. 8vo.

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Burke, John, genealogist and archivist, was born, probably at Elm Hall, County of Tipperary, in 1787. He planned, in conjunction with his son, the present Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., the numerous genealogical and heraldic dictionaries, since amplified and perfected by the latter. The name Burke is now inseparably associated with all information connected with pedigrees, records, and critical and exact knowledge of the genealogy, heraldry, and family history of the United Kingdom. John Burke died at Aix-la-Chapelle, 27th March 1848, aged 61. 7 53

Burke, John Daly, historian and dramatist, was born in Ireland. Having received his education at Trinity College, he emigrated to the United States in 1796. He conducted papers at Boston and New York, afterwards removing to Petersburg, Virginia, where he practised law. His principal works are: *History of the late War in Ireland*, Philadelphia, 1799; *History of Virginia from its First Settlement*, 3 vols. 1804. Burke was killed in a duel, in consequence of a political dispute, 11th April 1808.^{37*}

Burke, Robert O'Hara, Australian explorer, was born at St. Clerans, near Galway, in 1821. He commenced his career as a cadet at Woolwich, studied in Belgium, and entered the Austrian service. In 1848 he returned home, and received an appointment in the Irish Constabulary. In 1853 he emigrated to Australia, where he obtained the post of Inspector of the Melbourne Police. He visited Europe with the hope of taking part in the Russian war, but arrived too late. In 1858 he was appointed to command the expedition fitted out to explore the centre of the Australian continent, which started from Melbourne on 20th August 1860. It was completely equipped, and supplied with camels and everything that foresight could suggest. On 5th December the party reached Cooper's Creek (800 miles north), then far beyond the bounds of civilization. Here it had been arranged to form a depot. Although the main portion of the stores had not arrived, Burke decided on making the attempt to cross the continent without delay. With Mr. Wills, his second in command, two men, one horse, and six camels, he started on the 13th December, leaving a small party behind, with verbal instructions that they would be back in about three months. Mr. Burke's small party crossed the continent, and reached tide-water of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 750 miles from Cooper's Creek, on 10th February 1861. After three days delay they started to return; their provisions soon ran short, and they were rapidly overcome with the fatigue of travelling in the wet season: one of the party died of exhaustion. Completely worn out, they with great difficulty reached Cooper's Creek on the 21st April 1861. It was deserted. Examination showed that the depot party had left that very morning. For the next two months Burke, Wills, and their companion, King, wandered about in vain efforts to gather strength enough to reach a white settlement. A relief party reached Cooper's Creek during one of their temporary absences, but returned without being aware of their being

in the neighbourhood. When provisions had entirely run out, they lived on the bounty of the natives, who supplied them with fish and the seeds of a plant called nardoo—diet sufficient for the aborigines, but inadequate to sustain life in Europeans. They bore up with fortitude, and met the sure approach of death with calmness—taking every possible precaution to preserve their journals. Wills died on 30th June, having kept up the entries in his diary until two days previously. Burke survived until next day, 1st July 1861. King, left alone, lived on among the natives, and was rescued by Mr. Howitt's exploring party on the 15th September. Mr. Howitt buried the remains of Burke and Wills where they perished, Lat. 28° 20' S., Long. 141° E. They were eventually brought down to Melbourne, and there interred, a monument being erected to their memory in one of the principal streets of the city. The report of the Royal Commission upon the failure of the expedition, was a virtual censure upon Mr. Burke's judgment in its conduct.^{62 233}

Burke, Thomas, Bishop of Ossory, was born of the stock of the De Burghs, in Dublin, about 1709. When quite young he was sent to Rome, and in 1724 was invested with the habit of the Dominican order. In 1741 he was commissioned by the Irish clergy to solicit from the Pope the confirmation of ten new Offices of Irish Saints; a matter in which he succeeded with Benedict XIV. In 1743 he returned to Ireland in full orders, in 1749 and 1757 was definitor of a provincial chapter, and in 1759 was promoted to the see of Ossory. His great work, *Hibernia Dominicana*, was printed in 1762, at Kilkenny, nominally at Cologne. A supplement was added in 1772. The whole was in 1775 publicly condemned by seven of the Irish Catholic Bishops, as tending to "weaken allegiance," "disturb the public peace," "sow the seeds of dissension, and "give a handle to those who differ in religious principles from us." Bishop Burke died at Kilkenny, 25th September 1776.⁸⁽¹⁾

Burke, Thomas, American revolutionary patriot, was born, probably in Galway, about 1747. Emigrating to Virginia, he for some time practised medicine; and afterwards became a lawyer. Of a bold and impetuous temper, a ready writer and speaker, he was one of the leading spirits in the revolutionary war; his publications in opposition to the Stamp Act especially drew him into notice. He fought at the battle of Brandywine; and was an efficient and active member of Congress from December 1776 until 1781, when he was

elected Governor of North Carolina, in the formation of the constitution of which state he had a considerable share. He was taken prisoner by the Royalists in September of that year. After a detention of four months, he broke his parole, reached home, and resumed his office. He died at Hillsborough, North Carolina, 2nd December 1783, aged about 36.³⁷

Burnyeat, John, was born in Cumberland in 1631. He was one of George Fox's earliest converts and coadjutors, suffered severe imprisonments, and travelled as a preacher in America and elsewhere. He settled in Dublin in 1682. Some time afterwards he would have left the country, but that he thought it his duty to remain and bear his share in the troublous times he foresaw were at hand. He was one of those mainly instrumental in introducing the doctrines of the Society of Friends into Ireland. He died at Kilconner, in the County of Carlow, 11th July 1690, aged about 59.³⁷

Burrowes, Peter, an eminent lawyer, was born at Portarlinton in 1753. He entered Trinity College in 1774, and distinguished himself not only in his studies, but by his fire and eloquence in the debates of the Historical Society. In 1784 we find him a student of the Middle Temple, writing a pamphlet asserting the right of the Catholics of Ireland to parliamentary suffrage. This gained him the friendship of Flood and others of the great men of the day. Next year he was called to the Bar, where he soon took a prominent place. Among the early events of his professional career, was a duel at Kilkenny in 1794 with the Hon. Somerset Butler. His life was saved by the bullet of his antagonist flattening on some coppers in his waistcoat pocket. He ever afterwards regretted his cowardice in not refusing to fight. The antagonists became firm friends in after life. In 1795 he formed a political club, with Tone and others; and letters occasionally passed between him and Tone, who refers to Burrowes in his Memoirs as "The Czar." Although he did not share the more advanced views of the United Irishmen, such friendships impeded his promotion in life. His brother, a clergyman, residing in the County of Wexford, was murdered in the Insurrection of 1798; this, however, in no degree lessened Burrowes' detestation of the proposed measure of Union, and he was one of the fourteen King's Counsel who attended the Bar meeting in Dublin to protest against it, on 9th December 1798. In 1799 he was elected Member for Ennis-corthy; and during the few remaining months of the Irish Parliament, was one

of the most unwearied opponents of the Union; his speeches on the subject are models of clear and forcible reasoning. He joined in subscribing to the £100,000 fund raised for the counter-bribing of Members. An intimate friend of the Emmet family, he was Robert's counsel in 1803. Although receiving but little government patronage, his further progress at the Bar was rapid. At times his earnings reached £7,000 a year. He was trusted by all parties. He was a consistent supporter of measures for Catholic relief. In 1811 he successfully defended the Catholic Delegates against the Government of the day. Ten years afterwards Mr. Borrowes retired to the comparative repose of a judgeship in the Insolvent Debtors Court. In 1841 he went to London to consult an oculist regarding his sight. He died there in the same year, aged 88; his remains were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. Many anecdotes are told of his activity and endurance in early life, such as his walking from Dublin to Portarlinton, forty miles, in one day, and dancing all next night at a ball.³⁸

Bushe, Charles Kendal, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, son of Rev. Thomas Bushe, was born at Kilmurphy, County of Tipperary, in 1767. In 1782 he entered Trinity College, where he was noted for classical scholarship, and for his eloquence at the Historical Society. "He spoke with the lips of an angel," according to Grattan. On coming of age he secured the payment of his father's heavy debts. His success at the Bar was not rapid. Entering Parliament he opposed the Union. He is said to have expressed to his dying day a continuance of his convictions against that measure. In 1805 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1822 Chief-Justice of the King's Bench. "In retiring from the Bench, which he did 'while his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated,' though at the age of seventy-four or seventy-five, he probably contemplated passing a long sabbath of comparative rest;"³⁹ but his health began to fail from some excitement consequent on the circumstances of his retirement, and a slight surgical operation being followed by erysipelas, he died, 10th July 1843, aged about 76. His remains were interred at Mount Jerome. "To law students we know of no books of the same value as the series of reports of judgments of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland during the period in which Bushe presided."³⁹ He is described by Barrington as "Incorruptible; as nearly devoid of private or public enemies as any man; endowed with superior talents; his eloquence was of the purest kind." His

conversational powers were of the highest order. William H. Curran writes of him: "His imposing figure and deportment; his graceful, persuasive gestures; his manly, pliant features, so easily seduced from their habitual dignity by a love of gentlemanly fun; his fine, sonorous voice; his genial laughter—such were some, though not all, of the ingredients in that combination which made Bushe the most fascinating of companions."²¹ 21 39 185

Butler, 1st Theobald Walter, a descendant of one of the companions of the Conqueror, attended Henry II. to France in 1170, and accompanied him in his Irish expedition next year. On account of his services, large possessions were conferred upon him. He was, in 1177, as a mark of royal favour, made Chief-Butler of Ireland, with a perquisite of two tuns of wine out of every cargo of eighteen tuns or upwards breaking bulk in Ireland. [This right of prisage, as it was termed, was repurchased from the Butler family by the Government in 1810, for £216,000.] Carte cites some interesting charters from his hand. Besides Irish property, he possessed large estates in Norfolk and Suffolk. He founded abbeys and churches in several parts of Ireland and England. He died in 1206, and was buried at "Witheney," in the County of Limerick.⁵⁴ 271

Butler, 2nd Theobald, son of preceding, was born about 1200. When he came of age he was put in possession of his father's estates. He was Lord-Justice in 1247, and died in the year following.²⁷¹

Butler, 3rd Theobald, was very young when his father died. He married a daughter of Richard De Burgh, and thereby considerably increased the family estates. In 1264, he was, with Richard de Capella, Lord-Justice, and other knights, taken prisoner at Castledermot by the Lord of Desmond. He died, and was buried in the Convent of Friars Preachers at Arklow.²⁷¹

Butler, 4th Theobald, succeeded his father. By his marriage with a daughter of the Earl of Essex, he acquired considerable estates in Buckinghamshire. He died 26th September 1285, leaving eight children. He also was buried at Arklow. Carte considers it most probable that the 3rd and 4th Theobalds were one and the same person, who married twice.²⁷¹

Butler, 5th Theobald, succeeded his father in 1285, and at a Parliament of the great Lords of Ireland, held in 1295, stood fifth on the roll. He attended Edward I. in his Scottish wars, and gained great reputation by his valour. He died unmarried, 14th May 1299.²⁷¹

Butler, Edmund, Earl of Carrick, upon his brother's death, succeeded. In 1303 he was appointed Custos Hibernie, and in 1309 was knighted by Edward II. in London. In 1312 he defeated the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in Glenmalur. In 1315 he appears to have been created Earl of Carrick. He distinguished himself in an engagement with Bruce. He died in London, 13th September 1321, but was buried at Gowran, County of Kilkenny. By his wife Joan, daughter of the 1st Earl of Kildare, he had several children, the eldest of whom succeeded.²⁷¹

Butler, James, 1st Earl of Ormond, was a minor at his father's death. He married Eleanor de Bohun, grand-daughter of Edward I., was created Earl of Ormond, and had a grant made him of the annual rent of the City of Waterford. This marriage ultimately procured him still more considerable advantages—particularly the grant of the "Regalities and Liberties of Tipperary," and the rights of a palatine in that county. As soon as he was of age (about 1327) he engaged on the side of his cousin, the Earl of Kildare, in his wars with the De Burghs and Le Poers. In 1329 and 1330 he was at war with the O'Nolans and MacGeoghegans. He founded, in 1336, the Friary of Little Carrick, in the County of Waterford, and dying, 6th January 1337-8, was buried at Gowran.²⁷¹

Butler, James, 2nd Earl of Ormond, was born at Kilkenny, 4th October 1331, and was consequently but six years of age at his father's decease. He was given in ward to the Earl of Desmond, and afterwards to Sir John d'Arcy, whose daughter he married during his minority. He is often spoken of as the "Noble Earl." Edward III., his cousin, granted him an annuity of about £40, besides some additional estates. In 1359 he was Lord-Justice, with a salary of £500. He attended Lionel, Duke of Clarence in his Irish wars, and was for a time, during the Duke's absence in England, Lord-Deputy. In 1362 he defeated MacMurrough in the County of Kildare, and slew 600 of his men. In 1372 he was created Constable of Dublin Castle. In 1378 he surrendered the sword of Lord-Justice to Alexander Balcot, Bishop of Ossory. The Earl died at Knocktopher, 18th October 1382, aged 51, and was buried in St. Canice's, Kilkenny.²¹⁶ 271

Butler, James, 3rd Earl of Ormond, son of preceding, styled "Earl of Gowran," from having built Gowran Castle. In 1391 he purchased the estate of Kilkenny Castle, thenceforth the seat of

the Butlers. He filled several important offices connected with the government of Ireland; "being a mighty strong man, he is styled in some annals, the head of the chivalry of Ireland, which kingdom he governed to the content of the King and his good subjects." He was not only successful in many of his incursions against the native chieftains, but checked the depredations of Scotch and Welsh pirates upon the Irish coasts. He died at Gowran, 7th September 1405. ^{216 271}

Butler, James, 4th Earl of Ormond, known as the "White Earl," was, like many of his predecessors, a minor when his father died. He received an education in advance of most young Irish lords of his time. Before he was of age he distinguished himself in the field against the Irish, was made Lord-Deputy, and held a Parliament in Dublin about 1408. He travelled in France with Thomas of Lancaster in 1412. In 1420 he attended Henry V. in his French wars, and ingratiated himself so much with that monarch that he returned to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant. He headed expeditions against the native septs into Ulster and other parts of the country. A few months after Henry V.'s death he was replaced in the government of Ireland by Edmund Mortimer. The Earl held the office of Lord-Deputy in 1425 and 1440, and was Lord-Lieutenant in 1443. A violent feud arose between the Butlers and Talbots; and members of the latter family used every endeavour, but without success, to lessen the esteem in which he was held by Henry VI. He died at Ardee, 23rd August 1452, and was buried at St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. His first wife was a daughter of the Earl of Kildare, his second the widow of Earl Grey. The White Earl was esteemed a deep student of history and antiquities, and a proficient in the laws of arms and matters of honour. He endowed the College of Heralds with lands, and advanced the study and culture of Irish heraldry. ^{271 339}

Butler, James, 5th Earl of Ormond, born 24th November 1420, was almost the first after the settlement of his family in Ireland that was not left a minor on the death of his father. When young he was knighted by Henry VI. and he accompanied Richard, Duke of York, to France. In 1449 he was created Earl of Wiltshire, and was for a time Governor of Calais. In 1451 he was Lord-Deputy; and next year, upon his father's death, was appointed Lord-Lieutenant. In 1452, with other great lords, he undertook the guarding of the British seas for three years. He was present at the battle of St. Albans;

at Wakefield, in conjunction with the Earl of Pembroke, he commanded one wing of the Lancastrian army; and at Mortimer's Cross, leading a body of Welsh and Irish against the Earl of March, he was defeated with heavy loss. Shortly afterwards (29th March 1461) he was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton in Yorkshire, and beheaded at Newcastle on 1st May following, aged 40. He was thrice married; his third marriage, with Eleanor, sister of the Duke of Somerset, engaging him in the Lancastrian cause. ²⁷¹

Butler, James, 6th Earl of Ormond, being present with his brother, 5th Earl, at the battle of Towton in 1461, was likewise attainted. He was afterwards, by Edward IV., restored in blood and to most of his estates. The king used to say of him "that he was the goodliest knight he ever beheld, and the finest gentleman in Christendom; and that if good breeding, nurture, and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might all be found in the Earl of Ormond." He was accounted master of all the European languages, and there was scarce a court to which Edward IV. did not send him as ambassador. He died in the Holy Land, on his way to Jerusalem, 1478. ²⁷¹

Butler, Thomas, 7th Earl of Ormond, succeeded his brother in 1478. He also had been attainted by Edward IV. and the attainder was revoked, as in the case of his predecessor. By Henry VII. he was made a Privy-Councillor, and was in 1492 and 1497 sent on diplomatic missions to France. He was reputed one of the richest British subjects. He died in London, 3rd August 1515. His daughter Margaret married Sir William Boleyn, and was mother of Anne Boleyn. ²⁷¹

Butler, Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory, succeeded his father in 1515. He had already distinguished himself in the service of the Crown, and had been successful in suppressing the insurrections of the native Irish. In 1521 he was appointed Lord-Deputy. His marriage with a sister of the Earl of Kildare did not extinguish the feud between the Butlers and FitzGerald. On account of the murder of his friend, Richard Talbot, by James FitzGerald, he impeached the Earl of Kildare. The matter ended by FitzGerald being obliged to walk through London candle in hand, and a halter round his neck; on the other hand, Ormond was replaced in the office of Deputy by Kildare. At one time it is stated negotiations were set on foot for the marriage of his son to his cousin, Anne Boleyn. Henry VIII. coerced Pierce to resign his title of Earl of

Ormond to Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was desirous of the honour. In its stead, the Earldom of Ossory was conferred upon him by the King, in great state, at Windsor, 23rd February 1527-8. After Sir T. Boleyn's death, Pierce was restored to his ancient honour of Ormond. By this deference to Henry VIII.'s wishes he acquired large additions to his estates in various parts of Leinster. Lord Thomas FitzGerald endeavoured to induce the Earl to join him in insurrection—offering to divide the Kingdom of Ireland with his son James. The Earl declined in a spirited letter, in which he wrote: "You are so liberal in parting stakes with me, that a man would weene you had no right to the game; and so importunate for my company, as if you would perswade me to hang with you for good fellowship. And think you that James is so mad as to gape for gudgeons, or so ungrateful as to sell his truth and loyalty for a piece of Ireland." Nettled by this reply, FitzGerald, with O'Neill and other Irish chieftains, ravaged the County of Kilkenny, and in an engagement near Jerpont wounded and nearly took prisoner James, the Earl's son. Ormond was foremost in suppressing the insurrection, and upon the death of Kildare and the execution of his uncles in 1537, was, as a reward, further enriched by the Crown: he then turned his arms against the Earl of Desmond, who submitted, and took an oath of loyalty. He and his countess brought workmen from Flanders, and enriched Kilkenny Castle with tapestry, diapers, Turkey carpets, and cushions. The latter part of the Earl's life was spent in prayer, contemplation, and alms-giving. He died 26th August 1539, and was buried in St. Canice's, Kilkenny. He is described as "a man of great honour and sincerity, infinitely good-natured, plain, kind, loving, familiar, and liberal to his friends and followers; but an enemy and severe scourge to all bad people." His second son was created Viscount Mountgarret, and his illegitimate son Edmund, Archbishop of Cashel. ²⁷¹

Butler, James, 9th Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory, succeeded on the death of his father in 1539. Seven years before, he had been made Lord-Treasurer, to balance the power of the Earl of Kildare, then Lord-Deputy. In 1534 he had been entrusted with the custody of all the ports of Ireland, as Admiral of the kingdom; and was afterwards created Viscount Thurles, and specially commissioned to proceed against Irish insurgents and take them into protection where desirable. The period of the Reformation is marked by his engaging

"to resist the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome." Henry VIII. granted him additional estates in various parts of the country. In 1545 he headed a body of Irish troops in the King's service in Scotland. Upon his return in 1546, a dispute with the Earl of Lennox necessitated reference to the King in London. On 17th October he attended a feast at Ely House, Holborn. By some means the viands were poisoned. Seventeen of his servants died, and he succumbed eleven days afterwards, 28th October, 1546. He was interred in London, amongst some of his ancestors, in the church of "St. Thomas d' Acres," but his heart, according to his desire, was deposited in St. Canice's, Kilkenny. He had a numerous family by his wife Joan, a daughter of James Earl of Desmond. ²⁷¹

Butler, Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory, surnamed the "Black Earl," born about 1532, was but fourteen at his father's death. He was brought up at the English court with Edward VI. who took delight in his company. Serving as a volunteer under the Duke of Somerset in Scotland, he distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of Musselborough. In Queen Mary's reign he was made captain of a troop of horse, and gave distinguished proofs of fidelity and courage in the suppression of Wyatt's rebellion. In 1554 he entered into possession of his estates; and within the next three years more than once marched under the Lord-Lieutenant against the Scots in Ulster. Soon afterwards he relieved the Earl of Thomond, besieged by the native septs at Bunratty. He stood high in the good graces of Queen Elizabeth, who made him Lord-Treasurer, and added to his estates out of the confiscated church lands. In 1564 and 1565 Munster was wasted in conflicts between him and the Earl of Desmond. Ultimately Desmond and Sir John of Desmond were sent over to London and imprisoned; whereupon several of the southern chieftains, aided by the Earl of Ormond's brothers, Sir Edmund and Sir Pierce Butler, took the field against the Government. Ormond, in England at the time, was sent over to help to quell the insurrection. He landed at Waterford, 14th August 1569, and hastened to join the Lord-Deputy at Limerick. There his two brothers submitted and were pardoned. In consequence of the Desmond insurrection, he was, in 1578, made governor of Munster; and in 1580, in conjunction with Lord-Justice Pelham, made an expedition into Desmond. Carrigfoyle, Askeaton, and other fortresses were taken, and their garrisons put to the sword. In 1581 the Baron

of Lixnaw, one of Desmond's chief followers, submitted to the Earl of Ormond, who interceded for and obtained his pardon. In 1583 he obtained supplies of men, money, and ammunition from England, and made a determined effort to capture the Earl of Desmond, to this end carrying on a war of plunder and devastation in Munster. Within the space of a few months he cut off, of Desmond's party, "46 captains, 800 notorious traitors, and 4,000 common soldiers." Before long nearly all the great lords of the south submitted to him at Cork, and the Earl of Desmond was left a wanderer with but a few companions. It is much to Ormond's credit that he positively refused to accede to Burleigh's directions that he should disregard the protections he had accorded to the native chiefs. He wrote: "I will never use treachery to any man, for it will both touch Her Highness's honour and my own credit too much; and whosoever gave the Queen advice thus to write, is fitter to execute such base service than I am." The wars that desolated Munster were at length ended by the capture and death of the Earl of Desmond (11th November 1583). In the ensuing confiscations, Ormond was given 3,000 acres in Tipperary, and a "great tract of poor land" in Kerry—less than he considered his fair share after the part he had taken on the Queen's side in the war. In the operations against O'Neill he commanded in different parts of the country. On 10th April 1600 he accompanied Sir George Carew and the Earl of Thomond to a parley near Kilkenny with Owney O'More. The parley resolved itself into a skirmish. Ormond was taken prisoner—Sir George and Thomond escaping with difficulty. At the instance of O'Neill, the Earl was released in June, giving Owney hostages for the payment of £3,000, should he thereafter seek revenge for the treacherous injuries he had received. After Elizabeth's death, he was confirmed in his office of Lieutenant-General by King James. He was blind the last twelve years of his life, and died at his house at Carrick, 22nd November 1614, and was buried at St. Canice's. Carte styles him "a man of very great parts, admirable judgment, great experience, and a prodigious memory; . . . very comely and graceful, . . . of a black complexion which gave occasion to the Queen (in her way of expressing kindness to such as she favoured) to call him her 'black husband.'" This favour doubtless occasioned the undying hostility between him and the Earl of Leicester, whose ears he on one occasion boxed, and was therefor sent to the Tower. He repaired and beautified Kilkenny

Castle, built an hospital at Kilkenny, and castles at Holycross and elsewhere. Thrice married, he left no heir. This Earl was a Protestant. ²⁷¹

Butler, Walter, 11th Earl of Ormond, Earl of Ossory, eldest son of Sir John Butler; nephew of preceding; grandson of the 9th Earl; succeeded on the 10th Earl's death in 1614. He was born in 1569. His right to the estates was traversed by Sir R. Preston, Baron Dingwall, afterwards Earl of Desmond, a favourite of King James I., who claimed them through his wife Elizabeth, sole daughter of the late Earl. Carte cites the documents upon which these claims were founded, and then proceeds: "Nothing is clearer than that according to these feoffments all the estate of Earl Thomas (except what he had given to his daughter at her marriage) ought to have descended immediately to Sir Walter Butler, Earl of Ormond. But King James interposed so warmly in the case, and wrote such a number of pressing letters to the Deputies and Council of Ireland . . . requiring them to stand by the Earl of Desmond, that the Earl of Ormond could never get into possession. Vast sums were spent in law; but the power of the Crown still prevented a decision. At last King James took upon himself to make an award, which Walter, Earl of Ormond conceiving to be unjust, refused to submit to, and was by the King's order taken up and committed to the Fleet prison. He remained in that prison for eight years before the death of King James, who, during that duress, seized on the liberties of the county palatine of Tipperary, and persecuted him in all the ways he could contrive, to the inconceivable detriment of the family." Recovering his liberty in 1625, he lived for a time in London, and then removing to Ireland, died at Carrick, 24th February 1632, aged about 63, and was buried at St. Canice's. In his youth he had distinguished himself in the Irish wars. A devout Catholic, he was styled "Walter of the Beads and Rosaries." He married a daughter of Viscount Mountgarret, and by her had two sons and nine daughters. His second son died young and without issue. His eldest son, Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, father of the 12th Earl, was drowned off Skerries, near Holyhead, on a voyage to England, 15th December 1619. ^{216 271}

Butler, James, 12th Earl and Duke of Ormond, the "Great Duke," grandson of preceding, eldest son of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, and Elizabeth Poyntz, was born at Clerkenwell, London, 19th October 1610, in the house of his grandfather, Sir John Poyntz. Shortly after his

birth, his parents returned to Ireland; whither he was brought by his nurse when but three years of age. To the last year of his life he remembered being carried through Bristol on this occasion to take shipping for Ireland. He was often brought to visit the 10th Earl, at Carrick, and ever after distinctly recollected his carresses, and the several circumstances of his long beard, his being blind, and his wearing a George about his neck. Upon the shipwreck and death of his father in 1619, the lad was by courtesy styled Viscount Thurles. The year following that disaster, his mother brought him back to England, and placed him, then nine years of age, at school with a Catholic gentleman at Finchley—this doubtless through the influence of his grandfather, the 11th Earl. It was not long before James I., anxious that the heir of the Butlers should be brought up a Protestant, placed him at Lambeth, under the care of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Ormond estates being under sequestration (as noted in the life of the 11th Earl) the young Lord had but £40 a year for his own and his servant's clothing and expenses. He appears to have been entirely neglected by the Archbishop—"he was not instructed even in humanity, nor so much as taught to understand Latin." When fifteen he went to live with his grandfather (then released from prison) at Drury-lane "who through length of his confinement and his advanced age, was grown very infirm, and never troubled him in matters of religion." Having now more means at command, he entered into all the gaieties of the court and town. At eighteen he went to Portsmouth with his friend the Duke of Buckingham intending to join the expedition for the relief of Rochelle; a project abandoned upon the assassination of the Duke. It was during his London residence that he set himself to learn Irish, a partial knowledge of which language proved most useful to him in after years. About six months after his visit to Portsmouth, he first saw at Court, and fell in love with, his cousin, Elizabeth Preston, only child and heiress of Sir Richard Preston. [See WALTER, 11TH EARL OF ORMOND.] The affection between the young people was reciprocal. She was then an orphan, scarcely fourteen. Her father, like his, had been drowned near the Skerries on a passage to England. As the King's ward, she was under the care of Henry, Earl of Holland. The Duke of Buckingham had intended her for a nephew. It was only by a bribe of £15,000 to Lord Holland that Lord Thurles was able to smooth away the many difficulties opposed to his suit. In

September 1629, King Charles issued letters patent consenting to the match, on the ground that it would put a "final end to all controversies between Walter, Earl of Ormond, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Earl of Desmond." By the marriage, which took place in London, at Christmas 1629, the lands his ancestor had been obliged to divide with Sir Robert Preston came back to him. He was then but nineteen; his wife (born 25th July 1615) but fourteen. The following year, passed at Acton with her, he devoted to study, making up somewhat for the deficiencies of his education. At the end of 1630 he went over with his lady to Ireland, and resided at Carrick with Earl Walter and his Countess, who had returned some years before. Next year he purchased a troop of horse in England. After Strafford's arrival in Ireland, there was an open breach between them, consequent on Ormond's refusal to comply with Strafford's order that the Lords should attend Parliament without their swords. It was not long, however, before the young lord's abilities were recognised by that astute statesman; and at twenty-four, now for some years entered on the enjoyment of his title and estates, he was made a Privy-Councillor. He endorsed Strafford's Irish policy, and assisted him materially in the House of Lords. In 1638 he was given a regiment of horse, and shortly afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of the Irish army, collected ostensibly for the pacification of Scotland. The difficulties in the way of clothing, arming, and victualling troops in Ireland were then almost insuperable: we are told there was not cloth in the whole kingdom even for the clothing of 1,500 men. Ormond, however, by unceasing activity and the exercise of tact and forbearance, managed to have, by the middle of August 1640, a well disciplined army of some 8,000 men, including 1,000 Protestant officers and subalterns, at Carrickfergus. Had Strafford's advice been taken, Ormond would at the end of the same year, have been made Lord-Deputy, in place of Lord Wandesford, deceased. One of the last requests Strafford made before execution was that his Garter should be conferred upon Ormond. The jealousy of the English Parliament regarding the Irish army in the command of the Earl was so great, that he was obliged in the early part of 1641 to disband it unpaid, except an allowance of ten shillings to each man for the expenses of returning home. This dispersion of 8,000 discontented, unpaid men, materially contributed to the outbreak of the war a few months later. Charles I. was

anxious, and indeed signed warrants, for a large number of these troops entering the service of the King of Spain—a proceeding the Parliament put a stop to, notwithstanding the expostulations of the Spanish ambassador, who had, upon faith of the King's order, the vessels ready for their transportation. Some 500 men were actually shipped in Dublin Bay when the war broke out in 1641, and they were forced to land and disband. Carte, in his *Life of Ormond*, states very fully his views as to the causes of the War of 1641. He thus sums them up: "The Irish septs . . . abounded with men proud of their ancient race, who thought every employment but that of the sword below them, liked no way of living but that of rapine, and hated the English mortally for abolishing their old barbarous customs, and turning them out of their ancestors' possessions. They did not doubt of being joined and instructed in the use and exercise of arms by the disbanded men of the late army, . . . and they flattered themselves with the hopes of supplies from abroad, . . . and officers, . . . when so favourable an opportunity offered for regaining the estates and power of their ancestors, and for restoring the liberty and old religion of their country." Carte devotes several pages of the latter part of the first volume of his *Life of Ormond* to a consideration of the atrocities committed by the Irish at the commencement of the war, and appears to show conclusively that the current reports concerning them have been egregiously exaggerated. The Earl of Ormond was at his house at Carrick-on-Suir when the war broke out in October. He was at once appointed General of the King's forces in Ireland, and set about overcoming the difficulties in which he was placed by the waste, unpreparedness, and maladministration which prevailed in the English as well as the Irish interests in the country. His desire to march immediately against the Irish forces was over-ruled by the Lords-Justices—indeed, although nominally Commander-in-chief, he could do nothing without their leave. His first decided action appears to have been on 31st January 1642, when, with a force of 2,000 foot, 300 horse, and five small field-pieces, he marched west out of Dublin—burnt Lyons and Newcastle, and gave up Naas to pillage. The Irish forces occupying the locality had retired on his approach. He brought back with him to Dublin, on safe conduct, Father Higgins, a Franciscan, a "very quiet, inoffensive, religious man . . . He had distinguished himself in saving the English in those parts from slaughter and plunder, and had relieved several of them that had been

stripped and robbed." About six weeks afterwards, during Ormond's temporary absence from Dublin, this gentleman was executed by Sir Charles Coote and the Lords-Justices, without trial or reason given, but their animosity towards all of the opposite party. In February, 1,500 foot and 400 horse arrived at Dublin from England, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, and the first operations of the spring were against a force of some 3,000 under Hugh Byrne, posted at Kilsallaghan, seven miles from Dublin. In March he proceeded northward to the relief of Sir H. Tichborne at Drogheda. From information received from that able commander, he was anxious to attempt the reduction of Newry; but to this the Lords-Justices would not consent, and he returned to Dublin, having accomplished but the reinforcement of the garrison of Drogheda—a reinforcement that eventually enabled Sir H. Tichborne to raise the siege. For these services he was thanked by the English Parliament, a jewel worth £600 was forwarded to him, and the King was asked to make him a Knight of the Garter. Early in April he marched south with a force of 3,500 men. Passing through Kilcullen, Athy, Stradbally, and Maryborough, he relieved several castles, and put to rout parties of the enemy. Returning to Athy, he received information of the presence of an army of some 8,000, under command of Lord Mountgarret. The battle of Kilrush, near Maganey, ensued on 13th April, ending in the complete rout of Mountgarret, with a loss of some 700 men, whilst Ormond's killed and wounded numbered but 60. In June, Ormond made an expedition into Connaught, and relieved the small force of Royalists stationed in Athlone. Next September he was bound still more than before to the cause of Charles by being advanced to a Marquisate, and appointed Lieutenant-General of the Irish army—nominally to hold the command direct from the King, clear of all interferences by the Lords-Justices or others. In October 1642, delegates from different parts of Ireland met at Kilkenny, and constituted themselves into a regular government—the Confederation of Kilkenny; passed laws and coined money. They divided their military command; Owen Roe O'Neill being appointed to Ulster, Colonel Preston to Leinster, Colonel Garret Barry to Munster, Colonel John Bourke to Connaught. Supplies of arms, munitions, and money, reached them from the Pope and other European potentates inimical to the English power. Although early in 1643 negotiations were

on foot for a cessation of arms on both sides, the Marquis of Ormond took the field, 2nd March 1643-'4, and went south with a force of 3,000 men, and artillery. At Carlow a council of war was held, and it was resolved to besiege Ross, defended by a large force under Preston. On the 18th a battle was fought under its walls, in which Ormond was again victorious, although outnumbered three to one. Preston drew off across the Barrow, with a loss of some 500 men, baggage, and ammunition, breaking down the bridge behind him to prevent pursuit. Ormond's army was so badly victualled, and the country was so desolated, that he was unable to reap the fruits of this victory, and was glad once more to find himself behind the walls of Dublin. Whilst this expedition was in progress, there was a meeting at Trim on 17th March, between four Commissioners on behalf of the King, and four Confederate agents, in which the latter presented a remonstrance, declaring their reasons for taking up arms, and their desire for peace if proper terms were granted—especially the free exercise of their religion. This remonstrance was, upon Ormond's return, forwarded to Charles. The summer was spent in negotiations; and on the 15th September 1643, a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon. Consequently in November the Marquis was able to send over 2,000 troops, principally Anglo-Irish, and in December 1,440 more, to the assistance of the King in England. Their services in the desultory Irish war proved but poor training, and they reflected little credit on their royal master. The Marquis's efforts to induce the Irish party to send over more troops were unavailing. In January 1644, Charles's confidence in Ormond was shown by his creating him Lord-Lieutenant, with extraordinary powers. The burden of his instructions was, to endeavour by every means to preserve peace in Ireland, to the end that he might be able to assist Charles with men and money in his English affairs. The Irish party meanwhile endeavoured to treat directly with the King. The sum of their demands was: freedom of religion, and repeal of the penal laws; the passage of an act of oblivion; the calling of a free Irish Parliament; the raising and locating of train-bands within each county; a settlement of property. Upon concurrence with these terms, they professed themselves ready to contribute 10,000 men for the King's service in England, and to "expose their lives and fortunes to serve His Majesty as occasion should require." The Irish Protestant party, on the other hand, sent Sir Charles Coote to the King

at Oxford to demand as the price of their allegiance and assistance, legislation in an opposite direction. June 1644 found Ormond at Dublin, as Carte says, "ready to be devoured by want, almost hopeless of relief, blocked up by sea, encompassed with powerful armies, Scots and Irish, having no strength to oppose them but a very small, indigent, unsatisfied army, unfortified towns, unfaithful inhabitants for the most part, and upon the matter, empty magazines and stores." Two years were spent in protracted negotiations, and on 29th July 1646, a "peace" was concluded by the Marquis on behalf of the King, and by Lord Muskerry and others on behalf of the Confederates. It was vigorously opposed by Rinuccini, the Papal legate. Many of the chief towns refused to accede to the terms, and Owen Roe O'Neill and his army became the centre of opposition, not alone to Ormond and the Ulster Scotch, but to the old Confederates. The Commissioners and their adherents were excommunicated by Rinuccini. General Preston, with an army of 3,400 men, appeared neutral. At the end of August the Marquis marched to Kilkenny with 2,000 men; but it becoming clear that O'Neill and Preston were combining to cut off his army, he managed with considerable difficulty to return to Dublin by the 13th September, losing some of his baggage and plate, and "having," according to Carte, "reaped no other fruits from his expedition, but to be convinced, as well of the vanity of depending any longer upon the Irish Confederates, as of the necessity of applying elsewhere for succours to oppose the designs of those that governed them." He made a last effort to strengthen the fortifications of Dublin—the Marchioness of Ormond and other ladies of rank setting the example, by carrying baskets of earth. His means were, however, exhausted; he could expect no further aid from the Royalists in England; he had raised as much money as he could, some £27,000, by mortgage of his estates. There was no choice left him but to submit either to the Irish party or the Parliament. He chose the latter; and sent word to London that if he were supplied with 3,500 troops, to be joined with those he had already under his command, with three months' pay, and if all Protestants, British, and well-affected Irish, were received into protection and preserved in their persons and estates, he would be willing to prosecute the war vigorously against any parties in Ireland in arms against the Parliament. His agents left for England, 29th September 1646; and five Commissioners were deputed to treat with him.

O'Neill and Preston now marched against Dublin. O'Neill took Maryborough, Stradbally, and other strong places in the Queen's County; at Athy he was joined by the Nuncio. Preston had the adherence of the Leinster gentry, who had been outraged by the depredations of O'Neill's Ulster soldiers — "Preston hating O'Neill," as Carte says, and "O'Neill despising Preston." Preston arrived at Lucan on the 9th, and O'Neill on the 11th November. Their combined armies numbered 16,000 foot and 1,600 horse. Ormond had been able to effect little for the defence of Dublin, but to burn the crops around and destroy the mills, and had O'Neill and Preston acted together, nothing could have saved the city; but their mutual jealousies appeared ineradicable; and on the 16th, when news was brought that a small English force had been received into Dublin, O'Neill retired into Meath over a bridge hastily constructed at Leixlip; and Preston, by the intervention of Clanricard, appeared not unwilling to join Ormond, although in a short time Rinuccini brought him back to act nominally in concert with O'Neill. The Marquis was not able to come to terms with the Parliamentary Commissioners, and on 9th December marched with 1,600 men to join the Earl of Clanricard. This was a necessary move, for although too weak to overcome either O'Neill or Preston, he found sustenance for his troops in Westmeath and Longford, and was able to raise £1,000 among the gentry. The officers of his army were without pay; the soldiers had been reduced from 12d. to 9d., and afterwards 6d. a week, with 8lbs. of bread. Early in 1647 he negotiated a short peace with the Irish, and sent to the Parliament, offering to surrender Dublin unconditionally. Whereupon, between March and June, the city was garrisoned by Parliamentary troops. On 28th July the Marquis, leaving the Viceregal regalia to be delivered to the Parliamentary Commissioners, took ship at Dublin, and landed at Bristol after a five-days' passage. By permission of the Parliament, he waited upon the King at Hampton Court, and gave him "in writing a summary of the affairs of Ireland, to be considered by him at his leisure." After a short sojourn in England, he proceeded to France. The 29th September 1648 found him again in Ireland, bent upon making a diversion in favour of his master, whose affairs were in extremity. The Marquis had but thirty pistoles left, having spent in ships and necessities for the expedition the balance of the 3,400 he had received during his residence in France. On 17th January 1649, he ar-

ranged a treaty with the Irish leaders, who agreed to act together for the royal cause. Upon the news of Charles's execution, Prince Charles was proclaimed King, and the chief cities contributed small sums to Ormond for sustaining his cause; Rinuccini's and O'Neill's policy of independent Irish action for Catholic ends appeared entirely discredited, and the former returned to Italy. In May, Ormond having ineffectually urged upon Charles the desirability of encouraging his Irish adherents by visiting the country, marched north at the head of an army of 8,000 men, intent upon recovering possession of Dublin. On 28th July he took Rathfarnham by storm, and early in the morning of 2nd August was fought the battle of Rathmines. Jones, the Parliamentary governor of Dublin, having just received reinforcements from England, made his dispositions with singular ability, and Ormond's army was routed with great slaughter; 300 officers and 1,500 soldiers (most of whom entered the Parliamentary service) were taken prisoners; the whole of the artillery, tents, and baggage, fell into the enemy's hands. Carte attributes the defeat to the inexperience of the Irish officers, the rawness of the soldiers, and the sturdy character of Jones's troops. The Marquis, who received a musket shot on his armour, retired to Kilkenny; but almost immediately set about reorganizing his forces to oppose Cromwell, who landed at Dublin on 15th August, commanding a well-appointed army of 17,000. Although making the best possible dispositions in his power, he was able to offer but a feeble opposition to Cromwell's march, and was compelled to fall back before him; Waterford and some other Irish cities were even unwilling to admit Ormond's garrisons. In the spring of 1650 the Marquis's efforts to secure prompt and united action among the different Irish parties were unavailing; whilst town after town in the central part of Ireland surrendered to Cromwell's veteran troops. Limerick and Galway now refused Ormond's garrisons, and he was denounced by a convocation of the clergy at Loughrea, on 6th August 1650. On 15th of November he called a general assembly, explained the hopelessness of affairs, appointed Clanricard Lord-Deputy, and on 11th December sailed from Galway Bay for France, in the *Elizabeth*, a little 4-gun frigate of 24 tons, which had, by the Duke of York's orders, been awaiting him for some time. With him sailed Lord Inchiquin, about forty officers, and several other gentlemen. After a three-week's passage, they landed at St. Malo in Brittany. He delayed a few

days with his family at Caen, and then proceeded to Paris to pay his duty to Queen Henrietta Maria. During his ensuing residence in France he was in the greatest straits for money; and he and his family could scarcely have subsisted were it not that the Marchioness was allowed by Cromwell to visit Ireland in 1653, where after two years' negotiations she secured a reversion of a portion of her jointure. We are told that Cromwell "treated her, indeed, always with the greatest civility; never refused her an audience; and when she went away, he always waited on her to her coach or chair." After a short imprisonment in the Tower, her eldest son, the Earl of Ossory, and her second son, Richard, were permitted to retire to Holland; while "she lived at Dunmore, applying herself to tillage and country affairs, and never saw her lord till he came over to England in the June after His Majesty's restoration." Meanwhile, the Marquis was engaged in constant negotiations. In 1657 he risked his life by visiting London in disguise, to consult with the King's friends, and appears then to have discountenanced armed opposition to Cromwell's government, as likely to prove ineffectual. Upon his return to Paris, he lay concealed until April 1658, "almost in as much danger of the Bastille there as he had been of the Tower of London," treaties between France and England having obliged Charles and his adherents to leave France in 1656, and take up their abode in Holland and elsewhere. In 1660 came the Restoration, and Carte concludes his 5th Book with the words: "The King was invited over without any condition, and the Marquis of Ormond, who had attended him in the whole course of his exile, attended him likewise in the latter end of May on his happy return into England." The same author thus opens his 6th Book: "The Marquis of Ormond, after ten years' banishment and a long-continued series of adversity, now found himself in his native country, happy in the favour of his prince, and in the esteem of the world, and dignified with various honours and employments." He was sworn in Privy-Councillor, and made Steward of the Household, and in March 1661 was created a Duke. The Duchess joined him in London; and he saw himself at Court with all his family about him. All was confusion in Irish affairs. It was found impossible to make such easy terms with the Cromwellian adventurers in Ireland, as with the adherents of the Commonwealth in England. On 27th September 1662 the Act of Settlement was passed; and Ormond,

as the Lord-Lieutenant, became Referee to the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, instituted for the carrying out of the provisions of the measure. This Act, qualified by the Act of Explanation passed shortly afterwards, created what has been described by Mr. Prendergast as "a counter revolution, by which some of the royalist English of Ireland, and a few of the native Irish, were restored to their estates." By the Act of Explanation, says Smiles, in his History, "which closed the settlement of Ireland, thousands of the most respectable and ancient inhabitants of Ireland were consigned to hopeless ruin and wretchedness: 3,200 claims, the investigation of which Charles had guaranteed according to his own Act of Settlement, were summarily got rid of; and the applicants were stripped of their property, without so much as the form of a trial. Their repeated applications for a hearing of their cause . . . were pertinaciously refused by the monarch for whom they had sacrificed their all; while the men who had rebelled against his father, and resisted his own authority, were rewarded with at least two-thirds of the best lands in Ireland." The Cromwellians also felt themselves aggrieved; and the Duke found it necessary to suppress more than one of their plots. Several officers were executed in 1663, for a conspiracy, in which Colonel Blood was engaged, to seize the Castle of Dublin; and three years afterwards a mutiny at Carrickfergus was suppressed after considerable bloodshed, by the Duke in person and his son, the Earl of Arran. While Charles was squandering thousands in licentiousness, the army in Ireland was in chronic discontent, from arrears of pay, and want of a proper commissariat, and the Duke was occasionally obliged to smooth matters over by supplying deficiencies out of his private estate. During his temporary absence in London upon business relative to the Act of Explanation, the Earl of Ossory acted as Lord-Deputy. Upon the Duke's return to Dublin, 17th October 1665, he was received in state by the Corporation and citizens. Along the route from James's-gate to the Castle, emblematic "mysteries" were enacted, and at Cornmarket, we are told, there was a "conduit whence wine ran freely." Some days afterwards, the Act of Explanation, already referred to, was passed by the Irish Parliament. In June 1663, a Bill was brought into the English Parliament to prevent the importation, alive or dead, of Irish sheep or cattle. There had been an importation since the war, of cattle alone, of 61,000 per annum. The Duke vigorously opposed this

measure, believing it would be destructive to the commercial interests of Ireland; yet it was carried, including a clause against horses, in the autumn of 1666, by 165 to 104 in the English Commons, and 63 to 47 in the Lords. A subscription of 30,000 cattle from Ireland for the relief of the sufferers by the Fire of London, rather hastened the passage of the measure; such importation being felt by the English country party to be a direct infringement of their profits. After the passage of the Act, we are told that in Ireland horses fell from 30s. to 1s., and beeves from 50s. to 10s. each. The Duke endeavoured to lighten the gloom that settled down upon the country consequent on this and other measures fettering its trade and commerce. He fostered the linen and woollen manufactures, and encouraged the opening up of commercial relations with the Continent. Reflections upon Ireland by the Duke of Buckingham, in the course of debates upon the Cattle Bill, precipitated differences long brewing between him and the Duke of Ormond, whom Buckingham felt to be his opponent in the King's graces. Lord Ossory especially resented an expression of Buckingham's, that none were against the Bill "but those who had either Irish estates or Irish understandings," and a duel would have been fought but for Charles's intervention on behalf of his favourite. The influence of Buckingham and others was so powerful, that early in 1669 Ormond was dismissed from the Lord-Lieutenancy. The opinion entertained in England of the frivolous character of the pretences upon which this change was made, and of Ormond's high character, was shown by his being almost immediately chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford. To rebut charges of malversation and aggrandisement, Carte gives, in his 7th Book, a table showing that the Duke was a loser to the extent of £868,590 during the war. An attempt to assassinate Ormond was made by Colonel Blood and his associates, in London, on 6th December 1670. So certain was the Earl of Ossory that Buckingham was mixed up in the transaction, that he took the first opportunity, in the King's presence, of charging him with complicity in the crime, adding: "If my father comes to a violent end by sword or pistol, if he dies by the hand of a ruffian, or by the more secret way of poison, I shall not be at a loss to know the first author of it; I shall consider you as the assassin; I shall treat you as such; and wherever I meet you I shall pistol you, though you stood behind the King's chair." Afterwards, when Blood was forgiven by the

King for stealing his regalia, Ormond, who was requested to condone the attack, drily replied, that "if the King could forgive him the stealing of his crown, he might easily forgive him the attempt on his life." His deprivation of the Lord-Lieutenancy did not appear to lessen the Duke's interest in the affairs of Government. The Stewardship of the Household kept him much about the Court, and he took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Council, labouring "more zealously, and with better judgment, integrity, and success than any of the Ministers to advance the King's service, and to prevent the ill effects of the measures of administration in which he was not concerned. . . . The Duke's resolution was never to be out of humour with his prince, however his prince might be out of humour with him. . . . Nothing provoked the Duke's enemies more than that all the mortifications they threw in his way did neither, on the one hand, humble and make him crouch to them, nor, on the other, drive him to offend the King, to fling up his staff, or join with the disaffected."⁷¹ The Duke's mother, Lady Thurles, "a lady of admirable sense, virtue, and piety," died in May 1673, aged 86. Next year he left London to return to Kilkenny for a time. In 1675 complaints regarding his late Irish administration were made to the King and Council by Lord Ranelagh: after protracted proceeding he was, in 1677, fully cleared, and was shortly afterwards reinstated in the Lord-Lieutenancy. He again met a warm and respectful reception in Dublin, and about this period laid the foundation stone of the Royal Military Hospital, Kilmainham. Much of his attention was necessarily turned towards placing the revenues of the country upon a proper basis. The reputed Popish plot of the following year caused him much anxiety; the Acts for the banishment of the Catholic clergy were rigidly put in force, and the Catholic inhabitants were deprived of arms and ammunition. On the other hand, it is stated that he discountenanced more extreme measures against the Catholic gentry, strongly urged upon the Government by many of their Irish adherents. In August 1683, during a visit to London, he was made an English Duke. The policy adopted by James II., after his accession, by no means met his approval. He was, however, now far advanced in years, and absented himself more and more from public life. In June 1688 he was seized with a shivering fit, at a residence he had rented—Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire. He gradually declined—preserving, as he had all along desired, his intellect clear

to the last—and died 21st July 1688, aged 77. A few hours before his departure, he remarked to his servant: "This day four years was a very melancholy day to me—it was the most melancholy I ever passed in my life—it was the day I lost my dear wife." By his own desire his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The following notes upon his personal and mental qualities are extracted from Carte: "The Duke in his person was of a fair complexion, . . . a lively and ingenuous look, and a countenance that expressed a greatness of mind, and was yet full of sweetness and modesty. He was somewhat taller than what is deemed the middle size, well shaped and limbed as any man of his time, of active and clever strength, not corpulent, yet always preserving a good embonpoint. He had a noble air and mien; had he been dressed like a ploughman, he would have still appeared a man of quality; and the manner of his address was natural, easy, graceful, and engaging. . . . His dress was plain, but very elegant and neat, nobody wore his clothes better, but he still suited them to the weather. . . . The cheerfulness of his temper, the liveliness of his conversation, the ready flow and pleasant turn of his wit, and the care he always took to adapt himself to the King's manner and humour, rendered him very agreeable to that prince; . . . but King James II. seemed always to stand in awe of him. . . . The Ministers about Court cannot be supposed to have much affection to a person whom they could not but consider as their rival in power, . . . and who would never enter into any of their cabals. . . . Conscious of . . . integrity, and depending on the remembrance of his services, he despised all the little arts that are used about courts to get into power. . . . He detested making a low court to any of the King's mistresses; and yet he was not averse to the keeping of measures with them, when it might be useful to the public service, the great end by which he regulated his own conduct in public affairs." He had a wonderful memory; was an early riser, fond of field sports, and regular and temperate in his habits. Bishop Burnet thus writes of him: "A man every way fitted for a court: of a graceful appearance, a lively wit, and a cheerful temper; a man of great expense, decent even in his vices; for he always kept up the form of religion. He had gone through many transactions in Ireland with more fidelity than success. . . . He was firm to the Protestant religion, and so far firm to the laws, that he always gave good advices; but when bad ones were followed,

he was not for complaining too much of them." The Duke of Ormond had by his lady, eight sons and two daughters: (1) Thomas, born 1632, died before he was a year old. (2) Thomas, Earl of Ossory, born 9th July 1634; died 1680. (3) James, born 1635, died before he was a year old. (4) James, born 24th March 1636; died 17th April 1645; buried in Christ Church, Dublin. (5) Richard, Earl of Arran, born 15th July 1639; died 1685. (6) Elizabeth, born 29th June 1640; married to the Earl of Chesterfield. (7) Walter, born 6th September 1641; died March 1643; buried in Christ Church, Dublin. (8) John, Baron Anghrim, Viscount Clonmore, Earl of Gowran, born 1643; died without issue in 1677. (9) James, born 1645; killed, when an infant, by falling out of a carriage in the Phoenix Park. (10) Mary, born 1646; married William Lord Cavendish, afterwards Earl and Duke of Devonshire. It will be seen that the Duke outlived all his sons. Even after the destruction of a mass of his papers by a fire in Dublin Castle, in 1683, sufficient remained to furnish Carte with materials for his voluminous and invaluable history of the Duke's life. ⁶²²

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Butler, Thomas, Earl of Ossory, son of preceding, was born in Kilkenny Castle, 9th July 1634. In 1647 he quitted Ireland with his father, and passed on eventually to France, where he perfected himself in the accomplishments necessary to a youth of his expectations. In 1653 he accompanied his mother to Ireland. In March 1655, being in London, he was lodged in the Tower; whence he was, after a short imprisonment, released on account of ill health, and permitted to retire to the Continent—"not daring," as his biographer says, "to come near the King as long as Cromwell lived, for fear it should be a pretence for taking away from the Duchess the tenancy of her own estate." In November 1659, he married Emelia Beverweert, daughter of a leading Dutch statesman, a natural son of the Prince of Orange. After the Restoration he was appointed to several commands in the army, and was in 1665 made Lieutenant-General in Ireland. Next year he was sworn on the English Privy Council, and took his seat in Parliament as Lord Butler of Moor-Park. In 1672, visiting the court of France as envoy extraordinary, he was pressed by Louis to enter his service, and at parting was presented with a valuable jewel. In 1673, as Admiral of the Blue, he distinguished himself in an engagement with Van Tromp; and the same year planned a descent on Helvoetsluys, which Charles II. would not permit him to

carry into execution. In the ensuing years he occupied several important offices of trust. Five years afterwards (1678) he commanded the British troops in the service of the Prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons contributed not a little to the defeat of Marshal Luxembourg. He died 1680, aged 46, "to the universal regret of this nation and the general grief of a great part of Europe." His father was thereafter accustomed to say that "he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in Christendom." Mr. Wills writes: "In an age degraded by the vices of Buckingham and Rochester, he ran the race of Sidney, without the reward of royal favour which valour and virtue could win in better times." His body, after resting for a time in Westminster Abbey, was removed to Kilkenny. There is a long disquisition upon his character in Carte's 8th Book. ^{196 271}

Butler, James, 2nd Duke of Ormond, son of preceding, born in Dublin Castle, 29th April 1665, was, with his brother and sisters, brought up by his grandfather, the great Duke. He was educated in France and at Oxford. When but seventeen, he married a daughter of Lord Hyde, and was left a widower at twenty. He served at the siege of Luxembourg, and in suppressing the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. Shortly afterwards he took as his second wife a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort. Upon his grandfather's death he succeeded to the title of Duke, and was by the University of Oxford appointed Chancellor. He went over to William of Orange upon his arrival in England, was made a Privy-Councillor, and had other honours heaped upon him. At the battle of the Boyne he commanded the Life Guards; and a few weeks afterwards entertained William at a grand banquet at Kilkenny Castle, which had been protected from plunder by General Lauzun. He afterwards attended William to Flanders. At Landen he was severely wounded, and taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. He served again on the Continent, among other commands leading the land forces in the attack on Cadiz in 1702. He was twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and was present in the English Council Chamber at the time of Guiscard's attack on Harley. After Marlborough's disgrace, he was appointed Commander-in-chief, and met but a cool reception from the Dutch and Prince Eugene when he landed in Flanders in 1712; nor did the subsequent separate negotiations with the French, in which he was the instrument employed by the English Ministry, raise him in the estimation of the allies. On his return to Eng-

land, he was warmly received and made Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover, and his Duchess a Lady of the Bedchamber. Through his interest, Swift was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's. Upon George I.'s accession he was deprived of his offices, and fled to France. Before leaving he is said to have visited Lord Oxford in the Tower, and upon parting with him to have exclaimed, "Farewell! Oxford without a head:" to which Oxford rejoined, "Farewell! Duke without a duchy." He was immediately impeached for: (1) corresponding with Marshal Villars in the late war; (2) having engaged not to attack the French army; (3) having endeavoured to persuade the confederate generals to raise the siege of Quenoy. These charges being proved, he was attainted of high treason, and his name was erased from the list of Peers and from the order of the Garter; while the Irish Houses set £10,000 upon his head, and his estate was vested in the Crown. He thenceforth lived upon an allowance of £1,500 a year from the court of Spain, and devoted the remainder of his life to the cause of the Pretender, his house at Avignon being the head-quarters of Jacobite intrigue. Though of an amiable disposition, his married life was unhappy. In 1721 he is described as "short and fat in person, but yet of most graceful demeanour, and most noble aspect; remarkable for his attachment to the Church of England, and refusing large demesnes which were offered to him as the price of his conversion. . . . He loves and is beloved by the ladies; is of low stature, but well shaped, of a good mien and address, a fair complexion, and very beautiful face." He died, after thirty years exile, 16th November 1745, aged 80. His body was conveyed secretly to England as a bale of goods, and buried in Henry VII.'s chapel, with some of his ancestors. [His brother Charles, the Earl of Arran, repurchased his escheated estates from Government, and was in truth 3rd Duke of Ormond, but he never assumed or was aware of possessing the title, as it had not then been decided that an attainder in the English Parliament did not affect Irish titles. On his death in December 1758, the titles of the house became dormant, until revived in 1791, by John Butler, a descendant of Walter, 11th Earl, being created 17th Earl of Ormond. James, 19th Earl, was in 1825 created a Marquis, the title now borne by the Butlers.] Sir B. Burke adopts the modern spelling, Ormonde. ^{54 97 196 271}

Butler, Pierce, Viscount Galmoy, descended from the 10th Earl of Ormond, was born 21st March 1652. In 1677 he took

the degree of LL.D. at Oxford. Under James II. he was Privy-Councillor of Ireland, Lieutenant of the County of Kilkenny, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Irish Horse. He served with distinction at the Boyne and Aughrim, and was one of the signers of the Treaty of Limerick. He might probably have secured his old estates of 10,000 acres in Kilkenny and 5,000 in Wexford, if he had consented to give his allegiance to William III., instead of following Sarsfield to France. On the establishment of the Irish troops in France he was made Colonel of the 2nd Queen's Regiment of Horse. He was at the siege of Roses in 1693, and in 1694 was Brigadier attached to the army of Germany. He served in Italy and other parts of the Continent from 1701 to 1703, sharing all the fortunes of the Irish Brigade. His son fell at Malplaquet, 1709. Viscount Galmoy died at Paris, 18th June 1740, aged 88. O'Callaghan says: "The successive claimants of the title of Galmoy were officers in France down to the Revolution; in whose armies, as well as in others, various gentlemen have honourably represented a name, of which the illustrious General Lafayette is related to have said, in the war for the independence of the United States of America, that 'whenever he wanted anything well done, he got a Butler to do it.'"³⁷⁶

Butler, Pierce, American statesman, of the family of the Dukes of Ormond, was born in Ireland in 1744. An officer in the British army stationed in North America, he resigned shortly before the Revolution, and settled in South Carolina. He was a member of the old Congress in 1787; of the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1788; and was Senator from South Carolina 1789-'96, and 1802-'4. He died in Philadelphia, 15th February 1822, aged about 77.³⁷⁷

Butler, Richard, Major-General U.S.A., was born in Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1760, was, in 1777, made Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and distinguished himself on many occasions. He held the rank of Colonel at the close of the war, and was appointed agent for Indian affairs in Ohio. In 1791 he had risen to be a Major-General, and marched in the expedition of St. Clair against the Indians. He was tomahawked and scalped in an engagement on the 4th November of that year, 1791. Several members of the Butler family, of American birth, have distinguished themselves in the history of the United States.³⁷⁸

Butler, Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, descended from the 8th Earl of

Ormond, was born in 1578. His first wife was Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh O'Neill; and, taking part with his father-in-law, he particularly distinguished himself by the defence of the castles of Ballyragget and Cullahill. Nevertheless, his estates were confirmed to him both by James I. and Charles I. At the commencement of hostilities in 1641 he appeared inclined to espouse the Government side, and was appointed Governor of Kilkenny. Fearing, however, that the rights and liberties of his Catholic brethren would be still further interfered with, he wrote an explanatory letter to the Earl of Ormond, and took possession of Kilkenny in the name of the Confederates. He endeavoured to protect the lives and property of the Protestants, without relaxing his efforts for the side he had espoused. Early in the war he secured all the towns and forts in Kilkenny, in Waterford, and Tipperary, and marched into Munster and took Knockordan and Mallow, and other strongholds. Unfortunately for the Confederates, Cork objected to his jurisdiction, and insisted upon the appointment of a general of its own. Thus were lost the advantages of undivided and vigorous control of the Confederate armies. On 13th April 1642, he was defeated at the battle of Kilrush, near Athy, by the Earl of Ormond. Soon after, he was chosen President of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. In 1643 he was at the battle of Ross, and at the capture, by his son Edmund, of the Castle of Borris, in the Queen's County; also at the siege of Ballynakill, a fortress that had held out bravely for eighteen months. Viscount Mountgarret was outlawed by Cromwell, and excepted from pardon for life or estate. He died in 1651, and was interred in St. Canice's, Kilkenny. His son was eventually restored to his estates and honours by Charles II. This branch of the Butlers is now represented by the 13th Viscount Mountgarret.^{54 196 216}

Butler, Richard, Dean of Clonmacnoise, was born near Granard, County of Longford, 14th October 1794. He was educated at Reading under Dr. Valpy; in 1814 he entered Oxford, and in 1819 received priest's orders, and was inducted vicar, of Trim. There his life was passed in attendance on the duties of his cure, and in literary and antiquarian investigations. He was intimate with the best minds of the day in his own party: Maria Edgeworth was an occasional visitor at his house. He was one of the founders of the Irish Archæological Society, for which association he edited *Clyn and Dowling's Annals*. Before 1840 he had brought out two

editions of his work on the *Antiquities of Trim*. He died 17th July 1862, aged 67, and was interred beside the church where he had ministered for forty-three years. ⁶⁴

Butler, Walter, was a scion of the family of Ormond, who, with his brother James, emigrated to Germany early in the 17th century, and entered the Imperial service. Both obtained command of regiments, and served with distinction under Tilly and Wallenstein in many of the actions of the Thirty Years' War. When it became evident to Walter that Wallenstein was turning traitor to the Emperor, and going over to the enemy, he conspired with several other officers, and caused the assassination of that great commander, at Egra, on 25th February 1634. For this crime he was created a Count of the Empire, and large estates in Bohemia, still held by his descendants, were settled on him. Mr. F. Prendergast, who gives an exhaustive account of the transaction, thus apologises for him: "This deed of Walter Butler may have prevented a train of consequences the most momentous; and if the manner of executing it forbids us to call the act, with Carve, heroic, the circumstances, as now stated, will, I trust, go far to relieve Butler's character from the infamy which has hitherto rested upon it, and to exhibit him in the light of an officer impelled by a stern sense of duty, in a critical hour, to use the best and only means remaining to him to protect his sovereign's crown." ¹⁰ He died in Wirtemberg shortly after the battle of Nordlingen, at which he distinguished himself, in September 1634, and was buried with great pomp at Prague. He or his brother left a bequest to found a college of Irish Franciscans in that city. ^{10(1852) 39}

Butler, William, a well-known alchemist, the pretended discoverer of the philosopher's stone, and of a powder for bringing the dead to life, was born in Clare about 1534. He died at sea, on his passage to Spain, 29th January 1617. ³⁴

Butler, William Archer, Rev., was born near Clonmel about 1814, of Catholic parents. At the age of sixteen he became a Protestant, and entering Trinity College, obtained a scholarship in 1832, and distinguished himself by his learning, and by his poetic contributions to the *Dublin University Magazine*. As Professor of Moral Philosophy, his lectures were remarkable for their elegance and profound reasoning. The latter part of his life was devoted principally to the duties of his parish of Raymoghly, in Raphoe. He died after a short illness, 5th July 1848. His *Letters on Mr. Newman's Theory of Development* attracted considerable attention. Sir

W. Hamilton thus writes of his *Lectures on Ancient Philosophy*: "I have seen enough of them to be convinced of their great scientific value, and am much gratified in finding so important a subject treated with so much learning and acuteness." ^{16 39 116(19)}

Byrne, Myles, Chef-de-Bataillon in the service of France, and officer of the Legion of Honour, was born at Monaseed, County of Wexford, 20th March 1780. But a youth, he entered with ardour into the hopes and plans of the United Irishmen. On 3rd June 1798 he joined the body of insurgents under Rev. John Murphy, encamped at Corrigrua, County of Wexford. Next morning this force, consisting of about 10,000 men, armed chiefly with pikes, without artillery, and with but few muskets, and little ammunition, marched on Gorey. Their passage was opposed by troops under Colonel Walpole. He was killed in a skirmish that ensued, his force routed, and his three pieces of artillery with ammunition were captured. Gorey was then occupied, and insurgent levies flocked in from all directions. The 5th and 6th June were spent in drilling and reconnoitring. On the 7th Carnew was taken and burned, and a hill close by occupied as a camp. Next day Carnew was evacuated, and preparations made for an attack on Arklow. This town was garrisoned in force by the military, and was attacked by the insurgents on the 9th June. Byrne commanded a division of pikemen. The battle was hotly contested for some time, but eventually the insurgents had to withdraw, having suffered fearful losses. The Rev. Michael Murphy, one of their bravest leaders, was killed in this engagement. Several days were spent in aimless marches, the want of an efficient commander-in-chief being greatly felt: provisions and ammunition began to grow scarce, and the insurgent army, attended by crowds of followers, was further encumbered by the numbers of wounded, whose sufferings they were unable properly to alleviate, and whom they dared not leave behind to the mercy of the soldiers and yeomanry. An attack on Newtownbarry failed, and the southern division of the insurgents was defeated with terrible slaughter at New Ross. The scattered bands, weakened by death, disease, and exposure, gradually concentrated on Vinegar Hill, over Enniscorthy. There, on 21st June, they made their last stand, and in it Byrne took a distinguished part. Attacked at early dawn by overwhelming columns of troops under General Lake, they fought with the fury of despair, but were before long defeated, and broke down the hill, through an opening humanely

left by their opponent in his columns. Byrne says: "I had been in many combats and battles, but I never before witnessed such a display of bravery and intrepidity as was shown all along our line." Wexford was occupied by the military next day, and the work of execution, transportation, and reprisals commenced. Byrne kept command of a small force. Marching over the old battle-ground of Foulkesmill, they turned north through Killan. On the 23rd they attacked Goresbridge, and were joined by a party of colliers from Castlecomer. Here he had to deplore the murder of several prisoners in cold blood, and other atrocities, committed by his men in revenge for the picketing, pitch-caps, and executions to which the peasantry had been exposed before the hostilities commenced. Castlecomer was unsuccessfully attacked; and about 26th June, the now diminished band of pikemen returned into Wexford through Scollagh Gap. With his wounded brother, he paid a furtive visit home to bid farewell to his mother and sister, and after being engaged in a few skirmishes with the troops, joined Michael Dwyer and General Holt in the glens of Wicklow. On 10th November he managed to escape into Dublin, disguised as a car driver. He passed the next few years as clerk in a timber yard. In the winter of 1802-'3, he was introduced to Robert Emmet, and, following the example of most of the insurgent refugees in Dublin, entered with enthusiasm into his plans. Byrne made contracts for arms with gunsmiths, prepared pike handles, and other necessary materials of war. When the eventful 23rd July arrived, Byrne's part in the arrangements was to command a body of men in readiness at a rendezvous on the Coal (now Wellington) Quay. Like all Emmet's plans, this miscarried. Byrne was, according to his own account, ready with his contingent, but the first news that reached him was of the fracas in Thomas-street and Emmet's flight to Rathfarnham. Two days afterwards he had an interview with Emmet, when it was arranged that Byrne should go to Paris, and endeavour to procure assistance from the French government. In an American vessel, he managed to escape from Dublin to Bordeaux, whence he proceeded to Paris, and was quickly in communication with the refugees there. But all hopes of French intervention were over. Entering the French army, he served with distinction in Spain, the Low Countries, and Germany. He continued in the army after the Restoration, and in 1830 was appointed Chef-de-Bataillon. His Memoirs, edited by his wife, though lacking in ar-

range, are full of interesting particulars of the varied scenes he passed through, and abound with valuable biographical notices and personal details of the Irish exiles in France. He died in Paris on the 24th of January 1862 (aged nearly 82), in the arms of a beloved wife, and was interred at Montmartre. His widow writes of the last few days of his life: "He was [then] greatly grieved at the civil war between the States of the North and South; but he felt hopeful of the ultimate result, and had no fear of the Union being broken up; on the contrary, he expected it would probably be stronger than ever, and also be purified from the blot of slavery. His aspirations for the emancipation and regeneration of Italy were equally ardent. His love of freedom and the well-being of his fellow-creatures was confined to no country or race, and he was ever ready and active to do good and to serve others." To the last, his love of Ireland and interest in her affairs continued unabated. He is described by those who knew him in his latter days, as a singularly noble-looking old man—erect and soldierlike to the last; with all the polish of a perfect gentleman; genial in his manners, and full of anecdotes of various scenes through which he had passed. His widow was living in infirm health in 1877. ^{65 233}

Cade, John, said to have been an Irishman, a physician, whose real name was Aylmer, was induced in the summer of 1450 to assume the name of Mortimer, and to head a rising of Kentishmen, ostensibly as a protest against certain fines and taxes, really in the interest of Richard, Duke of York. He encamped, says Grafton the chronicler, "in good order of bataille" at Blackheath, and sent messages to Henry VI. and his council, "with louyng wordes, but with malicious entent." Henry marched against the insurgents, who retreated to Sevenoaks. There they defeated a detachment sent against them—the leaders of same, Sir Humphrey and Sir William Stafford, falling in the encounter. Henry VI. appears to have retreated into Warwickshire, committing to the Tower the unpopular Treasurer of England, Lord Say. We are told that Cade appressed himself in the rich armour of the Staffords, "and so with pompe and glorie returned agagne towarde London," his forces being considerably augmented by contingents from Sussex and Surrey. He first entered Southwark, and then London itself, and he struck his sword on London stone, saying: "Now is Mortimer lorde of this citie;" after which, we are told by

Grafton, "he rode in every streete lyke a lordly captaine." At first he restrained the excesses of his followers, and protected life and property. On the 3rd July, however, he had Lord Say and others executed, and the citizens being subjected to wanton outrages, banded themselves together, and with the co-operation of Lord Scales, keeper of the Tower, drove Cade and his following, after a desperate encounter, across the bridge into Southwark. In the fighting many houses were burned, and numbers of women and children perished in the flames or by drowning. Cade's discomfiture was completed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester secretly crossing the river, and disseminating among his followers the King's pardon to all who would peaceably return to their homes. Grafton, the chronicler, remarks: "Lord, howe glad the people were of this pardon . . . and how they accepted the same, in so much that the whole multitude, without bydding farewell to their Capitane, retired the same night, euery man to his own home, as men amazed and stricken with feare." Cade fled disguised into Sussex—"but all his metamorphosis or transfiguration little prevaileyd, for after a proclamation made, that whoesoeuer could apprehend the sayed lack Cade should haue for his paine a thousande markes, many sought for hym, but fewe espied hym, till one Alexander Iden, Esquire, of Kent, founde hym in a garden, and there in his defence, manfully slue the caytife Cade, and brought his dead bodie to London, whose head was set on London bridge." ^{42 126 152 335}

Cahill, Daniel William, D.D., a pulpit orator, and lecturer upon chemistry and astronomy, was born in the Queen's County, in 1796. After studying at Maynooth, he was ordained, and for a time was a professor in Carlow College. He is well remembered as a lecturer, was the author of many pamphlets, and for a time edited a newspaper in Dublin. Removing to the United States, he died in Boston, 27th October 1864, aged about 68. ^{37* 75*}

Cailte MacRonain, one of the heroes of Fenian romance in the 3rd century, the beloved friend and follower of Finn MacCumhaill. His name appears on almost every page of many of the Fenian tales; yet we are told little definite concerning him. He was one of the "ancient men," fabled to have survived until the time of St. Patrick, and to have communicated to the Saint particulars concerning the heroes of Irish romance, and to have complained bitterly of the change from the glories of the past; as in "The Lamentation of Oisín after the Fenians," in *The*

Transactions of the Ossianic Society:

"I am without mirth, without the chase, without music,
Amidst the monks and clerics;
Ever groaning and tearfully weeping,
Begging the shelter of the mean clergy."

* * *
"Oft have I seen one feast alone
In the dwelling of the King of the Fenians,
Better than all that Patrick ever had
Or the whole body of the psalm-clerics."

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Caimin, Saint, abbot of Inishcaltra, Lough Derg, was a brother of Guaire, King of Connaught. He chose the life of an anchorite, and attracted large numbers to his island retreat by his piety and learning. A commentary on the 119th Psalm in his own hand is said to have been in the Franciscan convent of Donegal in Ware's days. His greatest desire was "that if the church were thronged with sick and infirm, he would wish, were he able, to take all their infirmities on himself, and bear them for the love of God and his neighbour." He died about 653. His festival is the 24th of March. ^{119 234 339}

Cairbre Lifeachair, King of Ireland, 254 to 281. He fell at the famous battle of Gabhra (Gowra), fought in contiguity to the Hill of Skreen, near Tara. This engagement, which took place, according to Keating, in 281, was fought between Cairbre at the head of one tribe of the old Fenian warriors, and Mogh Corb, King of Munster, and Oscar, grandson of Finn MacCumhaill, at the head of another. The rival military tribes were almost exterminated in the battle. Oscar fell in single combat with Cairbre; but Cairbre, returning from the combat, was met by his own relative Simeon, who fell upon him, severely wounded after his dreadful combat with Oscar, and despatched him at a single blow. The combat is referred to by Ferguson in his beautiful lay "Aideen's Grave." ¹⁷¹

Cairnes, David, one of the most prominent defenders of Derry, was born in the north of Ireland in 1645. He became a lawyer, and in 1688 was owner of considerable property in land. On the approach of Tironnell's troops, to occupy Derry, early in December 1688, he advised the citizens to take the defence into their own hands; and on the 11th he set out for London, carrying letters to William III. and the Irish Society, imploring assistance in men, provisions, arms, and ammunition. He did not return until the 11th of April, 1689, in time to help to counteract Lundy's design of delivering up the city. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment, he distinguished himself all through the heroic and successful defence. After the war was over, he was returned M.P. for Derry, a trust he

continued to fulfil for the succeeding thirty years. He was also appointed Recorder, and filled other offices in the city. Under date 16th April 1697, he bitterly complains to the Lord-Lieutenant of the manner in which the city and its defenders had been treated by Government—"lying to this day in misery and rubbish, for its great zeal to his present Majesty and Government, when it might have had any conditions could be asked from the late King, if it would have surrendered." Mr. Cairnes died in 1722, aged about 77, and was buried, with all honours, in the Cathedral Churchyard of the city. ^{196 217*}

Cairnes, John Elliott, LL.D., a distinguished political economist, was born at Castlebellingham, 26th December 1823. After leaving school, he spent some time in his father's counting-house, but was eventually permitted to follow his natural bent, and enter Trinity College. In 1851 he took the degree of M.A. He engaged in the study of law, and was called to the Irish Bar. He does not appear to have felt much inclination for the legal profession, and during some years occupied himself to a large extent with contributions to the daily press, chiefly relating to various Irish social and economic questions. Political economy he studied with great thoroughness and care; this led to a friendship with Archbishop Whately, and in 1856 he was appointed to the professorship of Political Economy founded in Trinity College by that prelate. In 1857 appeared his *Character and Logical Method of Political Economy*, which forms a most admirable introduction to the study of economics as a science. Able articles in *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Edinburgh Review* on the gold question as relating to prices, next occupied his attention. In 1861 he was appointed to the professorship of Political Economy and Jurisprudence in the Queen's College, Galway. From the first he took much interest in the American civil war of 1861-'5, and combated Confederate sympathies by the publication of *The Slave Power* in 1862, a work that rapidly went through two editions, and had considerable influence in modifying opinion in the United Kingdom. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* styles it "one of the finest specimens of applied economical philosophy." His health, at no time very good, was further weakened, about 1863, by a fall from his horse; and an acutely painful malady gradually crept over him, that ultimately rendered physical exertion impossible. As his friend Mr. Fawcett writes: "The courage of the battle-field sinks almost into insignifi-

cance compared with the heroism which enabled Mr. Cairnes, through long years of hopeless pain, to keep up a constant cheerfulness, and to use the great powers of his mind to add by his writings to the knowledge and well-being of mankind." In 1866 he was appointed to a professorship in University College, London. He spent the session of 1868-'9 in Italy. His health soon rendered it impossible further to discharge public duties, and he resigned his post in 1872, retiring with the honorary title of Emeritus Professor of Political Economy. Next year the Dublin University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. The last years of his life were spent in the collection and publication of papers contributed to various reviews and magazines, and in the preparation of his great work, published in 1874—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy Newly Expounded*.—"beyond doubt a worthy successor to the great treatises of Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, and Mill. . . While in fundamental harmony with Mill, especially as regards the general conception of the science, Cairnes differs from him to a greater or less extent on nearly all the cardinal doctrines, subjects his opinions to a searching examination, and generally succeeds in giving to the truth that is common to both, a firmer basis, and more precise statement. . . Taken as a whole, the works of Cairnes form the most important contribution to economical science made by the English school since the publication of J. S. Mill's *Principles*." ^{124*} It may be added that the friendship between Mill and Cairnes was warm and intimate. A careful summing up of the results of these contributions will be found in the last *Encyclopædia Britannica*, showing the advances in economic doctrine established by him, in (1) his exposition of the province and method of political economy; (2) his analysis of cost of production in its relation to value; (3) his exposition of the natural or social limit to free competition, and of its bearing on the theory of value; (4) his defence of the wages fund doctrine. Professor Cairnes died in London, 8th July 1875, aged 51, and was interred at Willesden. ^{124* 233}

Caldwell, Hume, Colonel, son of Sir James Caldwell of Castlecaldwell, was born in 1735. A soldier of fortune, he entered the Austrian service as a private, and rose by his bravery and devotion to the rank of colonel. He died of a wound received at Olmutz, 10th August 1762. A lengthened account of his career is given by Ryan. ³⁴⁹

Calhoun, Patrick, an early American settler, was born in Ireland in 1727. He left Ireland with his parents in early life and settled in Virginia, and afterwards in the interior of South Carolina, then a wilderness. He and his family suffered severely during the war with the French and the Indians. Shortly after the peace of 1763 he was elected a member of the provincial legislature, and continued a member of that and afterwards of the state legislature (with the intermission of a single term) till his death in 1796. In the war of the Revolution he took an early, decided, and active part against the British. His son John Caldwell Calhoun (born in South Carolina in 1782, died at Washington 1850) was Vice-President of the United States from 1825 to 1833, and held other important offices, and was undoubtedly the ablest and most uncompromising champion of slavery and the slave power in his day.

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Callaghan or Kellachan, King of Cashel, reigned some ten years, dying in 952. He is worthy of notice from the interesting account Keating gives of his capture and imprisonment by Sitric, Scandinavian King of Dublin. Sitric lured him to Dublin with promises of the hand of his sister. There he was seized and sent in chains to Armagh. Cennedigh, son of Lorcán, a powerful prince, immediately mustered both land and sea forces to proceed to his release. A fierce encounter ensued at Dundalk, and Callaghan, found bound on one of Sitric's ships in the bay, was released. On Cennedigh and Callaghan's return to Munster, they wreaked vengeance upon the Ard-Rígh and other Irish princes who had connived at, and indeed advised, Callaghan's capture. According to another account, it was by Muircheartach, King of Aileach, that Callaghan was imprisoned for a time with other Irish kings. As Keating says, "He returned to Aileach, carrying these kings with him, and they were for nine months feasting there." 171

Callan, Nicholas, D.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Maynooth College, was born at Dromiskin, in the County of Louth, in 1799. He entered college in 1817, and remained there till his death, a period of forty-seven years. Much of his leisure was devoted to the translation into English of works of piety, particularly those of St. Liguori. Remarkable for his unassuming manners, he endeared himself to all, especially to the students of the college, who entertained towards him the most affectionate reverence. He died at Maynooth in 1864, aged about 65. 76*

Callanan, James Joseph, a poet, was born in Cork in 1795. Intended for the priesthood, he entered at Maynooth; but finding that he had no vocation for the Church, he left the college in 1816, and became a tutor in his native city. Subsequently he entered Trinity College with a view to legal studies, a course he also soon abandoned. His resources being completely exhausted, he enlisted, and was upon the point of sailing to Malta with his regiment, the 18th Royal Irish, when some friends bought him out. In 1823 he became an assistant in the school of Dr. Maginn at Cork, where he remained only a few months; but through Maginn's introduction he became a contributor to *Blackwood* and other magazines. During six years, and up to 1829, he spent most of his time in rambling through the country, collecting old ballads and legends, and giving them a new dress in a new tongue. His health began to fail, however, a warmer climate appeared desirable, and early in 1829 he became tutor in the family of an Irish gentleman at Lisbon. In a few months it is stated that he acquired sufficient of the language to make translations from Portuguese poetry. He also set about preparing his writings for publication in a collected form. His health, however, daily declined, and after a fruitless effort to gather strength for the voyage home, he died 19th September 1829, aged 33. Mr. Waller writes of him in these words: "Thoroughly acquainted with the romantic legends of his country, he was singularly happy in the graces and power of language, and the feeling and beauty of his sentiments. There is in his compositions little of that high classicality which marks the scholar; but they are full of exquisite simplicity and tenderness, and in his description of natural scenery he is unrivalled. His lines on Gougane Barra are known to every tourist that visits the romantic regions of the south of Ireland, and his longer poems possess great merit." Allibone styles this poem "the most perfect perhaps of all Irish minor poems in the melody of its rhythm, the flow of its language, and the weird force of its expressions." 16 39 155*

Campbell, Alexander, D.D., was born in the County of Antrim, June 1786, and was educated for the ministry at Glasgow University. His father, Thomas, a relative and class-mate of Thomas Campbell the poet, was a Presbyterian minister, and emigrated to the United States in 1807. Two years later, Alexander followed and took up his residence near Bethany, in western Virginia. At first a Presbyterian

minister, he separated from that body on the ground that the Bible should be the sole creed of the church. With his father he established several congregations, uniting with the Baptists, but protesting against all creeds. In 1827 they and their followers were excluded from fellowship by that body, and organised themselves into a separate body under the name of "Disciples of Christ," more commonly known as Campbellites. In 1867 their numbers in the United States were estimated at 424,500, chiefly in the northern and western States. In 1823 Mr. Campbell commenced the publication of the *Christian Baptist*, afterwards merged in the *Millennial Harbinger*, the recognised organ of the sect. He also published numerous theological works, and engaged in several public discussions. In 1840 he founded a college at Bethany, West Virginia: there he died, 4th March 1866, aged 79. Drake styles him: "A man of strong intellect, fine scholarship, and great logical power." He was an apologist for negro slavery, and maintained that the holding of slaves should not disqualify for church membership. ^{96a}

Campian, Edmund, an English writer, author of a well-known history of Ireland, was born in London in 1540. He won distinction at Oxford, and went to Ireland in 1568, where he collected materials for his History, published in 1571. Suspected of Catholicism, he fled to England, and eventually to the Low Countries, where at Douay, in 1571, he openly renounced Protestantism. He was admitted to the order of Jesuits, and taught at several universities on the Continent. Sent to England in 1580, he was active in the dissemination of his principles. His work *Rabscaces Romanus* attracted considerable attention; he was arrested, sent to the Tower with a label on his hat, "Edmund Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit," and was eventually racked and executed at Tyburn, 1st December 1581. He left several works that won for him reputation as a writer. His *History of Ireland* consists of two books—the first principally a cotemporary description of the country and its inhabitants; the second, a history from the invasion to 1570. The preface to "The Loving Reader," is dated from "Droghedah, the 9th of June 1571." The work is extremely interesting to students of Irish history. His geographical knowledge of the island was but slight, in common with most writers of the day: "In proportion it resembleth an egge, blunt and plaine on the sides, not reaching forth to sea, in nookes and elbows of land, as Brittain doth." ^{310 16 39}

Campion, Maria, (Mrs. Pope) an actress, was born in Waterford in 1777. She early evinced a partiality for the stage, and made her first appearance in Dublin, as "Monimia," in *The Orphan*, 17th February 1790, when it is related that she swooned both in the green-room and on the stage. She first appeared in London, in the same character, at Covent-Garden Theatre, on 13th October 1797, and shortly afterwards (24th January 1798) married Alexander Pope, the distinguished actor. She is stated to have been the authoress of two novels. Charles Mathews, who saw her perform in Dublin, where she was for some time the heroine of the stage, wrote: "There are few such actresses to be met with. She possesses a very beautiful face, extremely elegant figure, and delightful voice, added to every advantage of nature in mental qualifications, and every accomplishment of education." She died of apoplexy, in London, 18th July 1803, aged 26, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. ^{3 146 338(1798)}

Canice, Cainneach, or Kenny, St., patron of Kilkenny (with which locality the events of his life are slightly, if at all, connected), the son of Laidec, a poet, and Mella, was born at Glengiven, in Ulster, in 514. In his fourteenth year he was sent to Wales, where he studied under St. Docus. Ordained priest, he is said to have proceeded to Rome, and on his return he exerted himself to extirpate the remains of paganism in Ireland. He was intimate with SS. Comgall and Columcille. The *Martyrology of Donegal* says of him: "Achadh-bo [Aghaboe in the Queen's County] was his principal church. . . A very ancient old vellum book states that Cainneach was, in his habits and life, like unto Philip the Apostle. And I find no characterizing whatever of the Cainneach of which it gives this account; and if this be not he, I ask forgiveness of the real saint of whom it was given, if I am acting ignorantly respecting his identity. Columcille frequently speaks of Cainneach in his Life. . . Eighty-four years was his age when he sent his spirit to heaven, A.D. 598." His festival is the 11th of October. ^{219 234}

Cannera, Saint, lived in the 6th century. Her interview and conversation with St. Senan, given by Lanigan, and related by Moore in his *Melodies*, are her warrant for special notice. Wishing to receive the viaticum from St. Senan, and to be buried in Inishscattery, she left her retreat near Bantry, and set sail for that island. Lanigan proceeds: "When arrived just close to it [she] was met by Senan, who obstinately refused to allow her to land,

and requested her to go to the house of his mother, who lived not far distant, and was related to Cannera. At length, however, on understanding that she was near her end, and that she wished to receive the Holy Eucharist, he complied with her desire. As she died very soon after, her wish to be interred in that holy place was also fulfilled." If she is the same as St. Cainder, as stated in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, her festival is the 28th January. ^{179 234}

Canning, George, an author, an Irishman, appears to have taken his degree of B.A. at the University of Dublin in 1754. His father, a gentleman of property in the north of Ireland, disinherited him for marrying, in 1768, Miss Costello, a dowless beauty. George Canning was the author of some poems, and of a translation of *Anti-Lucretius*. He was called to the Bar, but never pursued his profession with earnestness, and his sojourn in London, on an allowance from his father of £150 per annum, was a perpetual struggle against adverse circumstances. Nevertheless he and his wife were received into some of the best literary circles, and led a respected, if not a contented and happy life. He died in the Temple, London, 11th April 1771, one year after the birth of his son, the great George Canning. ^{67 146}

Cantwell, Andrew, M.D., was born in the County of Tipperary, in the beginning of the 18th century. He took his degree in 1729, at Montpelier, and six years afterwards removed to Paris, where he became eminent as a physician and professor. A voluminous writer on medical questions, he was noted as a bitter opponent of inoculation for the small-pox, then first practised; he spent some time in England pursuing the study of inoculation and confirming his conviction of its inutility and danger. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and contributed three papers printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He died in Paris, 11th July 1764. ^{34 42}

Carew, Sir Peter, was born at Ottery-Mohun, in Devonshire, in 1514. After a varied and eventful military career, he appeared in Ireland in August 1568, as claimant for the old Leinster and Munster estates of his ancestors, which had gradually been re-occupied by the Irish chieftains during the wars of the Roses. He first landed at Waterford, and then repaired to Dublin, where he resided during the prosecution of his claims. He was a prominent figure in Irish politics for the next seven years; and his presence materially contributed to the wars of the Butlers and other chieftains who naturally resented the

Government putting him in the possession of estates which had been in their occupation for centuries. In 1568 Sir Peter was appointed governor of Leighlin. We are seriously told that "he so courteously dealed, and so friendly entreated his tenants, the Kavanaghs, and so liberally bestowed them, that, albeit it were some grief unto them to be dispossessed of the possessions which so long time they had held and enjoyed, yet they most gladly served him and became his tenants." Several attempts were made to assassinate him. Sir Edmund Butler, brother to the Earl of Ormond, especially resented his claiming some of his lands, and in 1569 raised an insurrection, and gave the Government no small trouble. Sir Peter distinguished himself in the ensuing war, chiefly in the capture of Clogrenan Castle. In 1572, after a short visit to England, he repaired to Cork and prosecuted his claims to certain Munster estates. He died at Ross, 27th November 1575, and his body was interred at Waterford in great pomp, in presence of Lord-Deputy Sidney and other notables. He is described as "of a mean stature, but very well compact, and somewhat broad, big boned and strongly sinewed, his face of a very good countenance, his complexion swarte or cholyryke, his hair black, and his beard thick and great." ^{39 70}

Carew, Sir George, Earl of Totnes, soldier and statesman, son of Dean Carew, was born in 1558, probably at Exeter. After studying at Oxford, he and his brother Peter came over to Ireland in 1575, under patronage of their kinsman Sir Peter Carew. After Sir Peter's death, both of the brothers are mentioned as being engaged in the Irish wars. They appear as captains of a company of Devon and Cornishmen that landed at Waterford in 1579, and were afterwards appointed to keep the Castle of Adare, where they were besieged by the Earl of Desmond. Peter was slain in a sally, 25th August 1580. In a letter to Walsingham, three months afterwards, George is able to boast that "Hope of revenge did . . . breed me comfort: . . . it hath been my good hap to kill him that slew my brother." ⁶⁹ On midsummer eve of 1583, being in Dublin with his company, and hearing that one O'Nasye, a follower of the Cavenaghs, who was in town on Government business (having brought in prisoner Walter Eustace, brother of Viscount Baltinglass) and with a Government safe conduct, had boasted that he was concerned in his brother's death (in battle), George sallied forth and stabbed him mortally. Although, in answer to the representations of the Lords-Justices, Wal-

singham admitted, "George Carew hath lately committed a very foul act, able to make the Irishmen to enter into an hatred of us, trusting us in nothing, and thinking that there is treachery in any fair promises made unto them," ⁹⁹ it does not appear to have interfered with his advancement, and by the spring of 1586 we find him knighted and sent on a private mission to Elizabeth by Sir John Perrot. He had already acquired large estates in Ireland. In February 1588 he was appointed Master of the Ordnance, and returned to Ireland; and in 1590 was admitted to the Privy Council. In 1592 he was Lieutenant-General of the English Ordnance, and in 1596 and '97 he was engaged with Essex and Raleigh in expeditions against Spain; in March 1599 he was appointed to attend the Earl of Essex to Ireland; and on 27th January 1600 he was made President of Munster. His proceedings for the next three years are carefully detailed in *Pacata Hibernia*, nominally written by Thomas Stafford, but inspired by himself. Of the proceedings detailed in the early part of the work, perhaps the capture of Glin Castle is the most interesting. By his vigour and decision he succeeded in completely crushing within a short space of time the insurrection in the south of Ireland. He was somewhat regardless of the means by which he effected the pacification of the country, and on more than one occasion negotiated for the assassination of Irish leaders, or as it was then termed, he "drew a draft" upon them. When he had settled matters in the south, the civil administration claimed much of his attention, and we find detailed particulars concerning a new Irish coinage. On 1st October 1601, a large Spanish force under Don Juan d'Aguila, in forty-four vessels, appeared off the south of Ireland, and occupied Kinsale, the vessels returning for additional troops and supplies. The whole south again rose in arms, and O'Neill and O'Donnell hastened to effect a junction with Don Juan. Carew immediately marched south with a comparatively small force, and blockaded Kinsale. Troops were rapidly sent to him from England, and on 24th December, in conjunction with Lord Mountjoy, he routed the allies, and Don Juan was shortly afterwards obliged to capitulate and return to Spain. Dunboy Castle bravely held out until the 18th June 1602, when Carew, after a regular siege, took it by assault, putting the garrison to the sword. Extraordinary devotion was shown by the besieged under MacGeoghegan, who held the place for O'Sullivan Beare, and who perished in the final assault. Carew

says: "The whole number of the ward consisted of one hundred and fortie three selected fighting men, being the best choice of all their forces, of the which no man escaped but were either slain, executed, or buried in the ruines, and so obstinate and resolved a defence had not been seen within this Kingdome." Captain Tyrrell and twelve men were respited in the expectation that they would consent to purchase their lives by doing "acceptable service" in betraying others of their countrymen, but indignantly refusing these terms they were all executed a few hours afterwards. The siege of Dunboy, as related in *Pacata Hibernia*, is one of the saddest and most picturesque incidents in Irish history. The end of the war found the country in a deplorable condition of ruin and depopulation. Carew and the other English leaders, and their Irish allies, profited largely by the confiscations that ensued. He returned to England in March 1602-3 at the earnest request of his friend Cecil. Carew stood in as high favour with James as with Elizabeth, and in the Irish Patent Rolls are recorded the numerous grants bestowed on him from time to time. In 1605 he was created Baron Carew, and was made Governor of Guernsey. In 1611 he was despatched to Ireland as head of the commission for the plantation of Ulster. His correspondence with Sir Thomas Roe, English ambassador to the Great Mogul, extending from 1615 to 1625, contains summaries of news that are of the greatest value to the historian. At the funeral of King James he was attacked by palsy, which proved nearly fatal. The favour which followed him through the reigns of Elizabeth and James continued unabated under Charles I., by whom he was created Earl of Totnes. Much of the leisure of the last years of his life was spent in arranging with indefatigable industry his invaluable collection of papers connected with the history of Ireland, now in Lambeth Palace, in thirty-nine volumes, besides four volumes in the Bodleian Library. Brewer's *Calendar*, in 6 vols. 8vo., is perhaps the richest store of Irish historical materials connected with the time. Cox drew largely upon them in his history. Carew died at the Savoy, London, 27th March 1629, aged about 72, and was buried at Stratford-upon-Avon. He left one daughter. His Countess survived him many years. His letters and other manuscripts belonging to Ireland, he left to his natural son, Sir Thomas Stafford. [It may be said that a communication in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, throws some doubt upon this relationship.] Carew's portrait, prefixed to

Pacata Hibernia, is eminently pleasing.

69 222 254(3) 275

Carey, John, LL.D., an eminent classical scholar, was born in Ireland in 1756. He edited more than fifty volumes of the *Regent's Classics*, *Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary*, *Schleusner's New Testament Lexicon*, and the like; and was besides the author and translator of several valuable works. The *Electric Review*, referring to a work edited by him, says: "Dr. Carey's name is a guarantee for correct impression." He died in 1829.¹⁶

Carey, Matthew, brother of preceding, author and publisher, was born in Dublin, 28th January 1760. He was apprenticed to the printing business; and at eighteen he published a pamphlet on the wrongs endured by Irish Catholics. It was denounced as treasonable, and he was obliged to fly to Paris, where he was employed for a time by Franklin in his private printing office. Returning to Dublin, he commenced in 1783 *The Volunteer's Journal*, and again incurring the hostility of Government, he was imprisoned in Newgate. Disguised as a woman, he escaped on board an American vessel, and landed at Philadelphia in November 1784. Lafayette, with whom he had become acquainted in France, advanced him money, and in the January after his arrival he commenced the *Pennsylvania Herald*. His reports of the debates in the Assembly assured its success. About 1791 he entered on the business of bookselling, in which he was eminently successful. A strenuous advocate of protection, he issued fifty-nine works bearing upon that question, besides many other books and pamphlets on social and economic subjects. He advocated a system of internal improvements, by which Pennsylvania was much benefited. In 1819 appeared his able work, *Vindiciae Hiberniae*, an examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen with regard to the War of 1641-'52. He accumulated a large fortune; and "as a practical philanthropist, brave, munificent, and discreet, his adopted country is under lasting obligations to him. He was an untiring advocate of popular education, and a bold reformer of municipal abuses—labouring effectually to carry out the greatest good of the greatest number."³⁹ The accidental overturning of his carriage hastened his death, 15th September 1839, aged 79. Allibone speaks of him as one to whom "the citizens of the United States will ever owe . . . a debt of gratitude for his invaluable labours as a citizen, a politician, and a philanthropist." Henry C. Carey, his son, born in Philadelphia, continued his father's

fame as a writer and publisher. Allibone devotes nearly two pages to a review of his works.^{16 39}

Carey, William Paulett, brother of preceding, was born in Ireland in 1768. He was a United Irishman. He subsequently removed to England, and "distinguished himself," says Allibone, "as an eloquent advocate of art, artists, and political reform, and as the author of many critical and poetical contributions to the periodicals of the day. Among those on whose behalf his pen was early enlisted may be mentioned Chantrey, Hogan, Gibson, and James Montgomery." He died in 1839.¹⁶

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester, was born at Strabane, 3rd September 1724. Entering the Guards at an early age, he became in 1748 Lieutenant-Colonel of the 72nd Foot; served in the German campaign of 1757; under Amherst at the siege of Louisburg in 1757; as Quartermaster-General, under Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759; and was wounded at the siege of Belleisle. Made a Colonel in 1762, he served in the Havannah expedition, and was wounded at the assault on the Moro Castle. In 1766 he was Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1774 Governor of Quebec. In October of next year he attempted to retake Ticonderoga and Crown Point from the Americans, and narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Reaching Quebec, he exerted himself successfully in putting it in a state of defence, and, 31st December 1775, repulsed the assault of the Americans, who lost their leader, his countryman, General Montgomery. Receiving reinforcements, he drove the Americans from the province, and on 13th October 1776, in a naval battle on Lake Champlain, he totally defeated the flotilla under Arnold. In 1778 he was made a Lieutenant-General, and in 1781 succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-chief in America, where he had the credit of doing all in his power to soften the acerbities of war. He returned to Great Britain in 1783, was created Baron Dorchester in 1786, and for the next ten years was Governor of British North America. His administration was marked by mildness and justice. The latter part of his life was spent in England, where he died, 10th November 1808, aged 84.^{37*}

Carleton, William, an author, distinguished for his just delineation of the character of the Irish peasantry, was born on Shrove Tuesday, 1798, at Prillisk, near Clogher, County of Tyrone. He was the youngest of fourteen children. His father, a small farmer, was a man of considerable intelligence, endowed with a surprising

memory; his mother used to sing the old Irish songs with wonderful sweetness and pathos. "From the one," we are told, "he gleaned his inexhaustible store of legendary lore, from the other that sympathy and innerness which have thrown a magic spell round the creations of his brilliant and fruitful fancy." He attended a hedge school, travelled as a "poor scholar," and fed his literary taste by reading all the books he could lay hands on. He was destined for the Catholic priesthood; but was prevented from entering it by his father's death and by some conscientious difficulties, that led, we are told, to his joining the Established Church. He gained some classical knowledge at the school of Dr. Keenan, a parish priest in the diocese of Down, and became tutor in a farmer's family in Louth. A perusal of *Gil Blas* roused within him the desire of seeing more of the world; and throwing up his situation, he found himself in Dublin with only a few pence in his pocket. Without any definite plan, he sought everywhere for employment, even of a bird-stuffer, of whose art he was obliged to confess complete ignorance. Driven to extremities, he contemplated enlisting, and addressed a Latin letter to the Colonel of a regiment, who dissuaded him from his intention, and gave him assistance. Chance threw him in the way of the Rev. Cæsar Otway, who, recognizing his abilities, persuaded him to try authorship. He contributed a tale, "The Lough Derg Pilgrimage," to the *Christian Examiner*. This was favourably received, and soon by his writings and tutorship he attained a respectable position and married. When about thirty, Carleton published a collected edition of his *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, by far the most brilliant of his works. *Fardarougha the Miser*, his first novel, followed. The facility with which he wrote was exemplified in 1845, when on the death of Thomas Davis, who was to have supplied Mr. Duffy with a number for his series of monthly publications, Carleton filled the gap on six days' notice with *Paddy Go-easy*. In the *Black Prophet*, a tale of the Famine, he has portrayed the Irish female character with matchless strength and pathos. The latter part of his life was clouded by poverty resulting from irregular habits. He enjoyed a Civil List pension of £200, and latterly lived at Woodville, Sandford, near Dublin, where he died, 30th January 1869, aged 70. He was buried at Mount Jerome. In his delineations of Irish peasant life he stands perhaps unrivalled. What he may have wanted in literary power was made up by that actual experience of the scenes and

incidents he writes about; and he was enabled to catch a certain raciness in the Irish character, since almost obliterated by famine, emigration, and by wider knowledge of the world, and book-learning. His later publications were in no degree equal to the *Traits and Stories*. His tales are spoken of in *Blackwood* as "Admirable truly, intensely Irish. Never were that wild, imaginative people better described; and amongst all the fun, frolic, and folly, there is no want of poetry, pathos, and passion." ^{16 233 241}

Carmichael, Richard, an eminent surgeon, was born in Bishop-street, Dublin, 6th February 1779. After serving with the Wexford militia, and graduating at the College of Surgeons, he settled down in 1803 as a practitioner in his native city. He soon became distinguished by his researches concerning scrofula, cancer, and syphilis—tending considerably to lessen the use of mercury by the medical profession. He was more or less connected with all the medical and literary institutions of the city; and it was mainly through his exertions that in 1826 the Richmond (now the Carmichael) School of Medicine was founded. This institution he munificently aided during his lifetime, and endowed by will with £10,000. He also bequeathed £3,000 to the College of Surgeons, and £4,500 to the Medical Association of Ireland. Mr. Carmichael's published medical writings number about thirty-one. His honourable and useful career was brought to a melancholy close on 8th June 1849, in his 71st year. He was drowned while crossing on horseback Sutton strand, near Dublin, on his way to his marine residence at Howth. ^{39 245(9) 253}

Caron, Redmond, a writer, was born in the County of Westmeath, near Athlone, about 1605. When sixteen he entered the Order of St. Francis. Eventually he retired to the Continent, and studied at Saltzburg, and at Louvain, where he occupied the chair of theology. After some time he returned to Ireland as "Commissary-General of the Recollects." He sided with the Anglo-Catholic party, writing in favour of, and promoting the "Loyal Remonstrance." At one time, between the different factions, he would probably have lost his life but for the intervention of Lord Castlehaven; and during Cromwell's Irish campaign he thought it safer to visit England. Caron died in Dublin, in May 1666, and was buried in St. James's Churchyard. Ware enumerates seven works in Latin from his pen, and says: "He was esteemed a very pious and learned man, and of honest and loyal principles." ³³⁹

Carpenter, John, Archbishop of Dublin, 1770-'86, was the son of a merchant-tailor, who resided in Chancery-lane, Dublin. Educated at Lisbon, and appointed curate of St. Mary's, Dublin, he distinguished himself in conjunction with Lord Taaffe, by efforts for the repeal of the Penal Laws. He was elevated to the archbishopric in 1770. He died 29th October 1786, and was buried in St. Michan's Churchyard.¹²

Carr, George W., Rev., the founder of teetotal associations in Ireland, was born at New Ross in 1779. He entered Trinity College as a pensioner in 1794. In 1798 he served amongst the yeomanry at the battle of New Ross, and was made a Burgess of the town in acknowledgment of his intrepidity and humanity on the occasion. In 1800 he was appointed to a curacy, which he eventually resigned because of conscientious objections to passages in the Prayer Book. He afterwards officiated in a small meeting-house. In 1829 he founded a temperance society, said to have been the first in Ireland. He was intimate with Father Mathew, and was the hearty advocate of all philanthropic movements. He died at Camlin, near New Ross, 27th January 1849, aged about 70.²⁶²

Carte, Thomas, Rev., a learned English historian, was born at Clifton, in Warwickshire, 1686. Suspected of complicity in the Insurrection of 1715, £1,000 was put upon his head, and he was obliged to fly to France, where he resided until, by the intervention of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., he was permitted to return to England about 1729. The work which has made him famous, *The History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormond*, was published in folio—vol. iii., comprising letters, in 1735 (in order that paginal references might be made in the other volumes), and vols i. and ii. in 1736. It is considered one of the most important historical works in the language, certainly the most important relating to Irish history of the period. The fine edition in 6 vols. 8vo., published at Oxford in 1851, is now the most available; its usefulness, however, is somewhat marred by the want of an index. In 1738 Carte issued proposals for the publication of a great *History of England*, and received promises of large annual subscriptions for the furtherance of the work. These were mostly withdrawn upon the appearance of the first volume, in consequence of his mentioning in a short footnote that a person had been cured of the king's evil by the Pretender. Carte struggled on, but did not live to complete the work. The fourth volume, bringing the

History down to 1654, appeared after his death, which took place in 1754. The MS. collections he left were so important, that the Earl of Hardwicke paid £200, and Mr. Macpherson £300, for their perusal. In 20 folios, 15 quartos, and some loose papers, they were ultimately secured for the Bodleian Library. Carte was the author of other works besides the above mentioned.^{16 42}

Carter, Thomas, a singer, pianist, and composer, was born in Ireland in 1768. Having early developed musical talents, the Earl of Inchiquin supplied him with means for pursuing the study. At eighteen he published six sonatas for the harpsichord. Subsequently he went to Naples to complete his musical education. Passionately fond of travel, he visited India; whence he was obliged to return on account of ill health. The manager of Drury Lane then engaged him to write some operas. He excelled in ballads—"O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?" was his; also some good sea-pieces. On one occasion, being unable to raise money by the sale of his own compositions, he imitated Handel's style, and procured without any difficulty £20 for the piece. He died of liver complaint, in November 1804, aged about 36.²⁵⁰

Carve, Thomas, Rev., a writer, was born about 1590, at Mobarnan, in the County of Tipperary. He was chaplain to a regiment of Irish and English Catholics that the Emperor took into his service, and served many campaigns during the Thirty Year's War. After peace was concluded, he employed himself in the composition of several historical works, which, although destitute of critical acumen, abound in curious information. They are now scarce, and bring high prices. His *Itinerarium* (Mogunt. 1639), his *Lyra, sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica* (Sultz. 1660), and his *Galateus* (Nord. 1669), are his best known works. He died at Vienna (where he had passed some time as Apostolic Notary) 1664, aged 73.^{34 339}

Cathaldus, Saint, was born near Lismore, and flourished in the 7th century; he was one of the many ecclesiastics that spread the fame of Ireland on the Continent. He travelled to Italy and the Holy Land, was made Bishop of Tarentum, and settled for a time on the shores of Lake Leman. An interesting legend concerning him is related by Ware. His festival is the 8th of March.^{119 339}

Caulfeild, Sir Toby, 1st Baron Charlemont, was born near Oxford, 2nd December 1565. When a youth he served under Frobisher, and signalized himself with Essex in France and Belgium. He

came over to Ireland in 1598 in command of a troop of horse. In 1615 he was appointed one of the Council for Munster; and afterwards one of the Commissioners for parcelling out the escheated lands in Ulster. He secured considerable estates for himself. Sir B. Burke writes: "In these employments King James I. found him so faithful, diligent, and prudent, that his Majesty deemed him highly deserving the Peerage of Ireland, and accordingly . . . created him, 22nd December 1620, Lord Caulfeild, Baron Charlemont." He died 17th August 1627, aged 61, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William. ⁵⁴

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Caulfeild, Toby, 3rd Baron Charlemont, son of the 2nd Baron, was governor of Charlemont Fort at the breaking out of the War of 1641-'52. On 22nd October 1641, the fort was surprised by Sir Phelim O'Neill, by whose orders, it is said, Lord Charlemont was put to death shortly afterwards. His brother William, the 5th Baron, was mainly instrumental in having Sir Phelim O'Neill taken prisoner and executed, and was in 1665 created a Viscount. ⁵⁴

Caulfeild, James, Earl of Charlemont, great-grandson of the 1st Viscount, was born in Dublin, 18th August 1728. Delicate health obliged his being educated at home, where he early exhibited those strong literary and artistic tastes that clung to him through life. From 1746 to 1754 he spent in continental travel—visiting places of historic interest, cultivating his taste for art, and becoming acquainted with eminent men. Passing through Holland, he went on to Turin, where he formed a life-long intimacy with David Hume. After a winter at Rome (where he conceived an almost filial respect for Benedict XIV.), in company with a party of friends he visited the Greek islands, Constantinople, the Levant, and Egypt. Returning home through Spain and France, he visited the philosopher Montesquieu. In June 1754 he returned to Ireland, in his twenty-sixth year—in the full maturity of his powers, endowed with the most refined intellectual tastes. Foreign travel had not dimmed his love for his native land. He was now created LL.D., appointed Governor of Armagh, and was given a seat at the Privy Council. Ireland was at this time in a most wretched condition. She had lost most of the ground gained by Swift and Molyneux; as Mr. Wills says, "The Irish administration had by art, influence, and the subordinate methods of intrigue, by the management of the public purse, and

by the dexterous adjustment and counterpoise of factious interests, gained and preserved an uncontested ascendancy in every department." The mass of the people, ground to the earth by the Penal Laws, passed their lives in a condition of abject misery. Charlemont joined the liberal party, and the first public business in which he concerned himself was an effort to effect a reconciliation between Primate Stone, the virtual governor of Ireland, and Mr. Boyle, Speaker of the House of Commons. The quarrel was concerning the apportionment of £200,000 Irish surplus. Charlemont apparently succeeded in his good offices, unaware that his relative, Mr. Boyle, had in truth been induced to accede to the Primate by the promise of an Earldom, and £3,000 per annum for thirty-one years. In February 1760 Thurot occupied Carrickfergus and threatened Ulster. Lord Charlemont hastened at once to the north, to command a contingent of the raw levies that poured in for the protection of Belfast. We find the following in his memoirs: "The appearance of these men, many of whom were my own tenants, was singular and formidable. They were drawn up in regular bodies, . . . some few with old firelocks, but the greater number armed with what is called in Scotland the Loughaber axe, a scythe fixed longitudinally to the end of a long pole, . . . the town was perfectly undisturbed by tumult, by riot, or even by drunkenness." Before long Thurot was obliged to evacuate Carrickfergus, leaving behind General Flobert and some other wounded officers and men. Flobert, as a prisoner, was received with distinction in Dublin, and Lord Charlemont accompanied him to London. Fellowship with the great minds in the metropolis was his highest pleasure. He was on terms of intimacy with Burke, Johnson, Hume, Goldsmith, Beauclerc, Reynolds, Hogarth, Baretti, and indeed all the members of the great Club. At the coronation of George III. we find him vindicating the right of the Irish Peers to walk in the procession—a question which created no little commotion. The liberal tendency of his mind was evinced by his seconding the proposal to permit six Catholic regiments to be raised for the service of Portugal. Government was, however, too suspicious of the Catholics to endorse such a proposition. In the course of 1762 the tithe exactions, landlord oppression, and heavy taxes laid on the cottiers for the making and repairing of roads, culminated in serious disturbances amongst the Protestant population in the north, and led to an emigration to the American colonies,

which afterwards perceptibly helped to fan the flame of American discontent. Lord Charlemont immediately repaired to the north, and by firmness and tact materially contributed towards bringing about a more settled state of affairs. All the force Government was then able to supply was 400 foot from Galway, and two troops of horse from Clonmel. For his services on this occasion he was created an Earl: but Government approval did not lessen his independent attitude in Parliament. In 1768 Lord Charlemont's marriage to Miss Hickman, of a Clare family, added greatly to his future happiness. Until 1768, members of the Irish House of Commons held their seats during the life of the Sovereign; and this contributed in no small degree to the corruption of Parliament. Lord Charlemont ably seconded the introduction and passage of a Bill for octennial parliaments. The discussion thereon created excitement throughout the country, and it was thought that the Commons passed it with the lingering hope that it would be vetoed by the Privy Council in London. Upon the success of this Bill he remarks: "Every measure intrinsically just and good will finally be carried by virtuous and steady perseverance. In the pursuit of that which is salutary and right, let no patriot be discouraged by defeat, since, though repeated efforts may prove ineffectual, the time will come when the labours of the virtuous few will finally succeed against all the efforts of interested majorities, when a coincidence of favourable circumstances will conspire with the justice and utility of the measure, and, beyond the reach of human foresight, carry into execution even that which, by the weak and timid, was deemed most impossible." In 1773 his mansion in Rutland-square was finished, and thenceforward he resided in Ireland even more constantly than before. Beauchamp, writing to him from London about this time, urging him to attend oftener the meetings of the Club, says: "If you do not come here, I will bring all the Club over to Ireland to live with you, and that will drive you here in your own defence. Johnson shall spoil your books, Goldsmith pull your flowers, and Boswell talk to you; stay then if you can." Although many minor measures of parliamentary reform had been carried, it was not until the American war broke out that Ireland was enabled to assert her legislative independence. Great Britain had then to withdraw almost all her army; and when the Mayor of Belfast solicited troops for protection against the French, he was informed that Government could do nothing,

and that Ireland must rely on herself. "Then arose," says Mr. Lecky, "one of those movements of enthusiasm that occur two or three times in the history of a nation. The cry to arms passed through the land, and was speedily responded to by all parties and by all creeds. Beginning among the Protestants of the north, the movement soon spread, though in a less degree, to other parts of the island, and the war of religions and of castes that had so long divided the people vanished like a dream. . . . Though the population of Ireland was little more than half of what it is at present, 60,000 men soon assembled, disciplined and appointed as a regular army—fired by the strongest enthusiasm, and moving as a single man. They rose to defend their country alike from the invasion of a foreign army and from the encroachments of an alien legislature. Faithful to the connection between the two islands, they determined that that connection should rest upon mutual respect and upon essential equality. In the words of one of their own resolutions, 'they knew their duty to their sovereign, and they were loyal; they knew their duty to themselves, and they were resolved to be free.' They were guided by the chastened wisdom, the unquestioned patriotism, the ready tact of Charlemont."²¹² In July 1780 Lord Charlemont was chosen Commander-in-chief of the Volunteers—a position he occupied during the whole period of their embodiment. The organization and reviewing of the force occupied much of his attention. The famous resolutions passed at the Dungannon meeting, of 15th February 1782, are said to have been drawn up at his house, and with his approval. It scarcely belongs to this biography to relate how events now followed each other in rapid succession. Free Trade was secured; and then, mainly by the genius of Grattan, supported by Charlemont and the Volunteers, the edifice of Ireland's liberty was apparently crowned in 1782. Passing over the contest between Flood and Grattan as to the necessary guarantees for Irish liberty, we come to the great event with which Charlemont was connected—the Volunteer Rotunda Convention of 10th November 1783, from which may be dated the gradual decline of the power and influence of the Volunteers. This convention, inspired by Flood, insisted upon a reform of Parliament, by opening the close boroughs, giving votes to all Protestant forty-shilling freeholders, and to lease-holders of thirty-one years of which fifteen were unexpired, by amending rotten boroughs, excluding placemen from Parliament, ensuring purity of election, and limiting the duration of Par-

liament to three years. Lord Charlemont did not enter fully into the spirit of these resolutions; he rather took the position of chairman, hoping to modify the proceedings of the Convention, and prevent the evils that might flow from the alternative of the presidency of the Bishop of Bristol. One hundred and sixty-eight delegates from the Volunteers attended. Several days of debate ensued, and upon a night of momentous importance Flood brought forward in Parliament the Volunteer Reform Bill. Through the influence of Government it was defeated by 158 to 49—more than half the majority being placemen. Had this Bill passed, Mr. Lecky surmises that the Catholics of Ireland would soon have been emancipated, the liberties of Ireland would have been placed on a broad basis, the blood of '98 might never have flowed, and the Union never have been consummated. The Volunteers had already at Dunganon shown their sentiments towards their Catholic fellow-countrymen by resolving "that as men and as Irishmen, as Christians and as Protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the Penal Laws." Upon the defeat of Flood's Bill, Lord Charlemont adjourned the Convention, and the peaceable separation of its members furnished the most eloquent refutation of the charges of opponents. Indeed their spirit was broken; many gatherings and reviews were held afterwards, but with gradually decreasing numbers; and Lord Charlemont adhered to the organization to the last, with the desire rather of keeping up his influence with its members than with any hope of resuscitating the movement. Matters might have taken a widely different course had he been a less scrupulous man, of greater force of mind. Mr. Lecky remarks: "This period was perhaps the only one in Irish history, when the connection between the two countries might have been easily dissolved, and when the dissolution would not have involved Ireland in anarchy or civil war." On the Regency question, in 1788, he sided with Grattan, and moved the address to the Prince of Wales requesting him to take upon himself regal power in Ireland. He exerted himself with zeal in the formation of the Whig Club, in which Wolfe Tone at one time took part. In 1791 he resigned the lord-lieutenancy of Armagh, in consequence of the executive having made changes in the government of the county. Even upon a man of Lord Charlemont's liberal principles the French Revolution began to tell, and we find him now opposing Catholic emancipation. His biographer remarks: "His refusal of their

demands was so gracious, and accompanied with such known integrity of heart, that it conciliated them more than the votes of others in their favour, preceded, as such votes were, by angry and insulting speeches." ⁷⁷ In 1793 he had to lament the death of his second son, aged 17. His circle now began to be sensibly narrowed, and his own health to fail. The successes of the French arms, and the increase of the United Irishmen were causes of deep anguish. Writing to his friend Haliday, he says: "I need not say how ardently I have ever loved my country. In consequence of that love I have courted her; I have even married her and taken her for life; and she is now turned out a shrew—tormenting herself and all her nearest connexions." His popularity continued, the people feeling they might implicitly trust in his honesty and patriotism; and when ill-health obliged him and his wife to visit Bath, Dublin turned out to bid them farewell. Literature and the arts were an unfailing source of pleasure to him in these latter years, as they had been through life. He took much interest in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, which had been established in 1785. He was its first president, and its meetings were often held at his house. At the last his mind began again to open to the justice of the Catholic claims. If the Insurrection of 1798 caused him the bitterest mortification, the proposal for the Union may be said to have broken his heart. Happily for his peace of mind, he passed away before the measure was accomplished, at Charlemont House, on 4th August 1799, aged almost 71. His remains were interred in Armagh Cathedral. He could scarcely be called a great statesman; he was not an orator, or a brilliant writer; but he was an honest man and a patriot. He is described as having been of middle size; his figure somewhat bent. He had injured his eyes by study; his eyebrows were large and black; his features strong, and more expressive than handsome; when in conversation they lit up with great animation. His Countess survived him about eight years. His son, the 2nd Earl, succeeded, and lived until 1863, when the honours of the family descended to his nephew, the 3rd and present Earl. ^{77 196 212 331 336}

Celeclerech or Kilian, Saint, Bishop and martyr, Apostle of Franconia, flourished in the latter part of the 7th century. He was of an illustrious Irish family, and entered the monastic state early in life. Travelling abroad, he reached Rome in 686 or 687 and was well received by the Pope, who commissioned him to labour at

Wurtzburg. There he established himself with two friends, Coloman and Totnan. Amongst others they converted the Duke Gozbert. Celeclerech counselled him to abandon his wife Geilana, because she had been the wife of a deceased brother. The Duke departing on a warlike expedition, Geilana procured the assassination of Celeclerech and his friends. Lanigan proceeds: "Geilana was seized with an evil spirit, which tormented her so much that she died soon after. The remains of the holy martyrs were found in 752 by St. Burchard, Bishop of Wurtzburg, and removed by him to a great church which he had erected in that city." His festival is the 8th of July. *Murray* tells us that the present 11th century Cathedral of Wurtzburg occupies the site of the original building erected upon the spot where St. Celeclerech was martyred. ^{119 234}

Cellach, Celestin, or Celsus, was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh, 23rd September 1106, when only twenty-seven years of age. His Irish title was MacAid MacMaelisa. He took a leading part in the ecclesiastical affairs of his time. In 1125 he repaired the cathedral at Armagh. The latter part of his life was occupied in reconciling differences between the princes and great men of the kingdom. In 1128 he arranged a truce between the Kings of Connaught and Munster. He died at Ardpatrick, County of Limerick, 1st April 1129, aged about 50, and was buried at Lismore. It is supposed that he once presided over the see of Dublin. The Church was in a very corrupt state in his day: "By his exemplary conduct, charity, preaching, erecting of churches, laying down rules of discipline and morality for the clergy and people, and other pastoral exercises, [he] greatly contributed to bring about a better order of things." ^{119 118 339}

Chenevix, Richard, a philosopher and chemist, was born in Ireland in 1774. Like many other celebrated Irishmen, he was descended from Huguenot ancestors. He distinguished himself in science and literature, notably by his chemical researches. A Fellow of the Royal Society and member of the Royal Irish Academy, he contributed numerous papers to the proceedings of these and other societies, in addition to distinct publications. Besides scientific works, he wrote *The Mantuan Rivals*, a comedy, and *Henry VII.*, a tragedy. One of his best works, *An Essay upon Natural Character*, appeared after his death. The *Edinburgh Review* speaks of his *Henry VII.* as "the boldest, the most elaborate, and upon the whole the most successful imitation of the general style, taste, and diction of our older

dramatists that has appeared in the present times." He died in Paris, 5th April 1830, aged about 56. ^{16 42}

Cherry, Andrew, an actor and dramatist, was born in Limerick, 11th January 1762. He received a good education, and was apprenticed to his father's business—printing—in Dublin. The lad acquired a taste for the stage, and at fourteen joined a company of strolling players, to return, after a short interval, half-starved and penniless. After a few years' steady work, he married the daughter of Mr. Knipe, a theatrical manager, and joined his company. At Belfast he acquired considerable reputation, and in 1797 he won success at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. He then accepted engagements in England, and his performance at Bath was pronounced "as finished a picture of the scenic art as had ever been performed on their boards." In 1802 he appeared at Drury Lane, and in 1804 produced *The Soldier's Daughter*. Other pieces followed, and he continued to act at Drury Lane until it was burned, when he took a company to Wales, with Edmund Kean as leading actor. He died at Monmouth, 7th February 1812, aged 50. ^{39 116(45)}

Chesney, Francis Rawdon, General, a distinguished explorer and military officer, was born 16th March 1789. His father, an Irish settler in America, had taken the loyalist side during the revolutionary war, and served with distinction under Hastings (afterwards Lord Moira) and Cornwallis, and at the time of his son's birth, was settled down as a revenue-officer at Ballyvea, in the County of Down. Young Chesney was a born soldier: it is recorded that at nine years of age he held a commission in the yeomanry. Presented by Lord Moira with a Woolwich cadetship, he passed through the Academy with honour. During the Peninsular War the chances of the service consigned him to garrison duty in Guernsey; but no sooner was leave granted to him after the restoration of peace, than he set himself the task of walking over Napoleon's principal battle-fields, upwards of 3,000 miles—attentively studying the strategy of that commander, and of those who defeated him. During a visit home in 1814, he by his intrepidity and powers as a swimmer, rescued the crew of a French barque that had gone ashore in a blinding snowstorm; and for this he was presented with the medal of the Société des Naufrages. He early acquired the habit of devoting several hours daily to the study of military science; a practice from which no inducements could draw him away. His name first came before the public in 1829, when, as a lieu-

tenant of artillery, he was sent on a mission to Egypt to inquire into the relative advantages of the Egyptian and Syrian routes to India. He explored Syria by way of Damascus, and Tiberias, and Djerash, until he struck the Euphrates at El Werdi, encountering unlooked for perils and hardships. With a few Arabs he descended the Euphrates on a raft, and continued his explorations for three years. Apart from the practicability of a Suez canal, he also reported the feasibility of steam communication with India through Egypt. Soon after his return, Parliament voted £20,000 to defray the expenses of a second exploration of the Euphrates route under his command, he having volunteered to serve without pay. He received the brevet rank of Colonel, and early in 1835 he set out, accompanied by an efficient staff of army and navy officers, and a detachment of artillery, sappers, and marines. Landing at the mouth of the Orontes, on the coast of Syria, he transported across the desert two small steamboats, and put them together at Bir, on the upper Euphrates. Notwithstanding the loss of one of these boats with twenty lives, and other disheartening difficulties, he accomplished the task of exploring the Euphrates, the Tigris, and the Karum, and making a series of exact soundings and charts of these rivers. Ably seconded by the officers of the expedition, he extended his journey as far as India, and returned across the Arabian desert, reaching London in August 1837. The determination, the energy, and the perseverance that he exhibited, won the admiration of his fellow-countrymen and of all interested in geographical research. The death of William IV. and political complications prevented the full results of the expedition being reaped, either in credit to himself or in benefit to the Empire. In 1836 he was made a Major in the British army, and two years afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1843 he was appointed Commandant of Hong Kong, and of the detachment of artillery sent to China. Upon his return he held commands in Ireland, and in 1851 retired to his family estate of Packolet, near Kilkeel. He was made Colonel the same year; in 1855, Major-General; General in 1868. He visited Constantinople in 1857 and again in 1863 to negotiate concessions for a projected railway. He revisited Syria, and again surveyed the line from the Orontes to the Euphrates. In 1849 he published the first two volumes of his great work on the exploration of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, a standard book of reference, and one that drew forth the warm congratulations of

such men as Retter and Humboldt. His book on fire-arms and artillery appeared in 1852; and in 1854 his *Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-'29*. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a D.C.L. of Oxford. The last years of his life were spent in his native home, and his latest efforts were given to the cause he had so warmly advocated—the opening of communication with India by the Euphrates valley. General Chesney was esteemed a man of essentially conservative instincts. In the recasting of the affairs of the Church of Ireland, of which he was a member, his age and experience gave him an influence which he employed in the same spirit. Like other eminent Irishmen of the generation to which he belonged, he preserved to the last the simplicity of manners and some of the raciness of accent characteristic of the north of Ireland. General Chesney died at Kilkeel, 31st January 1872, aged 82. ²³³

Chesney, Charles Cornwallis, Colonel, nephew of preceding, was born at Packolet, in Ireland, in 1826. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second-Lieutenant, 1845; and rose to be First-Lieutenant, 1846; Captain, 1854; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1868; Brevet-Colonel, 1873. An eminent writer and critic on military subjects, his principal works were: *Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland*, 1864-'65; *Waterloo Lectures*, 1868; *Military Resources of Prussia and France*, 1870; *Essays on Modern Military Biography*, 1874, reprinted mainly from the *Edinburgh Review*, to which, as well as to the weekly and daily press, he was a large contributor. Predictions in his *Waterloo Lectures* were singularly fulfilled in the war of 1870-'71—as to the enervating effects upon France of a reliance on past glories, and the lax preparation for future wars induced by such a state of public feeling. Colonel Chesney, who was for nearly ten years Professor of Military History at the Royal Military and the Staff Colleges, and at the time of his death was commanding the Royal Engineers of the London district, died 19th March 1876, aged 49, from the effects of undue exposure to cold in the exercise of his duty. He was a man greatly beloved in private life, whilst, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the United Kingdom "sustained the loss of an able, useful, and conscientiously industrious officer, whose conspicuous and peculiar merits were fully understood and appreciated by those in authority over him." ²³³

Chichester, Sir Arthur, Baron of Belfast, was born about the middle of the

16th century, at Raleigh, in England. He was early sent to college, but having to fly the country for robbing one of the Queen's purveyors (who, as Lodge puts it, "were but little better than robbers themselves"), he removed to Ireland. He commanded one of Drake's vessels in his last voyage to the West Indies, and afterwards went to France, where he signalized himself under Henry IV., who knighted him. He was knighted again in 1595, according to Lodge for "his skill in the wars of this kingdom [Ireland], where his service in the reduction of the Irish to due obedience was so manifest, that he was effectually assistant to plough and break up that barbarous nation by conquest, and then sow it with seeds of civility." He commanded at Carrickfergus in 1599, and was actively engaged throughout the war with O'Neill; in 1602 he erected Mountjoy Fort; in 1603-'4 he was made Lord-Deputy, and resolutely set about extending the circuits in Ireland, abolishing the old laws and customs, and endeavouring to make the people Protestant. In 1608, after the flight of the Earls, the plantation of Ulster was urged on, mainly, it would seem, through the influence of Sir Arthur Chichester, who largely profited thereby. "Manors of 1,000, 1,500, and 3,000 acres were offered by this project to such English and Scottis as should undertake to plant their lots with British Protestants, and engage to allow no Irish to dwell upon them."⁹³ The old occupiers were, as far as possible, cleared off to waste places in Munster and Connaught. According to Irish law, the tribal lands were the property of the people, not of the chiefs; and even if O'Neill and O'Donnell had been guilty of treason, it did not forfeit the people's right to the territory. This plantation was perhaps one of the remote causes of the War of 1641-'52. For his share, Sir Arthur received the district of Inishowen, and he was created Baron Chichester of Belfast in February 1612. In the same year he summoned the first parliament that had been held in Ireland for twenty-seven years. James managed to secure a Protestant majority by creating a number of small boroughs; and the Irish Catholics were indignant at being shut out from the Privy Council, the Magistracy, the Bench, and the Bar. In 1614 Chichester was commissioned to inquire into titles of estates in Wexford, Longford, Leitrim, and other counties, and found a general title for the King to about 350,000 acres. While he was Lord-Deputy, in 1614, the harp was first marshalled with the arms of England on the coinage. In 1622 he was sent as ambassador to the Palatinate, and to treat

for a peace with the Emperor, and for a time was shut up by Tilly's besieging army in Mannheim. Returning home, he died in London, 19th February 1624, and was interred in the Church of Saint Nicholas, at Carrickfergus, under a "stately monument." He built for himself a residence at Joymount, near Carrickfergus. His biographer and personal friend, Sir F. Fortescue, says of him: "He was one so far from ambition and covetousness that he, neither by friends nor of himself, moved for advancement, military or civil, but still it was conferred on him unsought. . . . He was not a very good orator, but had a singular good expression with his pen—sublime and succinct, according to the subject whereof he wrote, and the person to whom."⁷⁸ His brother, Sir John, Governor of Carrickfergus, was taken prisoner and beheaded on 4th November 1597, in an expedition against the MacDonnells. His opponent, James MacDonnell, afterwards Earl of Antrim, viewing the Chichester monument, is said to have asked, "How the de'll he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had ance ta'en it frae him."^{78 93 216 250}

Ciaran, or Kiaran, Saint, the founder of Clonmacnoise. He was of Ulster extraction; but his father, a carpenter, emigrated to Connaught, where Ciaran was born in 515. He studied at Clonard, under Saint Finnen, and having completed his education there, perfected himself under the austere rule of Saint Enna, on the Island of Aran, and at Scatterry Island. On his return to Westmeath, a friendly chief gave him a piece of ground whereon he commenced the erection of the religious establishments of Clonmacnoise. There he ministered during the remainder of his brief life, with the exception of a sojourn at Inishanghin, on the Shannon. King Diarmaid, whom the Saint befriended while in exile, was a munificent benefactor of Saint Ciaran's establishment. He died in 548, aged about 33, only seven months after resuming his government of Clonmacnoise. His festival is the 9th of September. He is compared in the *Martyrology of Donegal* to Christ, in that his father was a carpenter, that his life was wonderfully holy, and that he died about the same age. ^{119 171 234 260}

Ciaran, or Kieran, Saint, of Saighir [Serkeiran in the King's County], the founder of the see of Ossory in the 5th century, is sometimes styled the "first-born of the saints of Ireland." He was born on Cape Clear Island, where he afterwards founded a church. He is said to have been one of St. Patrick's earliest disciples, and

one of Saint Finnen's scholars; he established a monastic institution at Saighir. By some he is supposed to have died in Cornwall, and to have been identical with Saint Piran, whose little Church of Piranzabuloe was preserved intact for centuries covered with sand. His festival is the 15th of March. ^{119 179 234}

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of, second son of Edward III., was born at Antwerp 29th November 1338. In 1352 he married Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, heiress of the Earl of Ulster, and in her right assumed the style of Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught and Tuam. Accompanied by his wife, he landed in Ireland, 15th September 1361, as Lord-Lieutenant, at the head of a powerful army, commanded by the ablest English warriors. He gave much offence to the Anglo-Irish lords by his English exclusiveness, and by forbidding any Irish-born to approach his camp. His first expedition against the O'Byrnes was singularly unsuccessful, and by February, "being in imminent peril from the daily increasing strength of his enemies," his father was obliged to send him additional reinforcements. Next year he was created Duke of Clarence, from the lordship of Clare, in Suffolk, which he had acquired through his wife. She died during his residence in Ireland. He strengthened Dublin Castle, and for a time removed the Exchequer from Dublin to Carlow. He was unsuccessful in prosecuting his Irish wars, or in recovering any of his wife's estates. In the course of the six following years he was thrice Lord-Lieutenant. In 1367 the Duke left the country finally, and shortly afterwards he married an Italian princess, with a dowry of £200,000, besides the town of Alba and several castles in Piedmont. During his administration, and under his presidency, in 1367, the memorable Statute of Kilkenny was passed by the Irish Parliament, rigidly prescribing laws of demarcation between the inhabitants of the Pale and the rest of Ireland. Mr. Richey, after considering this statute, comes to "the conclusion that the English government at this time abandoned the prospect of reducing to obedience the Irish and degenerate English, and, adopting a policy purely defensive, sought merely to preserve in allegiance to the English crown the miserable remains of the Irish kingdom." Yet it was not long after the passage of this statute that we find the colonists of the Pale writing to the King that "the Irish, with his other enemies and rebels, continued to ride over the country in hostile array, slaying those who oppose them, despoiling the monasteries,

churches, castles, towns, and fortresses of the English, without reverence for God or Holy Church, to the great shame and disherison of his Majesty." The Duke of Clarence died in 1368, aged about 30, and the dukedom became extinct. ^{134 174 335}

Clarke, Adam, Rev., LL.D., biblical commentator, was born at Magherafelt in 1760. From early youth he discovered a deeply religious temperament, and thirst for knowledge. He was apprenticed to a branch of the linen business; but his father and mother being Methodists, and the theological bent of the boy's mind becoming known to some of the ministers who visited at their house, he was admitted to a school founded by Wesley at Kingswood, near Bristol. There he devoted himself unreservedly to preparing himself for the ministry. He studied Hebrew and a course of Oriental languages beyond the ordinary curriculum of the school. In 1782 he was ordained by Wesley, and for twenty years he laboured principally in the provinces, residing in London or upon a small estate acquired by him in Lancashire. His preaching attracted immense numbers, and he daily gained influence and reputation. In 1802 he published a *Bibliographical Dictionary* in 6 vols. This work increased his already great reputation; he was admitted a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Irish Academy, and other learned bodies. The University of St. Andrews conferred upon him the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. His writings are considered to have materially helped to remove the contempt theretofore attached to the name of Methodist. By the Commissioners of Public Records he was induced to edit *Rymer's Fœdera*, for which he was ill fitted, and which brought him little credit. To one great work he devoted the best energies of his life—*The Holy Bible, with a Commentary and Critical Notes*. The first volume appeared in 1810; the eighth and last in 1826. Bickersteth says: "There is much valuable matter in it. Light is sometimes thrown on difficult passages; but he is too fond of innovations and justifying generally condemned characters, and has both eccentric and exceptionable passages." ¹⁶ He has been charged with parading the oriental learning which he is understood to have possessed; but his excellence of character is unquestioned. "He was in every sense of the word a good man, and his life presents an instructive lesson of rewards and honours attending useful labours, and consistent, virtuous action." ⁴⁰ He was the author of several other works besides those men-

tioned. In 1831 Dr. Clarke established several schools in his native province of Ulster. He accumulated a valuable library, including many MSS. and a small museum of curiosities. He died of cholera, during a passing visit to Bayswater, 26th August 1832, aged about 72. He is described as five feet nine inches high, of a large frame, his limbs straight and well-proportioned, and his person unbowed to the last hour of his life. "His personal habits were those of unintermitted industry, unencumbered by busy haste, and directed by the exactest order." ^{81 16 40}

Clarke, Joseph, M.D., a distinguished physician, was born in the County of Londonderry in 1758. After receiving his preliminary education in Ireland, he studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Endowed with indomitable perseverance, and with abilities of a high order, he worked his way up from a fortune of £400, out of which his education was paid for, to an annual practice in Dublin of £3,000 per annum. From his fee-book we learn that he received £37,252 in fees of £10 and upwards. Under date 11th November 1801, where a one-pound note is entered, he adds, "First of these vile productions." The gold guinea, the hitherto accustomed fee, was worth £1 2s. 9d. Irish. Of 3,847 cases of parturition he attended in his private practice during forty-four years, it is stated that there were but twenty-two deaths, and of these but eight were the result of child-birth. His name is specially connected with the Rotunda Hospital, of which he was for many years master. He died in 1834 in Edinburgh, whither he had gone to read a paper before the British Association. ^{115 (7)}

Clayton, Robert, Bishop of Clogher, was born in Dublin in 1695. His father was incumbent of a parish. He was educated in England, and afterwards became a Fellow of Trinity College. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Killala in 1729; was transferred to Cork in 1735, and to Clogher in 1745. He was recommended for the vacant Archbishopric of Tuam in 1752; but he was passed over as being the author of several works on ecclesiastical history and chronology exhibiting Arian tendencies. In 1756 he moved in the Irish House of Lords that the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds should be omitted from the Liturgy of the Church of Ireland. In 1757 he published the third part of his *Vindication of the History of the Old and New Testaments*, containing opinions so contrary to the doctrines of the Thirty-nine Articles, that by direction of the King measures were taken for a

prosecution that would probably have resulted in deprivation, had he not died of nervous fever, 26th February 1758, aged about 63. He was member of many learned societies, and corresponded with men of eminence in literature and the arts. He is described as a "munificent, learned, high-spirited man." ^{16 40 113}

Cleburne, Patrick R., General of the Confederate army, in the American civil war, was born near Queenstown, County of Cork, 17th March 1828. In 1850, after three years' service as a private in the British army, he emigrated to the United States, studied law, and settled down at Helena, Arkansas. He was in successful practice when the civil war broke out early in 1861, and almost immediately entered the Confederate service as a private, rising before long to be colonel of a regiment. In March 1862 he was made Brigadier-General, and was specially distinguished for his valour and ability at the battle of Shiloh. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville. Appointed Major-General in December 1862, he commanded divisions at Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga; he distinguished himself in command of the rear-guard at Mission Ridge, and received the thanks of the Confederate Congress for his defence of Ringgold Gap; at Jonesboro' he covered the retreat of Hood's defeated army. General Cleburne was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, 30th November 1864, aged 36. He possessed a commanding presence, was skilful and daring in action, and was very popular with both officers and men. Horace Greeley writing of his death, says: "The loss of Patrick Cleburne, the 'Stonewall Jackson of the West,' would of itself have been a rebel disaster." ^{37* 40*}

Clement, a young Irish monk in the 8th century, who visited the Continent with his friend Albin, and attracted the attention of Charlemagne, who committed to him the instruction of a number of youth. The incident of the appearance of Clement and Albin before the King is narrated by M'Gee in a poem entitled, "The Wisdom-sellers before Charlemagne." ^{159*}

³³⁹ [See ALBIN.]

Clinton, Charles, Colonel and lawyer, was born in the County of Longford in 1690. In May 1729 he chartered a ship to convey his family and a number of relatives and friends to the British colonies of North America. The captain formed the design of starving them to death, probably with a view of acquiring their property; but upon payment of a large ransom he consented to land them at Cape Cod. Numbers of the passengers died from the hardships

they underwent, amongst them a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton. In the spring of 1731 he formed a flourishing settlement in the County of Ulster (now Orange County), New York, where he pursued the occupation of farmer and surveyor. Before long, he became a county judge and Lieutenant-Colonel of the local militia. In 1758 he served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in DeLancy's regiment at the siege and capture of Frontenac. He died in Ulster, New York, 19th November 1773, aged about 83. His sons Alexander and Charles were physicians, James became Major-General in the American revolutionary army, and George rose to be Vice-President of the United States. ^{37*}

Clive, Catherine, a celebrated comic actress (daughter of a lawyer named Rafter, originally of Kilkenny), is generally stated to have been born in the north of Ireland in 1711. "When young she was married to Richard Clive, a barrister; but the union was unfortunate, and a separation taking place, she adopted the theatrical profession, in which she attained a distinguished rank. She filled and adorned a variety of comic parts, and whether she exhibited the woman of good sense, of real fine breeding,—the humorous, the fantastic, the affected, the rude, the awkward, or the ridiculous female in any rank of society—she was sure to fascinate the audience." Dr. Johnson said: "Mrs. Clive was the best player I ever saw. . . . What Clive did best she did better than Garrick, but could not do half so many things well. She was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature." Her composition and spelling are described as "audacious" in their incorrectness. Leigh Hunt writes: "She was the favourite Nell of the stage in the *Devil to Pay* and similar characters; and, according to Garrick, there was something of the devil to pay in all her stage life. She might have been Macklin's sister for humour, judgment, and sturdiness of purpose, amounting to violence, not unmixed with generosity. The latter part of her life she spent in retirement at Strawberry Hill, where she was a neighbour and friend to Horace Walpole, whose effeminacy she helped to keep on the alert. It always seems to us as if she had been the man of the two, and he the woman." Her private character was exemplary. She died at Twickenham, near London, 6th December 1785, aged about 74. ^{3 38 146}

Clyn, John, an annalist, a Franciscan friar of Kilkenny, first custodian of the Monastery of Carrick-on-Suir, founded by one of the Earls of Ormond in 1336. His *Annals* are written in Latin; they

extend from the birth of Christ to 1349. He thus concludes his entry for 1348: "But I, brother John Clyn, a Franciscan friar, of the Convent of Kilkenny, have in this book written the memorable things happening in my time, of which I was either an eye-witness, or learned them from the relation of such as were worthy of credit. . . . Expecting death among the dead, . . . I leave behind me parchment for continuing it if any man should have the good fortune to survive this calamity, or anyone of the race of Adam should escape this pestilence, and live to continue what I have begun." He probably died next year in the plague to which he refers. Besides his *Annals*, he wrote some other works of small importance. The friary in which he lived in Kilkenny was lately a racket-court. "Clyn lived ninety years after Matthew Paris, and was not many years older than Froissart, but . . . instead of the striking details of the monk of St. Alban's, instead of Froissart's pictured pages, . . . we have here, for the most part, only mere entries of names and of facts—the ashes of history in which there is no fire." His *Annals*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, were published by the Archæological Society in 1849. ⁸³

Coemghin, or Kevin, Saint, was born about 498, of a princely family in Tir Tuathal, comprising part of the present County of Wicklow. He is described as having been a beautiful youth: he was baptized by St. Cronan, and educated under "Petrocus, a holy Briton." He was specially intimate with SS. Columcille and Ciaran; and when the latter died at Clonmacnoise, Coemghin made a special pilgrimage thither to watch by his body. Round his cell at Glendalough a large community of disciples gathered, attracted by his learning and sanctity; and the ecclesiastical remains there are intimately associated with his name, although it is extremely unlikely that any of them date from his lifetime. St. Coemghin is generally represented with a bird in his hand, in token of his extreme love of animals. The legend concerning him and Kathleen has been embodied in poetry both by Moore and Gerald Griffin. He is stated to have died in 618, aged 120. His festival is the 3rd of June. ^{219 234 235}

Coffey, Charles, a dramatic author, born the end of the 17th century, wrote nine successful pieces. He died 13th May 1745, and was buried at St. Clement Dames, in the Strand, London. But one of his works has kept its hold on the stage—*The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Meta-*

morphosed. A writer in the *University Magazine* says: "He had no great share of original genius, but possessed considerable humour, and an aptitude of applying other peoples' ideas, in which he was more successful than scrupulous." ^{215 (45)}

Colby, Thomas, Major-General, an eminent engineer, was born at Rochester, 1st September, 1784. He entered the Engineers when but seventeen, and two years afterwards lost his left hand by the explosion of a pistol. His unwearied zeal, patience, and untiring energy in the English Ordnance Survey brought him into notice; and he was employed on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which was more extended in its aims than the English survey. Accompanied by Mr. Drummond, he traversed Ireland from north to south in 1824, selecting the most suitable sites for signal stations; and in 1825 the Irish triangulation commenced on Divis Mountain, near Belfast. The compensation-bar, invented by himself and Drummond, with which they measured a base line of eight miles on the south shore of Lough Foyle, proved so perfect that it has since been used as the basis of surveys at the Cape and in India. Completely devoted to his profession, he was indifferent to personal fame. His perfect command of temper may be judged from an incident related in his memoirs. Once while encamped on Slieve Donard, the summit of Sca Fell, in Cumberland, became visible at a distance of 111 miles, and, after many trials, an instrument was brought to bear upon it. He was on the point of successfully finishing his observation, "which," says his biographer, "would have been a geodesical triumph, as including the longest side of a triangle ever attempted, when an officer, on entering the observatory, accidentally struck his elbow, and threw the telescope off the object. A momentary ejaculation of anger escaped his lips, but though he could not again succeed, and the object was therefore lost, he never afterwards alluded to the subject." In 1828 he married an Irish wife, and settled in Dublin during the heavy work of the Irish survey. He did not finally retire from the service until 1846, after the last Irish county map had been published. He principally lived abroad the latter portion of his life, and died at New Brighton, near Liverpool, 2nd October 1852. To his encouragement and generous sympathy, Drummond, Larcom, and other eminent men largely owed their success. He is described as low-sized, and possessed of a singularly nervous and elastic frame, which no fatigue could overcome. Lieutenant-

Colonel Portlock's biography of Colby contains many interesting particulars of the progress of the Irish Survey. As completed, it comprises principally: (1) Map of Ireland, on a scale of 4 miles to the inch; (2) county maps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles to the inch; (3) Ireland, in sections of 12×18 miles, 1 mile to the inch; (4) Ireland in sections of 4×6 miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the inch; (5) maps of parishes, $\frac{1}{12}$ mile to the inch. These maps are also given geologically coloured. The historical and topographical information collected in the course of the Survey is principally preserved in MS. in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^{84 233}

Colclough, John Henry, a member of one of the old Protestant families of the County of Wexford, was born about 1769. He was perhaps forced into Insurrection of 1798 by his tenants, and he acted as one of the leaders at the battle of New Ross. Upon the re-occupation of Wexford by the royalists, he fled with his wife and his friend, Bagenal B. Harvey, to the Saltee Islands. A poor farmer, the occupant of the island on which they landed, concealed them in a cave, and refused to give information as to their whereabouts until tortured by the lash. Colclough and Harvey were tried by court-martial and executed on Wexford Bridge, 28th June 1798. He suffered with equanimity, saying before his execution, "I have only one favour to ask of you, which is that you will not take off my coat and waistcoat, as I have only an old borrowed shirt under them, and I wish to appear decently before the people." He is described as of full middle size, long visage, his hair tied behind; of cheerful aspect and pleasant manners. He is buried in St. Patrick's burying ground. Wexford. ³³⁵

Cole, Sir William, born in England, settled in Fermanagh in 1607, where he was granted 1,320 acres of escheated estates, and was made "Captain of the long boats and barges" at Ballyshannon and Lough Erne. He was first Provost of Enniskillen. In 1617 he was knighted by the Lord-Deputy, and his lady had a licence granted to her "to sell and retail wine, and make and sell aqua-vitæ in Enniskillen." He was the first to give warning to the Lord-Deputy of the impending insurrection of 1641; and when it broke out he raised a regiment and garrisoned Enniskillen for King Charles I. Sir William died in October 1653, and was buried in St. Michan's Church, Dublin. A descendant was in 1776 created Viscount Enniskillen. ²¹⁶

Colgan, John, Rev., born in the County of Donegal, a Franciscan friar in the Irish

convent at Louvain, in the 17th century, was a laborious and voluminous writer on the ecclesiastical antiquities of Ireland, his best known works being, *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, Lovanii, 1645; and *Triadis Thaumaturgæ*, Lovanii, 1647. He died at Louvain in 1658, having failed to complete his *Acta Sanctorum*, which contains only the Calendar of Saints for January, February, and March. O'Curry speaks of him as "this learned, laborious, and honest writer." Ware, writing of his *Acta Sanctorum*, says: "Into this volume he hath brought all the saints of Ireland who died during the first three months of the year, and I fear some Scots and English, such as he could lay the best claim to; yet is far short of making sufficient reprisals on Mr. Dempster, who, with too bare a face, hath plundered the Irish calendar, and from thence got the nickname of the 'Saint-stealer.' Peter Talbot gives our author the character of 'incertum corrosor,' or a raker together of uncertain and unknown lives." Rev. John O'Hanlon adds that "Colgan was well versed in the language and literature of his native country, profoundly read in the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; while his competency for writing and annotating the acts of our Irish saints—his learning, candour, wonderful industry, and research—are fully manifested in the two magnificent folio volumes which he published, and which must remain as the imperishable monuments of his zeal, piety, and patriotism. . . . He candidly declares that a great portion of his labours had been forwarded by Father Hugh Ward, before the death of this latter eminent man." ^{192 260 339}

Colles, Abraham, an eminent surgeon, was born at Millmont, near Kilkenny, in 1773. He studied in Dublin, Edinburgh and London, and in 1799 was elected Resident Surgeon at Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, and in 1826, Professor of Surgery at the College of Surgeons. He was so much esteemed, that upon his resignation of the latter post, from ill health, in 1835, his portrait and bust were placed in the College. He died on 1st December 1843, aged about 70, and was buried at Mount Jerome. Shortly before his decease he declined a baronetcy. Besides minor publications, he wrote some standard works—a treatise on *Surgical Anatomy*, and *On the Use of Mercury*. Mr. Waller writes: "The leading features in Mr. Colles's character were solid judgment, manly directness, perfect probity, the soundest of understandings, and the kindest of hearts." ³⁹ His fee-book is an interesting document, showing the rapid rise of his

practice, from £8 10s. 7½d. in 1798, to an average of between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum before many years were over. ^{39 115 (23)}

Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who flourished in the 7th century, appears to have been the most celebrated of the many Colmans enumerated in Irish ecclesiastical history. While occupying the see of Lindisfarne he differed from the Bishop of York regarding the time for the celebration of Easter, and in disgust returned to Ireland with several English monks, and settled on the island of Inishbofin. Contentions arising between his English and Irish monks, he was obliged to transfer the former to a separate establishment on the mainland of Mayo. He died 8th August 676, at Inishbofin, where his remains were interred. ^{119 339}

Columbanus, Saint, was born about 545, of an illustrious Leinster family. Endowed with extraordinary talents, he retired to the monastery of Bangor, in Ulster, where, under the tuition of St. Comgall, he spent a considerable portion of his life in meditation and study. However, his life is most bound up with the ecclesiastical history of the Continent. At fifty years of age he selected twelve companions, and proceeded to France, where a wide field of missionary labour then lay open. He was in 602 involved in a controversy with the French bishops as to the proper time for celebrating Easter. He then established monasteries at Annegray, Luxeuil, and Fontaines; but was ultimately obliged to fly to Italy, having incurred the hatred of Brunehilde and Fredegonde, the Merovingian kings' mistresses, by his fearless denunciations of their impure lives. Particulars of his wanderings and many reputed miracles are given at length by Lanigan. He died at Bobbio in Italy (in 615, aged about 70) where in 613 he had established a confraternity under the protection of Aigilulph, King of the Lombards. Columbanus's festival is celebrated on the 21st November. Ware gives a list of his works, numbering seventeen. They are wholly in Latin. M. Guizot remarks of his sermons: "The flights of imagination, the pious transports, the rigorous application of principles, the warfare declared against all vain or hypocritical compromise, give to the words of the preacher that passionate authority, which may not always and surely reform the soul of his hearers, but which dominates over them, and for some time at least, exercises paramount sway over their conduct and their life." ¹²⁵ San Colombano in Lombardy takes its name from him; and the town and

canton of St. Gallen in Switzerland are called after the most favoured of his disciples. ^{119 125* 179 339}

Columcille or Columba, Saint, one of the greatest names in the early ecclesiastical history of the British Isles, was born at Gartan, in the County of Donegal, 7th December 521. He was a descendant of Niall of the Nine Hostages—his father's name being Fedhlmidh, and his mother's Eithne, both of royal descent. He studied at Moville under St. Finnian by whom he was ordained a deacon; and under another St. Finnian at Clonard, where he was ordained a priest. Amongst his fellow-disciples were St. Congall, Ciaran, and Canice. For a time he put himself under the instruction of Berchan at Glasnevin, until a violent distemper broke up his fraternity in 544. His original name was Crimhthain, early exchanged for the cognomen of Columcille or "Dove of the Church." In 546, when but twenty-five, he founded Derry, and some years afterwards Durrow, the greatest of his Irish establishments. Religious communities at Kells, Swords, Raphoe, Tory Island, and Drumcliff claimed him also as their founder. Various explanations are given of his reasons for leaving Ireland. The following is the ordinary recital. St. Finnian owned a specially valuable copy of the Psalms, which Columcille, about the year 560, secretly copied, fearing refusal if he asked permission. Finnian demanded the copy as his own, and Columcille declining to surrender it, the matter was referred to King Diarmaid who pronounced the decision: "To every cow belongeth her calf." "This is an unjust decision, O Diarmaid," said Columcille, "and I will avenge it on you." Matters were aggravated by Diarmaid dragging from the arms of Columcille and murdering a young man who had fled to him for sanctuary. In his miraculous escape from the durance in which he had been placed by Diarmaid, while in the wilds between Tara and his native Tirconnell, he is said to have composed the beautiful hymn commencing, in the translation:

"Alone am I upon the mountain,
O King of Heaven! prosper my way."

Columcille's kinsmen took up the quarrel, and frightful carnage ensued at the battle of Cuildevyne, 561. Repentant at being the cause of so much bloodshed, St. Columcille sought the counsel of St. Molaise, of Devenish, who enjoined upon him as penance that he should become an exile. The very copy of the Psalms, the cause of so much misery, is said by some to be still extant in the possession of the lineal descendant of the O'Donnells. Dr. Reeves con-

siders that Columcille's settlement at Iona was voluntary, and the foregoing account a legendary creation of a later age. Whatever the motive may have been, it was in 563, in his forty-second year, that accompanied by twelve disciples, he set sail for the small island of Iona, of which he obtained a grant, both from the king of the Picts and from his relative the king of the Scots. Having planted a monastery there—probably built of wattles—he set about the great work of his life—the conversion of the Pictish tribes beyond the Grampians. He and his disciples traversed the Pictish mainland, the Western Islands, and the Orkneys, from end to end, establishing monasteries whose occupants ministered to the religious wants of the people. The parent house of Iona exercised supremacy not only over these establishments, but also over the monasteries Columcille had established in Ireland, and those founded by his disciples in the northern provinces of England. Columcille occasionally visited Ireland, and the shores of the Clyde. His health began to fail in 593; but his life was prolonged until he attained his seventy-fifth year, when he died as he knelt before the altar of his church in Iona, a little after midnight, between the 8th and 9th June 597. He was buried within the precincts of his monastery, where his stone pillow, his books, his staff, and other things which he had loved and used, were long held in veneration. Three Latin hymns of some merit, a monastic rule in Celtic, and several Celtic poems still extant are attributed to him. A splendidly illuminated copy of the Four Gospels—*The Book of Kells*, one of the most valuable MSS. extant—preserved in Trinity College, is supposed by many to have been the labour of his pen. "The strength of St. Columcille's character appears to have been its earnestness. . . . The same enthusiastic temper which won for him in boyhood the name of 'Columba of the Church,' continued to animate him throughout his life. The length and frequency of his fasts and vigils are spoken of as nearly incredible. With this asceticism he combined unwearied industry; no hour passed without its allotted duty of prayer, or reading, or transcribing, or other work. As the prevailing austerity of his disposition was often lighted up by gleams of tenderness and kindness, so it appears to have been clouded at times by anger and revenge."^{125*} The last and best edition of his life, written in Latin by St. Adamnan, is that of the learned Dr. Reeves, printed in Dublin for the Archaeological Society in 1857. It is illustrated with exhaustive prefaces, notes, and appendices, and is a

thesaurus' of all known concerning the great apostle of the Hebrides. ^{85 125* 171 260}

Comerford, John, a distinguished miniature painter, was born at Kilkenny, the middle of the 18th century. Settling in Dublin, he obtained a wide reputation, and was ultimately enabled to retire on an ample fortune. "Comerford was not only a man of genius, but an artist of the highest excellence, who throughout a long career had been maturing his distinctions. His insight into character, and therefore expression, were as notable as his technical capacity was in all respects consummate." ^{218 145}

Comgall, or Congal, Saint, was born in 516, of a distinguished Dalaradian family. As he grew up, religious yearnings pressed on him; he travelled, and found a home with St. Fintan at Clonenagh. Repressing his dislike to the severity of the discipline, he continued there some time, and was afterwards ordained priest at Clonmacnoise. After retirement on an island in Lough Erne, he settled at Bangor, on the shore of Belfast Lough, in the year 559, and founded the famous monastery and rule with which his name has been ever since associated. Numbers of monks were attracted to the institution, and even Cormac, King of Hy Kinsellagh, retired thither in his old age. In the seventh year after its establishment, he, with St. Brendan and others, visited Columcille in the Western Isles. He died at Bangor in 601, aged about 85. Lanigan says: "St. Coemgall has been justly reckoned among the fathers of the Irish Church; whether he was the author of certain tracts attributed to him, besides his monastic rule, I leave to others to enquire." His festival is the 10th of May. ¹¹⁹

Comon, Cormac (or **Cormac Dall**, "Blind Cormac"), a celebrated Irish storyteller and bard, was born in May 1703, at Woodstock, County of Mayo. When an infant, small-pox deprived him of sight. He ultimately abandoned the harp for song, and, endowed with a sweet voice and a good ear, earned his livelihood wandering about the country, led by a grandson or other lad, relating legendary tales and reciting genealogies. The monotony of his modulation was varied by cadences introduced with taste at the close of each stanza. He composed several songs and elegies. In person he is described as large and muscular. He was still living in the County of Galway in 1786. ²⁰

Comyn, John, Archbishop of Dublin, an Englishman, appointed to the see in 1181, did not visit Ireland until 1184, when he was commissioned to prepare for the reception

of Prince John. In 1190 he commenced and endowed St. Patrick's Cathedral, and enlarged and repaired the choir of Christ Church. He died in Dublin, 25th October 1212, and was buried in Christ Church. One of the canons made by him, and confirmed by Urban III., provides that "All archbishops, and others who carry arms not for the defence of the people, but for plunder and sordid lucre, shall, on every Lord's-day, be excommunicated by bell, book, and candle, and at last be refused christian burial." In consequence of a dispute with one of the Lords-Justices, he for a time laid an interdict upon his archbishopric. Ware says concerning him: "Dempster would insinuate that he was bishop of Dunblane, in Scotland, and not of Dublin; but that author has up and down stuffed his catalogue of the writers of Scotland with English, Welsh, and Irish, according to his own unguided fancy, and, to confirm his assertions, has often had the impudence to forge the names of authors, works, places, and times." ³³⁹

Con na m-Bocht, "Con of the Poor," as he was called from his devotion to their relief, was a lay brother of Clonmacnoise, in the 11th century, founder and superior of a community of poor lay monks, of the Culdee order, in connection with that great establishment. He died in the year 1059. [See **ÆNGUS CULDEE**.] ²⁶⁰

Con the Hundred Fighter, commonly known as "Con of the Hundred Battles," was King of Ireland, 125 to 145. His reign was bloody and momentous. He early became involved in contentions with Mogh Nuadath concerning the throne of Munster. They ultimately divided the island between them, taking as boundary the Eskir Riada, or chain of gravelly hills running from Tallaght west to the Shannon at Clonmacnoise. Mogh retained the southern, and Con the northern part. Con is said to have procured the assassination of his rival. In the contests between them, Mogh drew many to his standard in times of scarcity by his large stores of provisions. Con was eventually assassinated within the precincts of Tara, by Tibradi Tirech, King of Ulster, and a band of fifty ruffians attired as women. ^{134 171}

Conall Cearnach was a Red Branch Ulster Knight of the 1st century, kinsman of Fergus MacRoigh. He avenged the death of Cuchulaind, and is one of the heroes most constantly referred to in the Fenian tales. He received his military education from Fergus MacRoigh, at Emania. One of Ferguson's beautiful lays is "The healing of Conall Carnach." ^{171 210}

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Connall Eachluaith was a king of Munster in the 4th century. He was educated with King Crimthann, and was placed by him on the throne of Munster, a vacancy having occurred in the succession. It was pointed out by the chieftains that to Corc rightfully belonged the succession, and Connall referred the matter to arbitration, though he had the power of maintaining himself by force of arms. The umpires decided that Corc had the present right to the throne, but that Connall or his heirs should succeed him, in accordance with the rule of alternate succession as arranged by Oilill Olum. Corc lived but a short time, and Connall re-entered on the sovereignty, having gained the love and respect of all by his generous conduct. ¹⁷¹

Concanen, Matthew, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, probably the end of the 17th century. He early went over to London, and commenced writing as an advocate of the Government, and for the newspapers, especially the *Speculatist*. His brilliant abilities recommended him to the Duke of Newcastle, who in 1732 procured for him the Attorney-Generalship of Jamaica, a post he held for nearly seventeen years. He published a volume of miscellaneous poems, original and translated, and was the author of a comedy, *Wexford Wells*. Concanen died in London in 1749. Allibone says: "He is principally remembered by the celebrated letter of Warburton concerning him, and by his position in the *Dunciad*—his reward for attacking Pope." ^{16 35 42}

Connlaid, Saint, first Bishop of Kildare. He was induced to leave his cell, situated "in the south part of the plains of Liffey," at the instance of St. Bridget, to administer the rites of the Church in her establishment at Kildare. He is styled also her artificer. According to the *Martyrology of Donegal*, "Roineenn was his first name. He was of the race of Laeghaire Lorc." He died in 519, and was buried on the right of the altar in Kildare Cathedral. His festival is the 3rd of May. ^{119 234}

Connor, Bernard, M.D., was born in Kerry in 1666. He studied medicine in Paris. Two fellow-students, sons of the Polish Chancellor, induced him to visit Poland, where he was appointed physician to the king, John Sobieski. In 1694 he followed the Electress of Bavaria to Brussels as her physician; and in 1695 he went to England, where he abjured Catholicism and took up his residence at Oxford. The publication of some medical treatises brought him much reputation,

and he was elected member of the College of Surgeons and Fellow of the Royal Society. About 1697 he published his *History of Poland*, a work that attracted much attention to that country. He died in 1698, at the early age of 32, having latterly devoted himself to the practice of his profession in London. In his *Medicina Mystica* was an attempt to explain the miracles related in the New Testament by ascribing them to the agency of natural causes. ^{16 42 339}

Conor MacNessa, King of Ulster, flourished in the 1st century. His mother, Nessa, married Fergus MacRoigh, King of Ulster, on condition that her son should reign for one year. At the expiration of that period, the people had become so attached to him, and his father-in-law was so impressed by the wisdom of his counsels, that he was permitted to occupy the throne of Ulster. A mythical story is told of how in battle with the Connaught clans he was wounded by a magic ball of lime and human brains. It remained embedded in his forehead, and his physicians declared that the least excitement would cause the ball to drop out, and death to ensue. With the utmost difficulty his life was prolonged for a few years; and we are told that his death was caused in the end by his agitation on hearing the narrative of the Crucifixion—the ball fell out of his forehead, and he died immediately. He extended the limits of Ulster, and instituted the Red Branch Knights. We meet his name continually throughout the heroic period of Irish history, and incidents in his life have been strikingly illustrated by Ferguson, Sullivan, and other modern poets. One of Ferguson's most beautiful poems is "The Abdication of Fergus Mac-Roy." [See FERGUS MACROIGH.] ^{260 339}

Conroy, Florence, an ecclesiastic, was born in Galway in 1560. At an early age he was sent to college in the Netherlands, and afterwards to Spain, where he entered the Franciscan order, and distinguished himself as a student of St. Augustine's works. His defence of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception enhanced his fame, and attracted the notice of Philip II. In 1588, he was appointed Provincial of the Franciscans in Ireland, and embarked in the Spanish Armada. We have no particulars of his adventures in that expedition, although he wrote a tract in reference to it, *Peregrinus Jerichontinus*. In 1593 he published in Irish a translation of a Spanish work, *A Christian Instruction*. In 1602 he met Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and acted as his chaplain during the last hours of that chieftain at Simancas, follow-

ing his remains to their resting place in the Cathedral of Valladolid. Although he was appointed Archbishop of Tuam in 1610, the proscription of Catholicism in Ireland prevented his ever taking possession of his see. Through his exertions the Irish College at Louvain was founded in 1616. His latter years were occupied in the publication of works on St. Augustine and his writings. He died 18th November 1629, in one of the Franciscan convents at Madrid, aged about 69. His remains were transferred in 1654 to the Louvain College, where they repose under a marble monument. ^{195 260 339}

Conway, Thomas, Count, was born in Ireland, 27th February 1733. He was educated in France, entered the army, attained the rank of Colonel, and received the decoration of St. Louis. In 1777, on the recommendation of Silas Deane, he went to America to take service in the war of the revolution. He was almost immediately made Brigadier-General, and led his brigade at Brandywine and Germantown. He was Major-General the end of the same year; but resigned in 1778. Conway was one of the most active of the secret enemies of Washington, being the moving spirit of the "Conway cabal," that sought to elevate Gates to the supreme command. His course made him unpopular, and much to his chagrin his resignation was accepted. Afterwards, when, as he supposed, fatally wounded in a duel with General Cadwalader (4th July 1778), he wrote a letter of apology to Washington, containing the words: "You are, in my eyes, the great and good man." He recovered, returned to France, and in 1784 was Marechal-de-Camp, and was appointed Governor of Pondicherry and all the French possessions in India. His design, in 1788, of assisting the republican party in the Dutch settlements was effectually thwarted by the Marquis Cornwallis. When the French Revolution broke out he was obliged to fly, and his life was only saved by the efforts of the British authorities. Conway, who had been made a Count before the Revolution, is supposed to have died about 1800. ³⁷⁴

Cooke, Henry, D.D., LL.D., was born at Grilagh, near Maghera, County of Londonderry, 11th May 1788. He was the youngest of four children, his father being a sturdy Protestant yeoman, of "little education, and less pretence;" his mother "a woman of remarkable energy and great decision of character;" to her he was indebted for that fund of anecdotes, store of incidents in Irish history, and scraps of ballad poetry, which he

was wont to recite with such pathos and power. His mother early perceived Henry's talents, and determined he should have the best education the neighbourhood could afford. It was but a rough one. "The house was a thatched cabin. The seats were black oak sticks from the neighbouring bog. A fire of peat blazed, or rather smoked, in the middle of the floor, and a hole in the roof overhead served for a chimney. The teacher was . . . a tall, lanky Scotchman, distinguished by an enormous nose, a tow wig, a long coat of rusty black, leather tights, grey stockings, brogues, and a formidable hazle rod, . . . an excellent teacher, . . . a Presbyterian of the strictest sect; and religious training was, in his honest mind, an essential part of a boy's education." At fourteen he entered the University of Glasgow; completed his undergraduate career in 1805; passed through the ordinary course of theological training; and in November 1808 was ordained to the pastoral care of the congregation of Duneane, near Randalstown. He brought to the service of the ministry a highly cultured mind of the first order, and natural graces of style and manner trained upon the best models. His ministerial income amounted at first to about £25 a year. After two years he removed to the care of another congregation at Donegore, near Templepatrick, and about the same time married Miss Ellen Mann. In 1815, anxious still further to fit himself for the ministry, he obtained leave of absence, left his young wife with her father, and resumed his studies at Glasgow for eighteen months. In 1817 he entered Trinity College, attended medical classes at the Royal College of Surgeons, and walked some of the Dublin hospitals. Upon Sundays he occupied the pulpits of Presbyterian congregations in Dublin and other parts of Leinster, where his fervour, learning, and eloquence, made a deep impression. The 8th September 1818 found him installed pastor of Killyleagh, on the banks of Strangford Lough. It would be needless to specify the steps by which he rose to a pre-eminent position in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, and to mastering influence over the Protestants of Ulster. The great work to which he set himself from the first, and in which he was eminently successful, was the rooting out of the Unitarian doctrines, that in his youth had attained a considerable hold over Irish Presbyterianism. In his own congregation the contest was bitter—Captain Sydney Hamilton Rowan, one of the lords of the soil, siding with the young minister in contending with the Unitarian party,

led by the Captain's father, Archibald Hamilton-Rowan, once a prominent United Irishman. Cooke's evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, in April 1826, regarding the state of education in Ireland, attracted considerable attention, and was widely commented on. He had then an opportunity of condemning the course of study pursued at the Belfast Institution, and writes at the time: "There is no event in my life for which I more sincerely bless God than that I was permitted to bear testimony against Arianism before the most august tribunal of the universe." In 1829, chiefly through his efforts, matters were brought to a point with the Presbyterian ministers who held Unitarian views, and his most sanguine wishes were gratified in their withdrawing from the general Presbyterian body, and forming the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. The same year his friends and admirers built a spacious church in May-street, Belfast, for the services of his ministry. On 8th November he preached his farewell sermon at Killyleagh, and was immediately inducted into his new cure, which he practically occupied until his death. In 1829 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the board of Jefferson College, in the United States. He opposed the new system of Irish National Education, as not permitting the free and unrestricted use of the Scriptures in the schools to the children of such parents as desired their teachings. A staunch Conservative, he bitterly opposed O'Connell's Irish policy, and boldly took his place on the platform of the great Protestant demonstration at Hillsborough, 30th October 1834, where he delivered one of the most eloquent and stirring addresses then made. In 1837 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Dublin University, and in 1839 the freedom of Dublin was presented to him by the Corporation, in appreciation of his services to Protestant Ireland. In 1839 the Presbyterian Synod established a system of education of its own: Dr. Cooke explained and advocated this scheme in Great Britain—in his own words, "exposing the false principles and strange acts of the Irish National Board, . . . denouncing the National system as opposed to the Word of God and the fundamental principles of Protestantism." Early in 1841 it was rumoured that O'Connell was about to hold a Repeal demonstration in Belfast. Dr. Cooke immediately sent him a challenge to a public discussion of the question. O'Connell fought shy of the invitation in a rather bantering speech (at a meeting in Dublin on 9th January), in which

he spoke of Dr. Cooke as "Bully Cooke," "The Cock of the North," and "Daddy Cooke." Dr. Cooke replied to this in a public pronouncement on the 14th, declaring that O'Connell skulked "from the conflict beneath the meanness of a falsehood. . . It will pursue you like a shadow; . . . will drown in the ears of conscience the loudest shouts of the momentary popularity which you purchased at the expense of every honest man's respect, and, what is worse, at the expense of your own." O'Connell then paid a visit to Belfast in promotion of the Repeal movement, which was responded to by the holding of a large and influential anti-Repeal meeting on the 21st January, the requisition being headed by 41 Peers, 14 Right Honorables, and 18 baronets, 32 Members of Parliament, 11 high sheriffs, 6 lieutenants of counties, 98 deputy-lieutenants, 335 magistrates, and 330 clergy. Dr. Cooke made a memorable speech on the occasion. His biographer says: "Dr. Cooke effectually stopped the Repeal agitation in Ulster. His bold policy and manly determination brought the boasting and the predicted processions and triumphs of O'Connell alike to an ignominious close. . . The enthusiastic cheers of loyal Protestant Ulster, inspired by the eloquence of Dr. Cooke, rung the death-knell of Repeal." A testimonial of £2,000 was presented to him for his exertions in opposition to O'Connell. In 1843 Dr. Cooke attended in Edinburgh the discussions that led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. He participated in and approved the secession of the ministers from the Established Church, an event that might have been prevented, had Sir Robert Peel adopted the policy he suggested with regard to changes desirable in the establishment. For seven years nearly the whole of Dr. Cooke's spare hours were, about this period, devoted to the preparation of an *Analytical Concordance of Scripture*. When the manuscript was complete, he took it to London to arrange for a publisher. The hotel at which he stopped was burned, and the work which had cost him so many years' toil was reduced to ashes. There was something singularly noble in the equanimity with which he bore the calamity. He had no copy, and never found time to resume the task. His powers of concentration and of work were almost unrivalled. In the midst of other avocations, he managed to edit a new edition of *Brown's Family Bible*, by devoting to the task two hours (from four to six o'clock) each morning. He strenuously advocated

all possible use being made of the Queen's Colleges by Presbyterians, and opposed the establishment of a separate Presbyterian college, except for theology. In the Theological College endowed in Belfast by the Government, Dr. Cooke was appointed President, an office which he held until his death. In 1849 he was appointed the Dean of Residence for the Presbyterian students in Belfast. Already he had been appointed Almoner of the Regium Donum. At least three-fourths of the new Presbyterian churches in Ireland, besides many in England and Scotland, were opened by him; so that a considerable portion of his time was taken up in travelling. The death of a beloved daughter, in May 1863, was a blow from which he never recovered—"After my God, and her dear mother, she was all the world to me; and it is now to me, and will remain to me, a blank." In 1865 another testimonial was presented by his friends—a cheque for £1,680 and an illuminated volume containing the names of the subscribers. His early vigour again appeared in 1867, when, on the 30th October, the old man attended and spoke at the great Hillsborough Protestant demonstration in opposition to the disestablishment of the Church, at which fully 30,000 persons were present. He was hailed with an outburst of applause from the vast assemblage, so enthusiastic and prolonged that it fairly unmanned him. On 5th May 1867, he bade farewell to his congregation. On 30th June 1868 Mrs. Cooke died, and he himself passed away quietly on the 13th of the following December, aged 80. A public funeral and the speedy erection of a fine statue testified the esteem in which he was held in Belfast. Hugh Miller described him late in life as a "tall and distinguished-looking man, touched, rather than stricken, with years. The profile is a very fine aquiline; the forehead is spacious; the cheek is denuded of whisker; and the chin is of square and massive mould. . . . The depth of stock and collar, and the coat sleeve reaching to the knuckle of the thumb gave him a somewhat American look." *The Athenæum* thus writes: "His oratory was powerful and effective; he had a clear mind, a memory unusually retentive, a ready wit, great powers of sarcasm, a store of anecdote, which he could draw upon at will, a vivid imagination, words of all kinds at his command, and a fine elocution. Voice, form, and manner, were striking, and contributed alike to impress an audience. He could easily carry away an ignorant or half-educated assembly, causing them to weep or laugh as he

pleased. In many respects he was fitted to be a leader, and he *did* lead the orthodox Presbyterians of Ulster for a succession of years into the adoption of measures that seemed right in his eyes. He pursued certain plans with great energy and perseverance, till they were carried into action. The labours he underwent, the sermons he preached, the meetings he attended, the speeches he spoke, prove that he had a strong constitution and an iron will. Besides, he was seldom subject to fear, and could face an adverse assembly undaunted. He was a platform orator of a very superior type." The portrait prefixed to his Biography shows a face of wonderful power and beauty. ^{864 233}

Cooke, Thomas, a musician, born in Dublin in 1782. His precocious talents were cultivated by his father, and while quite young he was appointed musical director of a Dublin theatre. At the termination of this engagement he sang in the English operas, and afterwards, retiring from the stage, acted as director, composer, and leader at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. He was more distinguished for his prompt facility both in composition and performance, than for particular excellence in either. So great was his aptitude, that at a benefit in 1820, besides singing, he executed solos on nine different instruments. Successful as a teacher, he was also noted for his wit and brilliant parts as a companion. He died in London, 31st March 1848, aged about 66. Mr. Cooke married Miss Howells, a celebrated singer, by whom he had many children, one of whom, Grattan Cooke, has greatly distinguished himself as a vocalist. ^{39 250}

Cooke, William, a miscellaneous writer and poet, was born in Cork, which city he left for London in 1766. He was introduced into literary society by Burke and Goldsmith. Besides biographies of Macklin and Foote, he wrote poetry; his best known piece, "Conversation," published in 1807, contains spirited and accurate descriptions of the members of the famous literary club of which Burke, Goldsmith, Johnson, and others were members. He died in London, 3rd April 1824. ^{7 16}

Coote, Sir Charles, Bart., first landed in Ireland late in the 16th century, as a captain in Mountjoy's army. He was present at the siege of Kinsale, was appointed Provost-Marshal, and afterwards Vice-President of Connaught. In 1620 he was sworn on the Privy Council, and next year was created a baronet. He received large grants of land, principally in Connaught, out of which, at the breaking

out of the War of 1641, he was, according to Carte, worth £4,000 per annum. He raised a considerable body of troops to act against the Irish, and soon distinguished himself. His first action in the war was the relief of the Castle of Wicklow, a service he executed with success. He was hastily recalled by the Lords-Justices to place Dublin in a proper state of defence. On his way, he was attacked by, but routed Luke O'Toole at the head of 1,000 native troops. Carte says Dublin "was but sorrowfully fortified, for the suburbs, which were large, had no walls about them; and the city wall, having been built about four hundred years, was now very much decayed, and had no flankers on it, nor places whereon the garrison might stand to fight. Sir Charles . . . was a man of courage and experience, but very rough and sour in his temper, and these qualities of his nature being heightened by a recent sense of the very great damages he had sustained from the rebels in his forges [iron smelting works] and estate, put him upon acts of revenge, violence, and cruelty, which he exercised on all occasions with too little distinction between the innocent and the guilty." He raised the sieges of Swords and other strong places near Dublin, and repelled repeated incursions of the Irish upon the suburbs. His severity and intemperate language at the council board tended to send over many of the Catholic lords of the Pale to the Confederate Irish. Carte speaks of "his inhuman executions and promiscuous murders of the people in Wicklow;" and his condemnation of Father Higgins, brought to Dublin on safe-conduct by the Marquis of Ormond, is specially animadverted on by the same author. On 10th April 1642 he showed great bravery in the relief of Birr, and other strongholds in the vicinity, and after being forty-eight hours on horseback, returned to his camp without the loss of a man. "This," says Cox in his *History*, "was the prodigious passage through Monrath woods, which, indeed, is wonderful in many respects, and therefore justly gave occasion for the title of Earl of Monrath to be entailed upon the posterity of Sir Charles Coot, who was the chief commander of this expedition." Soon after his return to Dublin, he again marched out to the relief of Geashill. Being warned concerning the difficulty of retreating from some difficult passes he entered, he rejoined: "I protest I never thought of that in my life. I always considered how to do my business, and when that was done I got home again as well as I could, and hitherto I have not missed

by forcing my way." He next occupied Philipstown, and then Trim. His death, early in May 1642, in the defence of that town, is thus related by Cox: "The Irish, to the number of 3,000, came in the dead of the night to surprise him; but the sentinel gave the alarm, and thereupon Sir Charles Coot, with all the horse he could get, being not above seventeen, issued out of the gate, and was followed by others as fast as they could get ready. The success was answerable to so generous an undertaking, and the Irish were routed, without any other considerable loss on the English side except that of Sir Charles Coot himself, who was shot dead; but whether by the enemy or one of his own troopers is variously reported. Upon his death, the government of Dublin was given to the Lord Lambert." ^{52 170 271}

Coote, Sir Charles, Earl of Mount-rath, son of preceding, was born early in the 17th century. On 18th April 1644, we find him one of the Protestant deputation to Charles I. at Oxford, "asking," says Carte, "future graces of his Majesty . . . that he would abate his quit rents for a time, to encourage and enable Protestants to replant the kingdom, and cause a good walled town to be built in every county of the kingdom for their security, no Papist being permitted to dwell therein; . . . that the penal laws should continue in force, and be put in execution; . . . that a competent Protestant army should be established in the kingdom," and other measures of a like tendency. Next year he was made President of Connaught, and zealously defended it for the Parliament, and held Derry bravely against the Ulster Scots, until the defeat of Ormond at Rathmines enabled it to be effectually relieved. On 23rd June 1650 he encountered and defeated, near Derry, the army of Bishop Heber MacMahon, a prelate whom we are told he afterwards caused "to be hanged with all the circumstances of contumely, reproach, and cruelty, which he could devise." In November 1651 he joined Ireton, and occupied Clare. He next blockaded Galway, which surrendered in 1652; and in the same year repossessed himself of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Sligo, and Ballymote. In December 1652 he was appointed the first of the Commonwealth's Commissioners for the affairs of Ireland in Connaught. In 1659 he was made one of the Commissioners of Government, and about the same period entered into measures with Lord Broghill for the restoration of the King. In February, according to Clarendon, he sent a messenger over to the Mar-

quis of Ormond, at Brussels, to "assure his Majesty of his affection and duty, and that if his Majesty would vouchsafe himself to come into Ireland, he was confident the whole kingdom would declare for him." He opposed Lord Broghill's suggestion that terms should be made with Charles before his restoration. After the Restoration, he was confirmed in his post of President of Connaught, was appointed Keeper of the Castle of Athlone, Governor of Galway, and was elevated to the peerage, 6th September 1660, as Earl of Mountrath. For a time he was Lord-Justice. The large estates he held before the war were augmented by further grants. He died 18th December 1661, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. Some cotemporary English rhymers, quoted by Prendergast, sounded his praise thus :

"Brave Sir Charles Coote
I honour; who in 's father's steps so trod
As to the rebels was the scourge or rod
Of the Almighty. He by good advice
Did kill the nits that they might not grow lice."

The earldom became extinct in 1802, on the death of the 7th Earl. ^{52 80 93 271}

Coote, Richard, Earl of Bellamont, nephew of the 1st Earl of Mount-rath, was, it is believed, born in Ireland in 1636. He sat as member for Droit-wich in the English Parliament of 1688, and was among the first to espouse the cause of William of Orange, for which he was advanced from being Lord Collooney to the Earldom of Bellamont. He was attainted by James's Irish Parliament of 1689. In May 1695, he was appointed Governor of New England, but did not arrive at his post until 26th May 1699. He succeeded by affability and condescension in thoroughly ingratiating himself with the people—wisely avoiding all differences with the legislature, and was voted a larger salary than any of his predecessors. He did much to suppress piracy. Captain Kidd, an American trader, well acquainted with the coasts and the resorts of the pirates, had been, in 1695, fitted out with a vessel at a cost of £6,000, and commissioned under the Great Seal to apprehend and execute such malefactors. He proved himself a traitor to the Government, and became the most dreaded freebooter of the Spanish main. The Earl induced him by delusive promises to surrender at Boston in 1699, whence he was soon after transmitted to London for trial. His immense stores of booty fell into the Earl's hands, and were scrupulously consigned to Government agents. The Earl of Bellamont's death at New York, 5th March 1701 (aged about 65), was regarded as a public calamity.

The title became extinct on the death of the 3rd Earl in 1766. ^{37* 52 216}

Coote, Sir Eyre, General, a descendant of a younger brother of the Earl of Mountrath, was born, most probably at his father's seat in the County of Limerick, in 1726. He entered the army at an early age, and it is believed served against the Pretender in 1745. In the beginning of 1754 his regiment embarked from Ireland for the East Indies. In January 1757 Coote, then a captain, was ordered by Admiral Watson to take possession of Calcutta, surrendered by the Nabob. He acted as Governor until dispossessed by Clive, who claimed to be his superior officer. At the battle of Plassey he held a prominent and responsible position, and was afterwards detached with a party in pursuit of M. Law, who had collected together the dispersed French. In the same year, General Lally threatening the siege of Trichinopoly, Coote, then a Colonel, drew together what forces he could, and invested Wandewash, which he took in October 1759. General Lally attempted to retake this important post, and a battle was fought under its walls, 22nd January 1760, in which Coote was successful, and the French retired to Pondicherry. The siege of this place commenced 26th November, and was carried on with unremitting diligence until January 1761, when it was captured by the British forces; the garrison, consisting of 1,400 European soldiers, became prisoners of war, and a vast quantity of military stores and treasure fell into the hands of the victors. This was almost a final blow to the French power in India. Mr. Mill praises his admirable good sense and temper displayed during the siege. When for a time replaced by Major Monson (through mistake of the Directors in London), he acted cheerfully under him, and helped "to encircle the brows of another with laurels which belonged to his own." ¹⁶⁸ On Coote's return to England next year he was presented with a £700 diamond-hilted sword by the Directors of the East India Company. At the close of 1769, or very early in 1770, he was appointed Commander-in-chief in India, and he reached Madras in the course of the latter year; but owing to a dispute with the Governor of Fort George, almost immediately returned home overland. In 1771 he was invested with the order of the Bath, and in 1773, was appointed Governor of Fort George in Scotland. On the death of General Clavering, he was again appointed Commander-in-chief in India, and a member of the Council, and in April 1779, reached

Calcutta with money and reinforcements to cope with Hyder Ali, who had invaded the Carnatic. On 1st July 1781, he, with 10,000 men, European and native, defeated Hyder's army of more than 150,000 at Porto Novo. This was the first of the many defeats Sir Eyre inflicted on the great Indian potentate. In another encounter with Hyder, however, his troops, after much suffering, were obliged to fall back, and Mill blames him for "retaining the army, though inactive, so long in the field as to endanger their return by the impediments of the monsoon." He also "showed a discontented and quarrelsome spirit at this period." Lord Macartney, the Governor-General, declared he had to "court him like a mistress, and humour him like a child; but with all this, I have a most sincere regard for him, and honour him highly." In June 1782, he failed in the attack on Arnee, and was outwitted in negotiations with Tippoo Sultan. Later on in the year, unequal to the toils of office, he relinquished the command of the army, and sailed for Bengal on 28th September. Mill says: "It has been historically stated, and without contradiction, that nothing but an accident prevented the two Presidents [Lord Macartney and Warren Hastings] . . . from plunging their countrymen in India into something of the nature of a civil war. . . . Coote was despatched with powers to resume the military command, exempt from dependence upon the Madras Government." His death at Madras, of apoplexy, three days after landing, 26th April 1784 (aged 58), happily prevented the danger of a struggle. His body was conveyed to England and deposited in the parish church of Rockwood, in Hampshire, and the Directors of the Company erected a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His property, amounting to some £200,000, was inherited by his brother, the Dean of Kilfenora. ^{37 108 196}

Corbet, William, General, was born at Ballythomas, County of Cork, in August 1779. He entered Trinity College when but fifteen, and soon became a distinguished member of the Historical Society. He was one of the nineteen students expelled for revolutionary sympathies by Lord Clare, in February 1798. With his brother he retired to France, and entered the army. On 16th September 1798 a descent was made on Rutland Island, Donegal, by Tandy, Corbet, and a number of other Irish refugees, in a French vessel, the *Anacreon*. After learning the fate of Humbert's expedition, and circulating a

few proclamations, they re-embarked and returned to France. Next year he was arrested at Hamburg by British agents, and sent back to Ireland. After two years' incarceration he escaped from Kilmainham, by the co-operation of some friends throwing a cord over the prison wall, and this drawing up a rope ladder on a stormy night. Dr. Madden gives a most interesting account of this exploit. He found many friends in Dublin, reached England, and passed over to France. Entering the army, he shared in Napoleon's campaigns, and by 1814 had risen to be a colonel. In 1828 the British ambassador endeavoured to prevent his being employed in the Franco-Greek expedition. He was, however, appointed to the command of the citadel of Navarino, and when he returned to France in 1837 was created Major-General for his distinguished services. He died at St. Denis, 12th August 1842, aged 63. Mr. Madden gives the following testimony as to his character: "His moral conduct was throughout his life perfectly correct; he entertained a high sense of honour and a deep respect for female character, but never married. . . . He was of a retiring and unobtrusive disposition." A younger brother visited Ireland in 1875, on the occasion of the O'Connell Centenary. ³³⁹

Corcoran, Michael, Brigadier-General, U.S.A., was born at Carrowkeel, County of Sligo, 21st September 1827. He emigrated to the United States in 1849, obtained a clerkship in the Post Office, and first came into notice as Colonel of the 69th New York Militia. On the call for troops, April 1861, he took the field with his men, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined successively at Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, and other places, and was one of the officers selected for execution, had the Federal Government carried out its threat of hanging as pirates the captured crews of several Confederate privateers. Exchanged next year, and was made Brigadier-General, dating from 21st July 1861. He recruited an Irish legion, and served in North Carolina at the battles of the Nausemond River and Suffolk, and checked the advance of the Confederates upon Norfolk. He died of severe injuries received by a fall from his horse, near Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, 22nd December 1863, aged 36. ^{37*}

Cormac MacArt, King of Ireland, 213 to 253. He was grandson of Con the Hundred Fighter, and the son of Art, and Ectach, the beautiful daughter of a

blacksmith. His reign is generally regarded as the heroic period of ancient Irish history. In his youth he resided at the court of the King of Ulster, whence he was expelled with indignity at the instigation of Fergus Dubhdedach, the reigning King of Ireland. Cormac determined to be revenged, and to wrest the crown from him. He therefore sought the assistance of Tadhg, grandson of Oilill Olum, and a person of great authority at Ely, promising him as much land as he could compass in his chariot the evening after the battle in which he should be victorious. By Tadhg's advice, he also secured the assistance of Lugad Laga, a warrior (Tadhg's granduncle) then living in retirement in a grim retreat at Aherlow. The battle of Crinna (near Mellifont) ensued between the forces of Cormac, assisted by Tadhg and Lugad, on the one side, and Fergus and his two brothers, on the other. Cormac was victorious, and Tadhg obtained the whole country between the Boyne and the Liffey, excepting Tara, as the reward of his assistance. Cormac's long reign of about forty years is stated to have been one of great splendour; his powerful militia under Finn, Tadhg's grandson, preserved order at home, whilst his fleets swept the neighbouring seas. His queen, Eithne, bore him three sons and ten daughters. He built the chief palace at Tara, and founded seats of learning. Having been injured in the eye in battle, he was obliged, according to the custom of the time and country, to resign the sovereignty to his son. He spent much of the remainder of his life in the composition of those works on the topography and learning of Ireland which have perpetuated his name. His principal work, the *Psalter of Tara*, which contains, says a writer quoted by O'Curry, "synchronisms and genealogies, the succession of their kings and monarchs, their battles, their contests, and their antiquities, from the world's beginning down to that time, . . . is the origin and fountain of the historians of Erin from that period down to this time." He incurred the hostility of the Druids by his Christian convictions, and refusal to join in their worship. By some he is accounted the third Christian convert in Ireland. Cormac was killed by a salmon bone sticking in his throat in 253, near Slane, where he had resided the latter part of his life. It was his desire to be buried at Rossnaree, not at Brugh, where all his pagan ancestors were interred. When his people attempted to bring his remains to Brugh, the flooding of the Boyne swept the coffin

off and deposited it at Rossnaree, where he was buried. His queen Eithne, and concubine Ciarnuit, occupy a prominent position in Irish romance. ^{134 171}

Cormac MacCullinan, Bishop, and afterwards King of Cashel, was born about 837. He is distinguished by his great work, the *Psalter of Cashel*, of which only fragments now remain. It must have existed, though in a dilapidated state, in 1454, as there is a copy of the portions then extant in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Cormac's *Glossary* was compiled therefrom. O'Curry says that "It must have been a historical and genealogical compilation of large size and great diversity." Towards the end of Cormac's life he became involved in wars with the Ard-Righ and minor kings. In 902 he fought two successful battles—one against the Ard-Righ, the other against the Connaught men. In the following year, 903, he fought another battle with the Ard-Righ, Flann Sinna, at Belach Mughna, three miles north of Kildare, of which Keating gives a full and interesting account. Cormac was so unwilling to engage in the expedition, that before starting he made his will and arranged for his successor. His forces were routed; he fell in the slaughter that ensued, and his head was cut off and brought to his victorious adversary, Flann. His remains were buried either at Cashel or Castledermot. O'Curry says: "He has always been regarded as one of the most distinguished scholars in Europe of his time. He was educated at Castledermot, and besides the knowledge which he is recorded to have acquired of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the British, Saxon, and Danish, and other northern languages, he is regarded as having been one of the greatest Gædhelic scholars that ever lived." ²⁶¹ Mr. Petrie considers that Cormac's Chapel at Cashel was not built by him, but by Cormac MacCarthy, King of Munster, about 1130. ^{171 260 261 298 339}

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, was born in London, 31st December 1738. He entered the army when young, and proved himself an able general, although obliged to capitulate with 8,000 men at Yorktown, in the United States, in 1781. His great administrative abilities, singleness of purpose, and sincerity, were shown while he was Governor-General of India, from 1786 to 1792. Early in 1798, he had declined the position of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; but later on in the year, and as the insurrection became more serious, he was induced reluctantly to accept that post, combined with the Lord-Lieutenancy. He was appointed

13th June 1798, and held office to 17th March 1801. He was selected by Pitt with the expectation of his being able to carry through the Union when once the Insurrection was suppressed. It was Lord Cornwallis's decided conviction that the measure was essential for the security and permanence of the British Empire. His policy and character cannot be better depicted than in the following extracts from his private despatches to Pitt, the Duke of Portland, and others:—(28th June 1798.) "I am much afraid that any man in a brown coat who is found within several miles of the field of action is butchered without discrimination. It shall be one of my first objects to soften the ferocity of our troops. . . I shall immediately authorize the general officers . . . to offer to the deluded wretches who are still wandering about in considerable bodies, and are committing still greater cruelties than they themselves suffer, the permission of returning quietly to their homes, on their delivering up their arms and taking the oath of allegiance; and I shall use my utmost exertions to suppress the folly which has been too prevalent in this quarter, of substituting the word Catholicism instead of Jacobinism as the foundation of the present rebellion." (1st July.) "The life of a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland comes up to my idea of perfect misery, but if I can accomplish the great object of consolidating the British Empire I shall be sufficiently repaid." (8th July.) "The Irish militia are totally without discipline, contemptible before the enemy when any serious resistance is made to them, but ferocious and cruel in the extreme when any poor wretches, either with or without arms, come into their power: in short, murder appears to be their favourite pastime. . . The principal persons of this country, and the members of both Houses of Parliament, are in general averse to all acts of clemency, and although they do not express, and perhaps are too much heated to see the ultimate effects which their violence must produce, would pursue measures that could only terminate in the extirpation of the greater number of the inhabitants, and in the utter destruction of the country." (9th July.) "Although there is no enemy here to oppose a large body of our troops in the field, we are still engaged in a war of plunder and massacre; but I am in great hopes that, partly by force, and partly by conciliation, we shall bring it to a speedy termination. . . Of all the situations which I ever held, the present is by far the most intolerable to me, and I have often

within the last fortnight wished myself back in Bengal." (13th July.) "Amnesty is more likely to succeed than extirpation." (20th July.) "Convinced as I am that it [the Union] is the only measure which can long preserve this country, I will never lose sight of it." (24th July.) "Numberless murders are hourly committed by our people without any process or examination whatever. . . The yeomanry are in the style of the loyalists in America, only much more numerous and powerful, and a thousand times more ferocious. These men have saved the country, but they now take the lead in rapine and murder." (10th August.) "People's minds are getting cooler, and I have no doubt of their being sufficiently manageable for all ordinary purposes, but I do not know how they will be brought to act on the great measure of all [the Union], on the event of which the safety of Great Britain and Ireland so much depends." (12th August.) "Unless a great measure [the Union] is adopted, the connection between Great Britain and Ireland must soon be at an end." Lord Cornwallis was in the field in the west, from 28th of August to about the 12th of September, in consequence of Humbert's invasion; but was not present at Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck. In a general order, dated from Ballinamore, 31st August, he calls upon the officers to "assist him in putting a stop to the licentious conduct of the troops, and in saving the wretched inhabitants from being robbed, and in the most shocking manner ill-treated by those to whom they had a right to look for safety and protection." (16th Sept.) "A perseverance in the system [of governing Ireland] which has hitherto been pursued can only lead us from bad to worse, and after exhausting the resources of Britain, must end in the total separation of the two countries." (25th Sept.) "Situated as I am for my sins in the direction of the affairs of a country nine-tenths of the inhabitants of which are thoroughly disaffected to the Government, with a militia on which no dependence whatever can be placed, and which Abercromby too justly described by saying that they were only formidable to their friends." (30th Sept.) "I am determined not to submit to the insertion of any clause that shall make the exclusion of the Catholics a fundamental part of the Union, as I am fully convinced that until the Catholics are admitted into a general participation of rights (which when incorporated with the British government they cannot abuse), there will be no peace or safety in Ireland."

(8th Oct.) "I certainly wish that England would now make a union with the Irish nation, instead of making it with a party in Ireland." (17th Oct.) "If it is in contemplation ever to extend the privileges of the Union to the Roman Catholics, the present appears to be the only opportunity which the British Ministry can have of obtaining any credit from the boon which must otherwise in a short time be extorted from them." (27th Dec.) "Nothing can be more melancholy and distressing to my feelings than the wretched situation into which I have been forced. . . I have no hopes that I shall either gain credit to myself or render any service to the country. . . I had my difficulties in India, but they were trifling compared with those which attend the wretched station which has been imposed upon me." (16th Jan. 1799.) "Finding from . . . Sir John Parnell . . . that he was determined not to support the Union, I have notified to him his dismission from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I shall pursue the same line of conduct without favour or partiality, wherever I may think it will tend to promote the success of the measure." (21st Jan.) "Here I am embarked in all my troubles, and employed in a business which is ill suited to my taste. . . The demands of our friends rise in proportion to the appearance of strength on the other side, and you, who know how I detest a job, will be sensible of the difficulties which I must often have to keep my temper; but the object is great, and perhaps the salvation of the British Empire may depend upon it. I shall therefore as much as possible overcome my detestation of the work in which I am engaged, and march on steadily to my point. The south of Ireland is well disposed to the Union; the north seems in a state of neutrality, or rather apathy, on the subject, which is to me incomprehensible; but all the counties in the middle of the island, from Dublin to Galway, are violent against it." After the Government preparations for securing a favourable division, the defeat of the measure in the Commons by 106 to 105, on 23rd January 1799, was a surprise and mortification to them. It was approved by the Lords by 52 to 16. It was decided not to bring forward the question again the same session, but to proceed vigorously in the purchase of votes, and await the first favourable opportunity. (26th Jan.) "The proposal of Union . . . was not disagreeable either to the Catholics or to the Protestant dissenters. . . The late experiment has shown the impossibility of

carrying a measure which is contrary to the private interests of those who are to decide upon it, and which is not supported by the voice of the country at large; and I think it is evident that if ever a second trial of the Union is to be made, the Catholics must be included." (28th Jan.) "The question of Union was brought forward upon the principle that two independent legislatures had a tendency to separate; that the independent legislatures of Ireland and England had shown that tendency, and that the effects of it were felt in divisions at home, and attempts of invasion from abroad." (20th March.) "We are, I trust, rather gaining ground in respect to the Union, but in the general indisposition and disaffection of the country I cannot discover the smallest improvement." This gaining ground was effected by the clearly expressed intention of Government to spend money liberally in the purchase of seats. (15th April.) "You write as if you really believed that there was any foundation for all the lies and nonsensical clamour about my lenity. On my arrival in this country I put a stop to the burning of houses and murder of the inhabitants by the yeomen, or by other persons who delighted in that amusement, to the flogging for the purpose of extorting confession, and to the fre-quarters, which comprehended universal rape and robbery throughout the whole country. . . My conscience does not reproach me with a single act of improper or impolitic lenity." (20th May.) "The political jobbing of this country gets the better of me: it has ever been the wish of my life to avoid all this 'dirty business, and I am now involved in it beyond all bearing, and am consequently more wretched than ever. I trust that I shall live to get out of this most cursed of all situations, and most repugnant to my feelings. How I long to kick those whom my public duty obliges me to court! If I did not hope to get out of this country, I should most earnestly pray for immediate death." (19th June.) "Nothing but a conviction that a union is absolutely necessary for the safety of the British Empire, could make me endure the shocking task which is imposed upon me." (2nd July.) "The mass of the people of Ireland do not care one farthing about the Union, and they equally hate both the Government and Opposition." On 19th July he estimated the effective military force in the kingdom at 45,419, besides artillery. On 11th August he narrowly escaped being shot by the sentry at the Castle.—Returning alone at night he was not re-

cognized, he did not give the countersign, the sentry fired; but fortunately the bullet missed him. (6th Sept.) "The same wretched business of courts-martial, hanging, transporting, etc., attended by all the dismal scenes of wives, sisters, fathers, kneeling and crying, is going on as usual, and holds out a comfortable prospect to a man of any feeling." (16th Nov.) "The vilest informers are hunted out from the prisons to attack, by the most barefaced perjury, the lives of all who are suspected of being, or of having been, disaffected; and indeed every Roman Catholic of influence is in great danger." The plans of the Unionists had been laid so well, and the means in their hands for bribery were so exhaustless, that on the 16th January 1800, Government secured a majority of 138 to 96 on the question, after a sitting of eighteen hours: and on the 24th Cornwallis was able to write that success was perfectly assured. Another division took place on the 6th February; the numbers being, for the Union, 158; against, 115—the largest division ever known in the Irish House of Commons; including vacant seats and pairs, only twenty-two were absent. On the 11th February, the division in the Lords was: 95 for, and 26 against the measure. As representing money interests, Lord Castlereagh calculated that taking the Peers and Commons together, there was property represented to the amount of £1,058,200 for the measure, and £358,500 against it. (18th April.) "I believe that one-half of our majority would be at least as much delighted as any of our opponents, if the measure could be defeated." (7th June.) "The country could not be saved without the Union, but you must not take it for granted that it will be saved by it." On 9th of June he sent over a list of the sixteen persons to whom he had promised peerages for their support of the measure. On 17th June we find by a letter to the Duke of Portland that he was overwhelmed with mortification at the non-fulfilment by the Government of some of his pledges, both to particular persons and to the Catholics: "I am so overcome . . . that I know not how to proceed in the mortifying detail; there was no sacrifice that I should not have been happy to make for the service of my king and country, except that of my honour." Lord Castlereagh thus closes a long and vehement expostulation at the same date: "If Lord Cornwallis has been the person to buy out and secure for ever the fee-simple of Irish corruption, which has so long enfeebled the powers of Government and endangered

the connection, he is not to be the first sacrifice to his own exertions." Whole pages in his Correspondence are taken up with the arrangements for satisfying the various parties and interests who had helped to carry the measure. Some who had been promised peerages were put off with money payments in lieu thereof. On the 22nd August 1800 he was enabled to announce to the Duke of Portland that he had the previous day given the royal assent to the Union Bill, and he congratulated all parties upon "the auspicious event." (8th Oct.) "I cannot help entertaining considerable apprehensions that our cabinet will not have the firmness to adopt such measures as will render the Union an efficient advantage to the empire. Those things which, if now liberally granted, might make the Irish a loyal people will be of little avail when they are extorted on a future day." (18th Dec.) "My situation is altogether as unhappy as you can conceive, and I see no hope of relief; and yet I cannot in conscience and in duty to my country abandon the Catholic question, without which all we have done will be of no avail." His letters at this period abound with expressions of his deep conviction that Catholic Emancipation should be immediately granted, and that without it "we cannot long exist as a divided nation." Under date 30th December, a list of all the promotions and creations in the peerage consequent on the Union is given; they number 46. The sum paid for buying out the borough holders is put down at £1,260,000, exclusive of other bribery. Lord Cornwallis refused the offer of a dukedom, determined to show that he, at least, had been actuated by duty alone. Before leaving Ireland in May, he writes: "The joy that I should feel at being relieved from a situation which, with regard to every idea of enjoyment of life, has been most irksome to me, will be greatly alloyed by my apprehension that I am leaving a people who love me, and whose happiness I had so nearly secured, in a state of progressive misery." It is impossible to peruse his Correspondence without feeling convinced that he regarded religious equality as a necessary concomitant of the Union. Later on, in 1801, after his return to England, he was appointed plenipotentiary to the congress that concluded the treaty of Amiens. In 1805 he again went out to India as Governor-General and Commander-in-chief. He found the finances of British India in a most deplorable state, while several of the most powerful native princes were in arms, or

preparing for hostilities. His first object was to introduce order and economy into the civil department, and then to place himself at the head of the army. His physical powers had, however, been overtaken, and the privations of a long voyage had had their effect, and he died at Ghazepore, 5th October 1805, aged 66, endeavouring to the last to fulfil the duties imposed upon him. In India, as in Ireland, he was actuated by none but the purest motives of duty—the most unselfish and sincere desire for the good of the peoples over whom he was placed. He would not permit his son to enter the army. He had no grandson; but in the next generation no less than six of his descendants embraced the profession he had adorned; four of them fell in the Crimea in the space of ten months—two at Inkerman, one at Balacava, one in the trenches before Sebastopol. His character has thus been summed up: “Lord Cornwallis was a statesman and a soldier of solid rather than showy qualities. He was noted for his moderation and prudence, his love of truth, and boldness in enouncing it. He had large views, a cultivated and correct understanding, a keen insight into character, much energy, much enterprise, much fertility of resource, a chivalrous attachment to king and country, and an unshaken resolution in doing and enforcing what he thought right.”³⁹ Barrington says Cornwallis and Castlereagh “seemed created for such a crisis; an unremitting perseverance, an absence of all political compunctions, an unqualified contempt of public opinion, and a disregard of every constitutional principle, were common to both. They held that ‘the end justifies the means’; and unfortunately their private characters were calculated to screen their public conduct from popular suspicion.”^{21 39 72}

87 140 166

Cosby, Francis, settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary. He was in 1558 appointed by patent General of the Kerne, and in 1562 was granted the site of the suppressed Abbey of Stradbally, Queen's County, still owned by his descendants. He fell in the battle of Glenmalur, 25th August 1580. The leadership in the massacre at the moat at Mullaghmast, in 1577, of a number of the native Irish in cold blood, has been usually attributed to Francis Cosby; but written records do not bear out the tradition, although he may have borne part with the other English settlers, who were naturally anxious to clear off as many as possible of the old occupiers. The following is the

account given of the transaction in the Four Masters, under date 1577: “A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offaly and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to show themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean; and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped by flight or force.”^{53 134 176}

Cosby, Philip, Admiral, a distinguished naval officer, was born, probably at Stradbally, in 1730. He was one of the numerous descendants of Francis Cosby who rose to high places in government employ. He entered the navy early, and from the first saw much service. General Wolfe appointed him his marine aide-de-camp, and in this capacity he served with the General until his death at Quebec in 1759. His naval services are fully set out by Ryan in his *Worthies of Ireland*. In 1774 he succeeded his cousin, Baron Sidney of Leix, in the family estates. In 1788 he satisfactorily concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco on behalf of Great Britain, and in 1794, as Vice-Admiral of the Red, he was present at the capture of Corsica and Toulon. In 1805 he rose to be Admiral of the Red. He died at Bath, 10th January 1808, aged about 78, and was there buried in the Abbey Church.^{53 349}

Costello, Louisa Stuart, an authoress, was born in Ireland in 1815. She commenced her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems that attracted the attention of Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her first important work, *Specimens of the Early Poetry of France*. She soon became widely known as an authoress of history, travel, romance, and poetry. Ainsworth speaks of her “exquisite sense of the picturesque, and vivid appreciation of local historical association, always simple and unpretending in their enunciation.” Perhaps her *Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen* (1844), and *Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of Wales* (1845), are the best known of her works. She died on 24th April 1870, aged about 55.^{16 34 241}

Cox, Sir Richard, was born at Bandon, 25th March 1650. [His grandfather, Michael Cox, was one of the many English

adventurers who came over in the reign of James I. In the War of 1641-'52, he lost most of the large fortune he had amassed. Richard Cox's father was killed two years after his birth, and his mother died of grief.] Young Cox served his time to an attorney, and when yet only eighteen entered into practice. In this he proved so successful that he determined to study for the Bar. Accordingly, disposing of some property, he went over to London to keep his terms. In 1671 he was a student of Gray's Inn, where his unwearied application and acquaintance with legal procedure soon attracted notice. Two years afterwards he was called to the Bar, and refusing an immediate offer of £100 a year, returned to Bandon. In February 1674, he says, "by my uncle Bird's advice, I married my now wife, Mary Bourne, she being but fifteen, I not full twenty-four years old. . . . I retired to the country, and lived at Cloghnakilly for seven years, but very plentifully and pleasantly." ⁷⁶ Some years later, when a family began to grow up around him, he abandoned his country life, and was appointed Recorder of Kinsale, with £500 a year. We are told that "with the zeal and sincerity of a good Protestant, he took occasion to expose in his charge the villanies, the cruelties, and the impositions of Popery, with such good spirit and sense, that he mightily amused the Protestants, and as highly provoked the Papists." ⁷⁶ On the accession of James II., he deemed it prudent to relinquish his offices and lucrative practice, and removed to Bristol. Here business soon poured in on him, and his leisure was occupied in the compilation of his *Hibernia Anglicana*. He aimed in this work "to show that the Irish did continue in their barbarity, poverty, and ignorance, until the English conquest, and that all the improvements themselves and their country received . . . is to be ascribed to the English government." Foreseeing the downfall of James, he hastened to London, and as author of a pamphlet in favour of the claims of the Prince of Orange, recommended himself for promotion. Declining the appointment of secretary to the Duke of Schomberg, on account of his ignorance of the French language, he went to Ireland in William III.'s train, as secretary to Sir R. Southwell. He soon had an opportunity of displaying his capacity for business and his knowledge of Irish affairs. The King's declaration, promulgated at Finglas after the battle of the Boyne, is supposed to have been written by him. Upon the surrender of Waterford, he was appointed

Recorder, and in April 1690 a second Justice of the Common Pleas. The government of Munster and other important trusts were committed to him. He raised eight regiments of cavalry and three of infantry for the King, and despatched 1,000 men for the siege of Limerick. He continued Governor of Munster until 1692, when he was knighted by Lord Sidney. He strenuously opposed the violation of the treaty of Limerick, as he did afterwards the destruction of the Irish woollen trade. In 1701 he became Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and a member of the Privy-Council. In July 1703, he was appointed Lord-Chancellor of Ireland. While he presided over the House of Lords some of the most execrable of the Penal Laws were passed, notwithstanding the eloquent protests at the bar of the House, of Sir Theobald Butler, Richard Malone, and Sir Stephen Rice. In 1706 he was created a baronet in recognition of his services to the Crown, having already more than once acted as Lord-Justice. Next year, on a change of ministry, he relinquished the Great Seal, and employed his leisure chiefly in theological writings. He had to meet serious charges brought forward in Parliament against some of his official proceedings. His latter days, spent in retirement at Palmerstown County of Dublin, were devoted to literary occupations and the improvement of his estate. He died 3rd May 1733, aged 83, leaving a son and heir, and one daughter. Mr. Gilbert says "he availed himself of his position to imprison illegally for a year in Newgate, Hugh MacCurtin, an Irish historiographer of the County of Clare, for having, in a treatise published in 1717, exposed the unfounded statements which were promulgated in his *Hibernia Anglicana* relative to the laws and customs of the Irish previous to the English invasion." Cox was the author of other works, such as an *Essay for the Conversion of the Irish*. He is described as tall and well proportioned, his features regular, of a fair complexion, his countenance pleasant, his eyes full and lively—"in short, he was a very handsome man, with an engaging aspect," exemplary in the various relations of life, and a delightful companion. ^{76 110 186 196 339}

Cox, Walter, or "Watty," the son of a Westmeath blacksmith, a hanger-on of the revolutionary party in 1798, was born about 1770. He proved faithless both to his own side and to the Government. In 1797 he established the *Union Star*, nominally in the interests of the United Irishmen, but ultimately repudiated by the

Directory. After a visit to America, he established his *Irish Monthly Magazine*, a medley of truth and falsehood, in which are to be found some valuable biographical details of many distinguished persons of the period. He carried it on from 1808 to 1815, being subjected to numerous fines and imprisonment for opinions expressed therein. He is said to have ceased writing upon the receipt of £400 in hand and a pension of £100 a year, withdrawn in 1835. He died at 12 Clarence-street, Dublin, in poverty, on the 17th January 1837, aged 66. Some years before his death he had tried to cut the head off King William's statue in Dublin—relinquishing the task upon finding his tools unsuitable for the purpose. Mr. Madden writes: "The turbulence and restlessness of this man's mind never suffered him to be quiet, or to persist in any pursuit. While he was in America, he had tried all sorts of trades and callings; he had been a newspaper editor, a pawnbroker, a chandler, a dairy-keeper, and a dealer in Irish whisky—and in all was unsuccessful." ^{88 331}

Coyne, Joseph Stirling, son of an officer, was born at Birr in 1805, and received his education at Dungannon School. He was intended for the Bar, but ultimately devoted himself entirely to literature, chiefly dramatic. His first piece, *The Phrenologist*, was produced at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1835. Two years later, he went to London, and became a voluminous and successful writer, chiefly for the Haymarket and Adelphi. He contributed to several London papers, and, with Mark Lemon and Henry Mayhew, was one of the projectors and original contributors to *Punch*. Coyne was the author of *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, and some works of fiction. He died 18th July 1868, aged about 63. ²⁴¹

Craggs, Robert, Earl Nugent, a minor poet, was born in Ireland, in 1702. After filling some offices in England, he was, in 1759, made one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, and in 1766 a Lord of Trade. In 1767 he was created Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare, and in 1776 Earl Nugent. He was thrice married. He published a volume of odes and epistles in 1739. Lord Orford says of him: "Earl Nugent was one of those men of parts whose dawn was the brightest moment of a long life, and who, though possessed of different talents, employed them in depreciating his own fame and destroying all opinion of his judgment, except in the point of raising himself to honours. He was first known by the noble ode on his own conversion from Popery; yet, strong

as was the energy and reasoning in it, his arguments operated but temporary conviction on himself, for he died a member of the church he had exposed so severely." Earl Nugent died in Dublin, 13th October 1788, aged about 86. He left a large fortune to his son-in-law, the Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord-Lieutenant. ^{146 349}

Crampton, Sir Philip, Bart., was born in Dublin, 7th June 1777. Entering the army as Assistant-Surgeon, he saw active service during the Insurrection of 1798. The same year he was elected one of the surgeons of the Meath Hospital, a post he occupied until his death. For a paper in the *Annals of Philosophy*, on muscles in the eyes of birds, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. About the same period, he was appointed Surgeon-General to the Forces, and in 1839 was made a baronet. Sir Philip rose to the highest walks of the medical profession. His fame was almost European, and he enjoyed an immense practice. The brilliancy of his conversational powers was remarkable, and the amenity of his manners made his company universally desired. His favourite country residence was a lodge and small demesne on the margin of Lough Bray, County of Wicklow, presented to him, it is said, for successful attendance on a member of the Powerscourt family. His activity may be judged from a boast once made by him in advanced life, that he had swum across Lough Bray, ridden into town, and amputated a limb before breakfast. He died at his residence, 14 Merriion-square North, Dublin, 10th June 1858, aged 81. His son, Sir John F. Crampton, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, succeeded him in the baronetcy. ^{7 39 233}

Crawford, Thomas, Rev., Presbyterian minister, was born probably at Crumlin, County of Antrim, about 1745. In 1766 he was ordained as minister of Strabane. He was at one period chaplain to the 1st Tyrone Regiment of Volunteers. He died in 1801. He is worthy of remembrance as the author of a *History of Ireland*, dedicated to Lord Charlemont, and published in 2 vols. in 1783. It contains valuable particulars concerning the various Protestant combinations in the north in his time, as the "Hearts of Oak" and "Hearts of Steel Boys." Mr. Crawford was also the author of *Translations from Turretin*, and other works. ¹⁷⁰¹

Crawford, Adair, Dr., younger brother of preceding, distinguished for his researches in chemical physiology, was born in 1748. From early youth he was remarkable for the sweetness of his temper, the

excellence of his heart, and the strength of his understanding. Obligated on account of the weakness of his voice to abandon the intention of becoming a Presbyterian clergyman, he turned his attention to law, and finally adopted medicine, qualifying himself at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. In 1779 he went to London and published the first edition of the work by which he gained so much celebrity. He settled in the metropolis, was elected a member of the Royal Society, and was, amongst other appointments, made Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1788 he published a corrected and improved edition of his work, entitled *Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies, being an attempt to resolve these Phenomena into a General Law of Nature*. His reputation as a philosopher was now established, and procured him the notice of the most distinguished men of science in the kingdom. He was also rising into great eminence as a medical practitioner, when incessant application to study and to philosophical pursuits undermined a constitution naturally weak, and he died at Lymington, 29th July 1795, aged about 47. Several references to the value of his researches regarding animal heat will be found scattered through the pages of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 8th Edition. ¹²⁴

Creagh, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in Limerick about 1525. Having an earnest desire to enter the Church, he early abandoned the business to which he was apprenticed, crossed over to Belgium, and entered on a course of theology at Louvain. After being ordained, he returned to Limerick about 1555, burning with zeal to spread religion. His success in the instruction of youth, and his high reputation for learning, attracted the attention of the Nuncio, David Wolfe, who arrived in Limerick in August 1560, specially charged with the duty of providing for the vacant sees. The Nuncio commanded him to proceed to Rome, where he arrived in January 1563, and on St. Patrick's Day 1564, he was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh by Pius IV. In July he set out homewards, but was wrecked on the French coast, and did not reach his diocese until far on in the winter. In the act of celebrating mass, he was arrested by agents of the Government, sent to London, and committed to the Tower. After a confinement of several months, he managed to escape to Belgium, whence he proceeded to Spain, returning to his diocese in August 1566. Shane O'Neill was then in the height of

his power, and the Archbishop preached before him and Hugh O'Donnell in the Cathedral at Armagh. He was again taken prisoner in Connaught, whither he had retired, and although, upon trial in Dublin, acquitted of any crime, he was retained in prison. Once more he escaped; but a considerable reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was retaken by the retainers of Gerald, Earl of Kildare. In 1567 he was sent over to London, and committed to the Tower, where after an imprisonment of eighteen years, borne with fortitude and resignation, he died in 1585. He wrote two works in Latin, one on the *Origin of the Irish Language*, the other, *Controversies of Faith*, besides a Catechism in Irish. ⁷⁴

Creagh, Peter, Archbishop of Dublin, grand-nephew of preceding, was born in Limerick the middle of the 17th century, and was educated on the Continent; he entered the priesthood, and officiated for some time in Dublin. Appointed clerical agent at the court of Rome, he was by Clement X. consecrated Bishop of Cork. For two years, during the persecution consequent on the Oates plot, he was obliged to secrete himself in different parts of his diocese under various disguises, suffering untold hardships. He was ultimately betrayed, and imprisoned for two years in Limerick and Dublin. About 1686, he was translated to the Archdiocese of Tuam. He joined James II. in France after the surrender of Limerick. In 1693 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, but was never able to discharge the duties of the office in person. The latter part of his life was spent at Strasbourg, where he died in July 1705. ^{12 74}

Croghan, George, Colonel, was born in Ireland, probably early in the 18th century. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, where in 1746 he entered upon a course of Indian trading—learning the languages of the tribes and gaining their confidence. He was a captain in Braddock's expedition of 1755, was employed in the defence of the western frontier next year, and was made agent for the Pennsylvanian and Ohio Indians. In 1763 he went to Great Britain to confer with the Ministry relative to an Indian boundary-line. In 1765, while on his way to pacify the Illinois Indians, he was attacked, wounded, and taken prisoner, being, however, soon released, and then permitted to accomplish his mission. In May 1766 he made a settlement four miles above Fort Pitt, continuing to render valuable service in pacifying the Indians, and reconciling them to British power. During the early

part of the Revolutionary war he was suspected, perhaps wrongly, of British proclivities. He died at Passayunk, Pennsylvania, about August 1782. Although styled Colonel by Drake, the date of his attaining that command is not mentioned. ³⁷

Croker, John Wilson, LL.D. F.R.S., statesman and author, was born at Galway, 20th December 1780. [His father was Surveyor-General of Customs and Excise in Ireland; according to Edmund Burke, "a man of great abilities, and most amiable manners, an able and upright public steward, and universally respected and beloved in private life."] He received his preliminary education at Portarlington, where he displayed extraordinary talent—rapidly learning Pope's *Homer* by heart and writing political squibs before he was nine years of age. In 1796 he passed on to Trinity College. The minutes of the Historical Society make honourable mention of him. In 1800 he proceeded to London, and entered at Lincoln's Inn. While pursuing his legal studies he found time to contribute to the periodical literature of the day, and was soon on terms of intimacy with Horace and James Smith, Locker, Colonel Greville, and others. His success, after being called to the Bar in 1802, and joining the Munster Circuit, was marked. In 1806 he married, and in 1807 he entered Parliament for Downpatrick, prepared to support the Duke of Portland's administration, although in favour of a measure of Catholic relief. He afterwards represented Athlone, Bodmin, Yarmouth, Aldborough, and later on the University of Dublin. When Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command in Spain, Mr. Croker was selected to discharge the official duties hitherto confided to him. In 1809 he took part in the defence of the Duke of York. Mr. Croker was early enlisted in the service of the *Quarterly Review*, which had been started by John Murray, with the assistance of Scott and others, in February 1809. In the third number appeared an article from his pen on Miss Edgeworth's *Tales*, and he continued a constant contributor. In the reconstruction of the Cabinet the same year, consequent on the duel between Castlereagh and Canning, he became Secretary to the Admiralty. Within a month of receiving this appointment, he was constrained to resign, being unable to gloss over a series of defalcations discovered in his department in the accounts of one of the King's personal friends. This resignation, however, was not accepted, and the reasons for his intention being inquired into, none more highly appreciated his rectitude and zeal in the public

service than George III. himself. He continued Secretary of the Admiralty for nearly twenty-two years—from 1809, till the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, serving under three successive First Lords. "Indeed," says the *Quarterly Review*, "during these twenty-two years, he may be said to have had almost the supreme direction of the affairs of the Admiralty." Not the least important amongst the many services he rendered to men of letters and lovers of art were the establishment of the Athenæum Club and the acquisition of the Elgin Marbles for the British Museum. In 1820 he was struck down by a calamity that darkened all his future prospects—the death of his only son and child. "It gave a colour to the whole of his later life. He continued to discharge his duties in Parliament and at the Admiralty, because he feared to be idle and unemployed; he also continued to prosecute his literary labours, but the chief incentive to exertion was gone. All his hopes were buried in his boy's grave in the quiet churchyard at Wimbledon." ³⁸ For an adopted daughter he afterwards wrote *Stories for Children selected from the History of England*. Of this book nearly 50,000 copies were sold. It suggested to Scott his *Tales of a Grandfather*. Macaulay and Croker had more than one encounter in Parliament, and in 1831 when Croker brought out his edition of *Boswell's Johnson*, a scathingly severe critique by Macaulay appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1848 Croker reviewed Macaulay's *History of England* in the *Quarterly*, pointing out very many defects and shortcomings, but avoiding the personalities that are said to disgrace Macaulay's review of his work. Croker bitterly opposed the Reform Bill, and after it became law refused to take further direct share in government, regarding it as a revolutionary measure, carried against the will of the Lords and the King,—a resolution to which he adhered, though on more than one occasion urged by Wellington and Peel to accept office. He resided chiefly at West Moseley, in Surrey, or at his marine villa at Alverstoke, near Gosport, the latter part of his life was devoted almost entirely to literature and to friendly intercourse with old political friends. He died at Hampton, near London, 10th of August 1857, aged 76, and was buried at West Moseley. His wife lived on past 1876, to read the strictures upon him in Mr. Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay*—strictures from which the *Quarterly Review* defended him, in an article from which this notice is written.

"His sarcastic sallies and pungent wit, made him many enemies. . . . He was, however, himself aware that he was frequently betrayed into too great severity towards literary and political opponents. . . . If inferior to Macaulay in brilliancy, he was, as a debater in Parliament and the administrator of a public office, decidedly his superior. It is not to be endured that malevolence should run into dogmatism, and that the authority of Lord Macaulay should be evoked, in order to support false and railing accusations against the private life of a writer, who for fifty years rendered important services to letters and literary men." ^{88*} This praise must be qualified by the admission that at times he used opportunities as a reviewer to cast base and unfounded imputations on the characters of noble and pure-minded persons, who held opinions differing from his own. He even gloried in his efforts to "tomahawk," as he termed it, Miss Martineau and her works in the *Quarterly Review*. ^{88* 213}

Croker, Thomas Crofton, author, the only child of Major Croker, was born in Buckingham-square, Cork, 15th January 1798. In 1813, he was apprenticed to a merchant in Cork, but managed to nurture the archæological tastes he had early acquired. He contributed sketches to local exhibitions, and wrote occasionally for a local periodical. On his father's death in 1818 he went to London, where he obtained an appointment at the Admiralty through the influence of John W. Croker, a friend but no relative. In 1821 he visited Ireland, and formed the plan of a work, published in 1824—*Researches in the South of Ireland*. The success of his next work, *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, published anonymously in 1825, was so marked that he wrote a second series, illustrated by Maclise, which met with as favourable a reception. Both works have been translated into German and French. These and other books, such as his valuable *Memoir of General Holt*, *Popular Songs of Ireland*, and various tales, established his reputation as a writer, and especially as an accurate collector of Irish fairy and legendary lore. He retired from Government service in 1850 on a pension of £580, and died at 3 Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, London, on 8th August 1854, aged 56. He was buried in Brompton Cemetery. He was described by Sir W. Scott, as "little as a dwarf, keen-eyed as a hawk, and of easy, prepossessing manners, something like Tom Moore." His *Fairy Tales* are enriched with notes, show-

ing the points of similarity between Irish legends and those of other countries. ¹⁶

^{89 116(34) 125*}

Crolly, William, Archbishop of Armagh, was born at Ballykilbeg, in the County of Down, 8th June 1780. He was educated at a grammar-school kept by Dr. Nelson, a Unitarian, and Mr. Doran, a Catholic. Mr. Doran at one time taught his class in prison, where he was confined for his revolutionary principles. In 1801 he entered Maynooth, was ordained a priest in 1806, and for six years he continued a professor in the college. In 1812 he was appointed parish priest of Belfast, a position requiring tact and discretion on account of the prejudices against Catholicism so general in the capital of Ulster. Within the first seven years of his ministry he is stated to have received as many as one thousand converts into his Church. In 1825 he was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor, and was able to extend to the entire diocese that zeal and vigilance he had theretofore devoted to Belfast. In 1835 he was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh. The favour with which he regarded the National system of Education, and the prospective Queen's Colleges, was a cause of great regret to many of his co-religionists. Archbishop Crolly died at Drogheda, 6th April 1849, aged 68, and was buried in the Catholic Cathedral of Armagh. His biographer says of him: "The late Primate was certainly a thoroughly tolerant man, but at the same time a genuine Catholic, who devoted himself heart and soul to the advancement of his own church." His biography contains numerous racy anecdotes illustrative of the times in which he lived. ⁹⁰

Croly, George, Rev., LL.D., poet, dramatic author, novelist, and divine, was born in Dublin in 1780. Having received his education in Trinity College, he went to London, and became distinguished in the world of letters. Besides theological and polemical works, his writings extended over a wide field of literary labour. His *Salathiel*, and other works of fiction, enjoyed considerable popularity in their day. Throughout life he was a staunch Tory, and rendered material service to his party by contributions to *Blackwood* and other periodicals. He died suddenly, 24th November 1860, aged 80. His remains were interred in the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, of which he had for many years been rector. Allibone, who styles him "one of the most voluminous writers of the day," enumerates thirty of his works. The *Athenæum*

pronounces *Salathiel* "one of the most splendid productions among works of fiction that the age has brought forth." Mrs. Hall speaks of him thus: "Dr. Croly is an almost universal poet. He is grand and gorgeous, but rarely tender and affectionate; he builds a lofty and magnificent temple, but it is too cold and stately to be a home for the heart." His eloquence, his massive form, grave and flexible countenance, and sonorous voice, rendered him a most attractive pulpit orator. ^{7 15}

Cromer, George, Archbishop of Armagh, described by Ware as "an Englishman of great gravity, learning, and a sweet disposition," was appointed to the see in 1522, and made Lord-Chancellor in 1532. He strenuously opposed Lord Thomas Fitzgerald's rash insurrection—not hesitating to incur the young lord's displeasure by personal exhortations and advice. Archbishop Cromer denounced Henry VIII.'s decrees against the Church, and was removed from the Chancellorship. He collected his suffragans and the clergy of his diocese, and pronounced anathema against all who should fall away from their allegiance to the Pope. Nevertheless he appears to have taken this very course himself, for in 1539 he was suspended by the Holy See, and was again received into royal favour. He died 16th March 1542. ^{76 339}

Crommelin, Louis, a Huguenot refugee, who was invited over from Holland by King William III., and established the linen manufacture in Ireland. He was a man of business qualities, good sense, energy, and perseverance. He settled at Lisburn (then Lisnagarvey) with a number of his fellow Huguenots, and a little French colony was formed, which retained its identity for nearly a century. Eight per cent. was guaranteed him for twelve years on his capital of £10,000, besides an annuity of £200 for life, and £120 a year for two assistants. One thousand looms and spinning wheels were imported into Ireland from Holland, and before long the manufacture made rapid progress. In 1705 he published, in Dublin, a *Linen Manufacturer's Manual*. The thanks of Parliament were ultimately voted to him, and some £2,000 was granted in aid of his exertions. He died in 1727, and was buried beside other members of his family at Lisburn. William Crommelin, his brother, endeavoured, under the auspices of the Marquis of Ormond, to establish the manufacture at Kilkenny. The chief Huguenot settlements in Ireland were at Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Kilkenny, Lisburn, and Portarlington—the Irish Parliament, in

1674, passing an Act offering letters of naturalization to the refugees, and free admission to all the corporations. They introduced glove-making, silk-weaving, lace-making, the manufactures of cloth and linen, besides other trades. The most notable families that settled in Ireland were: Barre, Bouherau (now Borough), Chaigneau, Crommelin, De la Cherois, De Loval, De Lavalade, De Mazieres, Des Vœux, Fleury, Fontaine, Gausson, Geneste, Goyer, Gualy, Guillot, Guyon de Geis, La Touche, La Tranche (Trench), La Vallade, Le Fanu, Lefroy, Logier, Mangin, Maturin, Perrin, Teulon or Tholon, Thorius, and Vignoles. ¹⁶⁶

Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, was born at Huntingdon, of an ancient and respectable family, 25th April 1599. With the purpose of bringing Ireland under the power of the Parliament, Cromwell was, early in 1649, appointed Lord-Lieutenant, and left London for his command on 10th July. We are told that "he went forth in that state and equipage as the like hath hardly been seen; himself in a coach, with six gallant Flanders mares, whitish gray, divers coaches accompanying him, and very many great officers of the army. His life-guard, consisting of eighty gallant men, the meanest whereof a commander or esquire, in stately habit, with trumpets sounding, almost to the shaking of Charing-cross, had it been now standing. Of his life-guard, many are colonels, and, believe me, it's such a guard as is hardly to be paralleled in the world." Four days afterwards he entered Bristol, where he was delayed a fortnight, partly by the unwillingness of some of his soldiers to proceed further—partly by the necessary preparations for the campaign; thence by Tenby and Pembroke, where his forces were increased from the garrison, he marched to Milford Haven. On 13th August, he set sail for Dublin in the *John*, with a fleet of transports carrying 4,000 horse, and 8,000 foot. The wind being favourable, he landed at Ringsend the second day following. On his arrival, Carlyle tells us "he was received with all possible demonstrations of joy; the great guns echoing forth their welcome, and the acclamations of the people resounding in every street. The Lord-Lieutenant being come into the city—where the concourse of people was very great, they all flocking to see him of whom before they had heard so much—at a convenient place he made a stand, . . . and with his hat in his hand, made a speech to them, . . . which was entertained with great applause." (It is

right to note that Catholics were not then permitted to reside in the city.) Within a few days Cromwell was joined by other detachments of troops, and found himself ready to take the field at the head of a well-appointed army of some 17,000 men, amply supplied with artillery and military stores, and a military chest of £200,000. His generals were Ireton, Jones, Monk, Henry Cromwell, Blake, Ludlow, Waller, and Sankey. On 24th August he issued a proclamation, notifying he had assumed the supreme command, and promising protection until January to all "well-minded persons" who were willing to supply the army with provisions at a fair rate, and stay peaceably in their homes. The 15th to the 31st was mainly occupied in resting and drilling the troops; upon the latter date he took the larger division of the army across the Liffey, and encamped near Finglas. The following day he marched for Drogheda, the possession of which was of the first importance—it being an open seaport, barring communication with the north. Ormond had entrusted the command to Sir Arthur Ashton, an Englishman, who had distinguished himself at home and abroad, had served under King Sigismund against the Turks, had led the Royalist cavalry at Edgehill, and had been Governor of Oxford. The garrison of Drogheda consisted of 3,500 men, mostly Irish. Cromwell arrived before the town on 3rd September, and put his batteries into position. Upon the 10th he opened fire, his summons to surrender being disregarded. What follows cannot be better told than in his own words: "Upon Tuesday, the 10th of this instant, about five o'clock in the evening, we began the storm; and after some hot dispute we entered, about 700 or 800 men; the enemy disputing it very stiffly with us—and indeed, through the advantages of the place, and the courage God was pleased to give the defenders, our men were forced to retreat quite out of the breach, not without considerable loss; Colonel Castle being there shot in the head, whereof he presently died; and divers officers and soldiers doing their duty killed and wounded. There was a tenalia to flanker the south wall of the town, between Duleek Gate and the corner tower before mentioned, which our men entered. Wherein they found some 40 or 50 of the enemy, which they put to the sword; and this tenalia they held; but it being without the wall, and the sally-port through the wall into that tenalia being choked up with some of the enemy which were killed in it, it proved of no use for an entrance into the town

that way. Although our men that stormed the breaches were forced to recoil, . . . yet being encouraged to recover their loss, they made a second attempt, wherein God was pleased so to animate them, that they got ground of the enemy, and, by the goodness of God, forced him to quit his entrenchments; and after a very hot dispute—the enemy having both horse and foot, and we only foot, within the wall—they gave ground, and our men became masters both of their retrenchments and of the church; which indeed, although they made our entrance the more difficult, yet they proved of excellent use to us; so that the enemy could not now annoy us with their horse; but thereby we had advantage to make good the ground, that so we might let in our own horse, which accordingly was done, though with much difficulty. . . . Divers of the enemy retreated into the Mill Mount, a place very strong and of difficult access, being exceedingly high, having a good graft, and strongly palisaded. The Governor, Sir Arthur Ashton, and divers considerable officers being there, our men getting up to them were ordered by me to put them all to the sword. And indeed, being in the heat of action, I forbade them to spare any that were in arms in the town; and I think that night they put to the sword about 2,000 men." Sir Arthur Ashton was killed among the first; "he had his brains beaten out," says one who was present, "and his body hacked and chopped to pieces." Sir Edward Varney, Colonels Warren, Fleming, and Byrne, were slain. "I don't believe," writes Cromwell, "that any officer escaped with his life, save only one lieutenant, who, I hear, going to the enemy said that he was the only man that escaped of all the garrison." As every part of the town was commanded from the Mill Mount, further resistance was useless; Cromwell's troops poured in through the breaches, crossed the bridge, and were soon in possession of the whole of the north side. The work of slaughter was continued. Hugh Peters, Cromwell's chaplain, who gave the first account of the victory to the Parliament, sets down the number of the garrison at 3,350—none spared. "About 100 of them," says Cromwell, "possessed St. Peter's Church steeple, . . . these being summoned to yield to mercy, refused, . . . whereupon I ordered the steeple . . . to be fired, when one of them was heard to say in the midst of the flames, . . . 'I burn, I burn.' The next day the other two towers were summoned, in one of which was about six or seven score; but they refused to

yield themselves, and we, knowing that hunger must compel them, set only good guards to secure them from running away.

. . . Notwithstanding their condition, they killed and wounded some of our men. When they submitted, their officers were knocked on the head, every tenth man of the soldiers killed, and the rest shipped for the Barbadoes. The soldiers in the other tower were all spared as to their lives only, and shipped likewise for the Barbadoes. . . . I believe all their friars were knocked on the head promiscuously but two—the one of which was Father Peter Taaff, brother to the Lord Taaff, whom the soldiers took the next day and made an end of; the other was taken in the round tower under the repute of a lieutenant, and when he understood that the officers in that tower had no quarter, he confessed he was a friar, but that did not save him. . . . Now give me leave to say how it comes to pass that this work is wrought. It was set upon some of our hearts that a great thing should be done, not by power or might, but by the Spirit of God. . . . That which caused your men to storm so courageously, it was the Spirit of God who gave your men courage, . . . and therewith this happy success; and therefore it is good that God alone have all the glory. . . . I wish that all honest hearts may give the glory of this to God alone, to whom, indeed, the praise of this mercy belongs. . . . I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood, and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future, which are the satisfactory grounds to such actions which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret." The Parliament, on the receipt of the news, appointed a thanksgiving day, and voted a letter of thanks to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the army, "in which notice was to be taken that the House did approve of the execution done at Drogheda, as an act of justice to them [that were slain], and of mercy to others who may be warned by it." There is sufficient evidence that several women and children were sacrificed in the slaughter at Drogheda. The massacre had the desired effect. "It spread abroad," says Carte, "the terror of his name; it cut off the best body of the Irish troops, and disheartened the rest to such a degree, that it was a greater loss in itself and much more fatal in its consequences, than the rout at Rathmines." Drogheda was taken on 11th September. On the 13th Colonel Chidley Coote was despatched with

two regiments of horse and one of foot, to Dundalk. The Ulster Scotch, who garrisoned the place, retired by Ormond's order. Ulster was then open. Venables took up Coote's command, and strengthened by another regiment of foot and two troops of dragoons, pressed north to effect a junction with Sir Charles Coote, who was shut up in Derry. Carlingford and Newry surrendered almost without a blow. In a few days, Lisburn, Belfast, and Coleraine opened their gates, and before the end of September every port and every stronghold in the north, Carrickfergus excepted, was in the hands of the Parliamentary army. Immediately after the capture of Drogheda, Cromwell returned to Dublin at the head of his division; and on 17th September he wrote to the Speaker, giving details of the northern successes, and urging that additional troops should be sent over to Ireland. After a week's rest, Cromwell proceeded southwards with 7,000 foot and 2,000 horse. Before leaving Dublin he published, says Carte, "a proclamation forbidding his soldiers, on pain of death, to hurt any of the inhabitants, or to take anything from them without paying for it in ready money. This being strictly observed, and assurances given that they were for the liberties of the commoners; that everybody should enjoy the liberty of their religion; that those who served the market at the camp should pay no contribution; all the country people flocked to his camp with all kind of provisions: and due payment being made for the same, his army was much better supplied than ever any of the Irish had been." Upon the march, two soldiers were hung for stealing a chicken from a farm-house. The capture of Wexford was indispensable for the reduction of the country. It was a seaport through which the Confederates obtained their principal supplies of arms and ammunition and kept up communication with the Continent. To have the support of his ships if necessary, Cromwell marched south by the sea road. He thus continues: "The army marched from Dublin about the 23rd of September, into the County of Wicklow, where the enemy had a garrison about fourteen miles from Dublin, called Killinacrick, which they quitting, a company of the army was put therein. From thence the army marched through almost a desolated country, until it came to a passage over the river Doro [Avoca], about a mile above the Castle of Arklow, which . . . was upon the approach of the army quitted, wherein we left another company of foot. From thence the army

marched towards Wexford, where in the way was a strong and large castle, at a town called Limbrick, the ancient seat of the Esmonds, where the enemy had a strong garrison, which they burnt and quitted the day before our coming thither. From thence we marched towards Ferns, an episcopal seat, where was a castle, to which I sent Colonel Reynolds with a party to summon it, which accordingly he did, and it was surrendered to him, where we having put a company, advanced the army to a passage over the river Slaney, which runs down to Wexford, and that night we marched into the fields of a village called Enniscorthy, belonging to Mr. Robert Wallop, where was a strong castle very well manned and provided for by the enemy. . . . We summoned the castle, and they refused to yield at the first, but upon the better consideration they were willing to deliver the place to us, which accordingly they did, leaving their great guns, arms, ammunition, and provisions." On 29th September his fleet appeared off Wexford, and on 1st October Cromwell with his army encamped before the walls, and on the 3rd he summoned the town to surrender. General Jones, with a party of dragoons, captured the fort at Rosslare, on the 4th. Several letters passed between Lieutenant-Colonel David Sinnott, the Governor of Wexford, and Cromwell. Although the town was invested closely on the south and west, Lord Iveagh managed to throw 1,500 men across the river, while Ormond advanced from Ross and succeeded in sending across Sir Edmund Butler, with 500 foot, and 100 horse. With these forces it was thought that Sinnott would be able to make a stout defence. On the 11th, however, after Cromwell had bombarded the town for a few hours, Sinnott offered to surrender upon ten conditions, the chief of which were: the free exercise of their religion, and retention of church property; that he, with his army, should be allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and join the garrison of Ross; liberty to the inhabitants to leave for any other place they might desire, carrying away all their movable property; the corporate privileges of the mayor and burgesses to be preserved intact; that such inhabitants as should elect to remain, should be guaranteed all their property; finally, "that no memory remain of any hostility which was hitherto between the said town and castle, on the one part, and the Parliament or state of England, on the other part." Cromwell replied: "I have had the patience to peruse your propositions, to which I might

have returned an answer with some disdain. But, to be short, I shall give the soldiers and non-commissioned officers quarter for life, and leave to go to their several habitations with their wearing clothes, they engaging themselves to live quietly there, and to take up arms no more against the Parliament of England; and the commissioned officers quarter for their lives, but to render themselves prisoners. And as for the inhabitants, I shall engage myself that no violence shall be offered to their goods, and that I shall protect their town from plunder." Before Sinnott could consider these propositions, Cromwell had gained over Stafford, the commander of an outlying castle that commanded the walls, who admitted a number of Parliamentary troops. Seeing it thus occupied, the besieged abandoned the defence; the besiegers crossed the walls without hindrance, by their scaling-ladders; the gates were thrown open, and Cromwell's army poured in. An attempt was made to prevent the advance of the cavalry, by placing ropes and chains across the streets. The garrison retreated to the market-place, where the townspeople had gathered together. "When they [his troops] were come into the market-place," writes Cromwell, "the enemy making a stiff resistance, our forces brake them, and then put all to the sword that came in their way. Two boatfuls of the enemy attempting to escape, being overprest with numbers, sank, whereby were drowned near three hundred of them. I believe in all there was lost of the enemy not many less than two thousand; and I believe not twenty of yours from first to last of the siege. . . . The town is now so in your power, that of the former inhabitants I believe scarce one in twenty can challenge any property in their houses. Most of them are run away, and many of them killed in this service, and it were to be wished that an honest people would come and plant here, where are very good houses and other accommodations fitted to their hands, which may by your favour be made of encouragement to them. . . . Thus it hath pleased God to give into your hands this other mercy, for which, as for all, we pray God may have all the glory. Indeed your instruments are poor and weak, and can do nothing but through believing, and that is the gift of God also." The ordinary statements regarding the indiscriminate massacre of non-combatants at Wexford rest almost entirely upon the contents of a letter, written some fourteen years afterwards, to the Papal Nuncio, by Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns, who

at the time of the capture of the town was lying ill, concealed in a neighbouring part of the country ; while the tradition of the massacre of 300 women at the cross, was first mentioned by MacGeoghegan, in 1758. Cromwell's frankness would lead us to doubt the perpetration of any atrocities for which he does not give full credit to God. The town proved a valuable prize. The Parliamentarians found 100 pieces of ordnance, a 34-gun frigate, two 20-gun frigates, besides other ships and vessels. Six of the churches were demolished by Cromwell's orders. The bells of Selskar, shipped to England, are said to be now in a Liverpool steeple. On the 15th of October Cromwell left Wexford, and two days later encamped before New Ross. Ormond had sent General Taaffe with 1,500 foot to join the garrison of 1,000 foot, and hearing of Cromwell's advance, he marched with his army towards Ross, and encamped on the other side of the river. On his arrival before the town, Cromwell sent, on 17th October, the following summons to the Governor: "Since my coming into Ireland, I have this witness for myself, that I have endeavoured to avoid the effusion of blood, having been before no place to which such terms have not been first sent as might have turned to the good and preservation of those to whom they were offered ; this being my principle, that the people and places where I come may not suffer, except through their own wilfulness. To the end I may observe the like course with this place and people therein, I do hereby summon you to deliver the town of Ross into my hands, to the use of the Parliament of England." No answer being returned, early on the morning of Friday, the 19th, the large guns began to play. Soon after, when the Governor sent offering to treat, Cromwell again wrote: "If you like to march away with those under your command, with their arms, bag and baggage, and with drums and colours, and shall deliver up the town to me, I shall give caution to perform these conditions, expecting the like from you. As to the inhabitants, they shall be permitted to live peaceably, free from the injury and violence of the soldiers." These terms were not accepted. The batteries still continued to play, and a breach was soon made. The men were ready to storm, when General Taaffe wrote again: "There wants but little of what I would propose: which is, that such townsmen as have a desire to depart may have liberty within a convenient time to carry away themselves and goods, and liberty of conscience to such as shall stay ; and that

I may carry away such artillery and ammunition as I have in my command." Cromwell, in his reply, denied him the liberty of carrying away the artillery, and then went on: "As for that which you mention concerning liberty of conscience, I meddle not with any man's conscience ; but if by liberty of conscience you mean a liberty to exercise the mass, I judge it best to use plain dealing, and to let you know where the Parliament of England have power that will not be allowed of. As for such of the townsmen who desire to depart and carry away themselves and goods (as you express), I engage myself that they shall have three months' time so to do ; and in the meantime shall be protected from violence in their persons and goods, as others under the obedience of Parliament." Taaffe felt himself unable to make further defence, and surrendered upon Cromwell's terms, withdrawing most of his troops across the Barrow. Some 600 English soldiers in the town entered the service of the Parliament. Then Cork and Youghal, Dungarvan, Bandonbridge, Baltimore, Castlehaven, and Cappoquin, surrendered before the 1st December, and received Parliamentary garrisons. Cromwell's steady successes completely disheartened the other parties then contending for the mastery in Ireland. He lay ill at Ross for some time after the surrender of the town, the Parliamentary fleet taking several rich prizes, and bringing them into the harbour. He employed part of his forces in making a bridge of boats to enable his army to pass across into the County of Kilkenny. On the 15th November he sent Ireton and Jones to seize on Inistiogue. A party under Colonel Abbot attempted to fire the gates ; whereupon the garrison fled and escaped across the river. Heavy rains did not allow the army to cross the river. They marched to Thomastown ; but on arriving there they found the bridge broken down and a garrison left to defend the place. The main body returned to Ross, as their stock of provisions was exhausted. Colonel Reynolds and Sir John Ponsonby were sent with some troops of horse, and captured Carrick-on-Suir. Cromwell, recovered from his illness, left Ross on 21st of November, intending to march on Waterford by Carrick, and lay siege to that city. The castle of Knocktopher was summoned, and yielded without resistance. On the 23rd he entered Carrick, where he met Ponsonby, and as a reward for his services gave him the large tract of land that his descendant the Earl of Bessborough still holds. The next

day he crossed the Suir at Carrick, and on the 24th arrived before Waterford with 5,000 foot and 2,500 horse. After lying before the city for a week, and finding himself unable to reduce it, he resolved to seek winter quarters elsewhere; and the 2nd December commenced his march towards Dungarvan, which, with other towns throughout Munster that had gone over to the Parliament, would afford secure winter quarters. Butlerstown Castle was seized and blown up. Kilmeadan, on the banks of the Suir, was destroyed, the owner was hanged, and his property, extending from Kilmeadan to Tramore, was afterwards divided among the soldiers. Curraghmore, the seat of another branch of the same family, was saved from destruction by the courage of its owner. Dunhill Castle offered a stubborn resistance, not surrendering until part of the walls was beaten down by the artillery, and the garrison weakened by repeated assaults. On the evening of the 4th the army reached Dungarvan, and proceeded without delay to invest the place, as the townsmen seem to have repented of their hasty submission to Lord Broghill, and made preparations for defence. Terrified, however, at the presence of Cromwell, they surrendered at discretion. On the 5th Cromwell entered Youghal, where fresh supplies from England awaited him. Here he established winter quarters for himself and for a part of the army—his residence being a castle the remains of which are still in existence. The rest of the army he distributed through the towns that had lately submitted to the Parliament. General Jones died at Dungarvan, from the hardships of the campaign. During the winter Cromwell made excursions with Lord Broghill, to Cork, Kinsale, Bandon, and other places of strength. The Catholic inhabitants of the city of Cork had been driven out, and even some of the Protestant bishops and clergy, we are told, escaped with difficulty the ire of Cromwell's soldiery. On the 4th of December, the Catholic prelates, to the number of twenty, met at Clonmacnoise, and published an address to the people of Ireland, calling on them to forget their past feuds, and to join in resisting Cromwell. From Youghal, in January 1650, Cromwell issued "*A Declaration of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the undeceiving of deluded and seduced people, . . . in answer to certain late declarations and acts framed by the Irish Popish Prelates and Clergy in a conventicle at Clonmacnoise.*" In this document he says: "You warn the people of their danger, which you make to consist

in the extirpation of the Catholic religion, in the destruction of their lives, and in the ruin of their fortunes. Concerning the losing of their religion, you tell them of resolutions to extirpate the Catholic religion out of all his Majesty's dominions, and you instance Cromwell's letter to the Governor of Ross. By what law was the mass ever exercised in any of the dominions of England or Ireland? You were open violators of the known laws. And now for the people of Ireland, I do particularly declare what they may expect at my hands on this point. I shall not, where I have power, and the Lord is pleased to bless me, suffer the exercise of the mass where I can take notice of it." Cromwell took the field once more on the 29th of January, the weather being unusually favourable. His forces were considerably less than when he had landed in Dublin, though they had been largely recruited from the garrisons that had revolted to the Parliament, and from the English who had been made prisoners in the captured fortresses. Ormond, with a great part of the Confederate army, was in winter quarters at Kilkenny. Thither Cromwell led his troops with all possible speed. The following is Cromwell's account of the campaign: "Having refreshed our men for some short time in our winter quarters, and health being pretty well recovered, we thought fit to take the field, and to attempt such things as God by his providence should lead us to upon the enemy. Our resolution was to fall upon the enemy's quarters in two ways. The one party, being about fifteen or sixteen troops of horse and dragoons, and about 2,000 foot, were ordered to go up by the way of Carrick into the County of Kilkenny, under the command of Colonel Reynolds, whom Major-General Ireton was to follow with a reserve. I myself was to go by the way of Mallow over the Blackwater towards the County of Limerick and the County of Tipperary, with about twelve troops of horse and three troops of dragoons, and between two and three hundred foot." Barryscourt was spared, we are told, the owner having when a young man released Cromwell from financial difficulties in Holland. "Upon Thursday, the one-and-thirtieth, I possessed a castle called Kilkenny, upon the edge of the County of Limerick, where I left thirty foot. From thence I marched to a strong house belonging to Sir Richard Everard, called Clogheen, who is one of the Supreme Council, where I left a troop of horse and some dragoons. From thence I marched to Roghill Castle, which was possessed

by some Ulster foot and a party of the enemy's horse, which upon summons, I having taken the captain of the horse prisoner before, was rendered to me. These places, being thus possessed, gave us much command, together with some other holds we have of the White Knight's and Roche's Country, and of all the land from Mallow to the Suir side, especially by help of another castle called Old Castle-town, which since my march was taken by my Lord Broghill, which I had sent to his lordship to endeavour, as also a castle of Sir Edward FitzHarris, over the mountains in the County of Limerick. . . I marched from Roghill Castle over the Suir, with very much difficulty, and from thence to Fethard, almost in the heart of the County of Tipperary, where was a garrison of the enemy. . . After almost a whole night spent in treaty, the town was delivered to me the next morning, upon terms which we usually call honourable, which I was the willing to give, because I had little above 200 foot, and neither ladders nor guns, nor anything else to force them that night. . . From thence I marched towards Callan, hearing that Colonel Reynolds was there with the party before mentioned. When I came thither, I found he had fallen upon the enemy's horse, and routed them, being about a hundred, with his forlorn; he took my Lord of Ossory's captain-lieutenant, and another lieutenant of horse, prisoners; and one of those who betrayed our garrison of Enniscorthy, whom we hanged. The enemy had possessed three castles in the town, one of them, belonging to one Butler, very considerable; the other two had about 100 or 120 men in them, which latter he attempted; and they refusing conditions seasonably offered, were all put to the sword. Indeed some of your soldiers did attempt very notably in this service. I do not hear there were six men of ours lost. Butler's castle was delivered upon conditions for all to march away leaving their arms behind them. Wherein I have placed a company of foot and a troop of horse, under the command of my Lord Colvil, the place being six miles from Kilkenny. From hence Colonel Reynolds was sent with his regiment to remove a garrison of the enemy's from Knocktopher, being the way of our communication to Ross, which accordingly he did. We marched back with the rest of the body to Fethard and Cashel, where we are now quartered, having good plenty both of horse meat and man's meat for a time, and being indeed, we may say, even almost in the heart and bowels of the enemy,

ready to attempt what God shall next direct. . . I had almost forgot one business. The Major-General [Ireton] was very desirous to gain a pass over the Suir, where indeed we had none but by boat, or when the weather served. Wherefore, on Saturday, in the evening, he marched with a party of horse and foot to Ardfinan, where was a bridge, and at the foot of it a strong castle, which he, about four o'clock the next morning, attempted; killed about thirteen of the enemy's out-guard, lost but two men, and eight or ten wounded. The enemy yielded the place to him, and we are possessed of it, being a very considerable pass, and the nearest to our pass at Cappoquin over the Blackwater, whither we can bring guns, ammunition, or other things from Youghal by water, and then over this pass to the army. The County of Tipperary have submitted to £1,500 a month contribution, although they have six or seven of the enemy's garrisons yet upon them." Writing from Cashel on the 5th March, Cromwell informs the President of the Council that he had taken not only Cahir, but Kiltinan belonging to Lord Dunboyne, Golden Bridge, and Dundrum. Garrisons were placed at Ballinakill, on the edge of the King's and Queen's Counties, and in other places in the County of Limerick, "and by these we take away the enemy's substance, and diminish their contributions. By which in time I hope they will sink." The various corps now closed round Kilkenny, while Cromwell and Ireton met at Thomastown, and remained there some days, to allow the large guns to be brought from Fethard, to attack Granny Castle, near Waterford. The rendezvous was at Gowran, which Cromwell says was a "populous town, where the enemy had a very strong castle under the command of Colonel Hammond, a Kentish man. . . I sent him a civil invitation to deliver up the castle to me, to which he returned a very resolute answer and full of height. We planted our artillery, and before we had made a breach considerable unto, the enemy beat a parley for a treaty, which I having so fairly offered to him, refused. But I sent him in positive conditions—that the soldiers should have their lives, and the commissioned officers to be disposed of as should be thought fit, which in the end was submitted to. The next day the colonel, the major, and the rest of the commission officers were shot to death; all but one, who, being a very earnest instrument to have the castle delivered, was pardoned. In the same castle also we took a Popish priest, who was chaplain

to the Catholics in this regiment, who was caused to be hanged." Kilkenny was ill fitted for defence. A plague reduced the force Castlehaven had thrown into it from 1,200 to 300 men; while Lord Dillon's 2,500 foot and 600 horse rebelled, and refused to march to the relief of the city, declaring that they were ready to fight against man, but not against God. At the same time, the garrison of Cantwell Castle, officered chiefly by English, Welsh, and Scotch, made terms with Cromwell, and received passes to go beyond the sea and serve in the armies of foreign states. On 22nd March Cromwell appeared before the city, and wrote to the Governor, Sir Walter Butler, in the usual terms, offering the defenders their lives, liberties, and estates, if they gave up the city—"if you choose for the worst, blame yourselves." Butler replied next day: "I am commanded to maintain this city for his Majesty, which, by the power of God, I am resolved to do." The attack was immediately pressed on until the 28th, letters between Cromwell and the Mayor and Governor passing between the different assaults and sorties. The Governor was poorly supported by the spirit of the towns-people, and on the 28th March the town and castle were delivered up on the following conditions: The inhabitants to be preserved in their persons, goods, and estates, with free liberty to remove elsewhere; the garrison to march two miles out with bag and baggage, drums beating, and colours flying, matches lighted, and there to deliver up all their arms, except 100 muskets and 100 pikes, for defence against the bands of robbers who infested the country; then to pass on where they wished; that Kilkenny should pay a subsidy of £2,000; that hostages should be given to Cromwell for the due performance of these articles. As the garrison marched out, Sir Walter Butler at their head, Cromwell complimented them on their bravery—saying they were gallant fellows, and that he had lost more men in the several attacks than at Drogheda, and he would have been obliged to raise the siege, were it not for the treachery and lukewarmness of the inhabitants. The churches in Kilkenny suffered severely at the hands of Cromwell's soldiers. St. Canice's was "utterly defaced and ruined," the roof broken down, and the beautiful windows, for which Rinuccini, shortly before his return to Italy, had offered £700, were smashed to atoms; and all the doors were broken in, so that "the hogs might come and root, and the dogs gnaw the bones of the dead." The main body of

the army seems to have remained at Carrick for nearly a week—parties being sent out to seize on the strongholds in the neighbourhood. Early in May Cromwell appeared before Clonmel. The town was garrisoned by 1,500 Ulstermen, commanded by Hugh O'Neill, cousin to Owen Roe. A letter (quoted by Carlyle) from one of Cromwell's soldiers, dated 10th May 1650, gives the following account of the capture of the town: "Yesterday we stormed Clonmel, in which work both officers and soldiers did as much and more than could be expected. We had with our guns made a breach in their works, where, after an hot fight, we gave back awhile; but presently charged up to the same ground again. But the enemy had made themselves exceeding strong, by double works and traverse, which were worse to enter than the breach; when we came up to it, they had cross-works, and were strongly flanked from the houses within their works. The enemy defended themselves against us that day until towards the evening, our men all the while keeping up close to their breach, and many on both sides were slain. At night the enemy drew out on the other side and marched away undiscovered to us, and the inhabitants of Clonmel sent out for a parley. . . . After signing of the conditions, we discovered the enemy to be gone, and very early this morning pursued them, and fell upon their rear of stragglers, and killed above 200, besides those we slew in the storm. We entered Clonmel this morning, and have kept our conditions with them." Another letter says that they "found in Clonmel the stoutest enemy this army had ever met in Ireland. . . . There was never so hot a storm of so long a continuance, and so gallantly defended, either in Ireland or England." It has been stated that between disease and fighting, Cromwell lost 2,500 men before the town. Clonmel being captured, Cromwell transferred the command to Ireton, and on 29th May 1650, after nine months in Ireland, sailed in the *President* frigate from Youghal, landed at Bristol, and hastened up to London. "What a crowd comes out to see your Lordship's triumph," exclaimed someone beside him. "Yes," he added, "but if it were to see me hanged, how many more would there be." In the proceedings of Parliament at this time we read: "The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland this day did come to the House, to whom our Speaker did, by order of the House, give the hearty thanks of this House for his great and faithful services unto the Par-

liament and Commonwealth." The war in Ireland was continued by Ireton (who died at Limerick the end of 1651) and by Ludlow, and was not brought to a conclusion until nearly two years after Cromwell's departure. Henry Cromwell (Oliver's son) was for many years Lord-Deputy, and had much to do in carrying out the Cromwellian policy. Before and at the conclusion of the war in 1652, it is stated by Prendergast that as many as 40,000 Irish were permitted to enlist in the armies of the Continent: "Just as the King of Spain sent over his agents to treat with the Government for the Irish swordsmen, the merchants of Bristol had agents treating with it for men, women, and children, to be sent to the sugar plantations in the West Indies. The Commissioners of Ireland gave them orders upon the governors of garrisons, to deliver to them prisoners of war; upon the keepers of gaols, for offenders in custody; upon masters of workhouses, for the destitute in their care 'who were of an age to labour; or, if women, were marriageable, and not past breeding;' and gave directions to all in authority to deliver them to these agents of the Bristol sugar merchants—in execution of which latter direction, Ireland must have exhibited scenes in every part like the slave marts in Africa. . . . In the course of four years they had seized and shipped about 6,400 Irish—men and women, boys and maidens." In March 1655 these proceedings were discontinued until October, when another shipment of 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls for Jamaica was arranged for at Galway. The following succinct account of the Cromwellian settlement is given by Mr. Froude: "Ireland was now a blank sheet of paper, on which the English Commonwealth might write what characters they pleased. . . . The principles of the Cromwellian settlement were generally these. The surviving population was estimated by Dr. Petty at about 850,000, of whom 150,000 were English and Scots. Experience had shown too repeatedly that when the English and Irish were intermixed, the distinctive English character in a few generations was lost. To prevent a recurrence of a transformation so subtle and so dangerous, Cromwell determined to make Connaught into a second Wales. The western province had a natural boundary in the Shannon. Beyond this deep and effectual barrier, the families of the chiefs, the leading members of the Irish race—the middle and upper classes, as we should call them, from whose ranks the worst

elements of disorder arose—might receive an equivalent for the lands of which they were deprived. There, living among themselves, they might die out or multiply as their lot might be. A line of physical demarcation would then be drawn between the Teutonic and Celtic population. Ulster, Munster, and Leinster would be the exclusive possession of Protestant English and Protestant Scots, reinforced, it might be, by Calvinist fugitives from the Continent. The Irish peasantry might be trusted to remain under their new masters, if the chiefs of their own blood were removed; and with peace, order, and good government, and protected from spoliation, they might be expected to conform, at no distant time, to the habits, language, and religion of their conquerors. The 'swordsmen,' those who had been out in the war, were offered the alternative of Connaught or exile. Some chose the first, the larger number chose the second, and went with the most devoted of their followers, into the French, Spanish, and Austrian services. The Catholic priests were more sharply dealt with. They were declared in a sweeping judgment guilty of high treason, and ordered to depart. A thousand of them hastened away of themselves, but as many or more remained, and it was a question what to do with them. At first, such of them as did not remove of their own accord were put on board vessels bound for Spain. This proving no deterrent, they were sent to the Barbadoes settlement. Finally, when the numbers arrested were too great to be so provided for, they were removed to two islands in the Atlantic—the Isle of Aran and Inishbofin, where cabins were built for them, and they were allowed sixpence a day for their maintenance. On these principles Ireland was laid out and resettled by Cromwell's officers. In the apportionment of the claims, the soldiers were asked whether their lands should be selected by authority for them, or divided by lot. They answered remarkably, 'that they would rather take a lot upon a barren mountain as from the Lord, than a portion in the most fruitful valley of their own choice.' Both methods were adopted in the final decision. The regiments were kept together in bodies; the lot determined the situation of individuals. 'They were settled down regiment by regiment, troop by troop, company by company, almost on the lands they had conquered. The peasants remained under them in their natural homes as their under-tenants, or farm servants. They built and planted,

they drained and ploughed. They went to work with heart and will in the homes which they had earned, and by the natural enchantment which gives to order and industry its immediate and admirable reward, the face of Ireland began once more to wear a look of quiet and prosperity. The disorderly elements could not at once and altogether be removed. In inaccessible hiding places—in the bogs and mountains, and still enormous forests—bands of outlaws who had escaped Connaught lurked, under the name of Tories, and continued a war of plunder and assassination.” The foregoing would lead us to the conclusion that the letter of the law had not been kept to, either regarding the clearance to Connaught of all the Irish, or the extirpation of the clergy. Cromwell’s policy aimed to put an end to a desolating and distracting eight years’ war—to revenge the atrocities that he believed had been perpetrated by the Irish during this war, and to weaken a system he thought contrary to morality and truth, as the Catholics upon the Continent had, from like motives, attempted to destroy Protestantism. The following are the most eloquent portions of Carlyle’s defence of Cromwell’s Irish policy: “The history of the Irish war is, and for the present must continue, very dark and indecipherable to us. Ireland . . . has been a scene of distracted controversies, plunderings, excommunications, treacheries, conflagrations, of universal misery and blood and bluster, such as the world before or since has never seen. The history of it does not form itself into a picture, but remains only a huge blot, an indiscriminate blackness, which the human memory cannot willingly charge itself with! There are parties on the back of parties, at war with the world, and with each other. There are Catholics of the Pale, demanding freedom of religion, under my Lord This, and my Lord That. There are Old-Irish Catholics, under Pope’s Nuncios, under Abbas O’Teague of the excommunications, and Owen Roe O’Neill, demanding, not religious freedom only, but what we now call Repeal of the Union, and unable to agree with the Catholics of the English Pale. Then there are Ormond Royalists, of the Episcopalian and mixed creeds, strong for King without Covenant; Ulster and other Presbyterians, strong for King and Covenant; lastly, Michael Jones and the Commonwealth of England, who want neither King nor Covenant. All these plunging and tumbling, in huge discord, for the last eight years, have made of Ireland and its affairs the black un-

utterable blot we speak of. . . . One could pity this poor Irish people. . . . The claim they started with in 1641 was for religious freedom. Their claim, we can now all see, was just—essentially just, though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and concessible; nay, at that date of the world’s history, it was hardly recognizable to any Protestant man for just; and these frightful massacres and slaughterings and sanguinary blusterings have rendered it for the present entirely unrecognizable. . . . Oliver’s proceedings here have been the theme of much loud criticism, and sibylline execration. . . . To those who think that a land overrun with sanguinary quacks can be healed by sprinkling it with rose-water, these letters [Cromwell’s] must be very horrible. Terrible surgery this; but is it surgery and judgment, or atrocious murder merely? That is a question which should be asked and answered. Oliver Cromwell did believe in God’s judgments, and did not believe in the rose-water plan of surgery.” Oliver Cromwell died 3rd September 1658. In his Parliament of 1656 both Ireland and Scotland were represented. Cromwell’s account of his Irish campaign is most accessible in Carlyle’s edition of his *Letters and Speeches*. ^{91 92 93 141 175}

Crone, Robert, an eminent artist, born in Dublin about the middle of the 18th century. Having studied at home, he proceeded to Rome, and put himself under Richard Wilson, the landscape painter. He died in London in 1779. “His landscapes are scarce, but excellent, and there are some of his drawings in the royal collection.” ²⁷⁶

Crosbie, Richard, aeronaut, born in the County of Wicklow in 1755, was one of the first if not the first native of the British islands to make a balloon ascent. [The first ascent ever made was by Pilatre de Rozier, in a balloon of Mongolfier’s, at Paris, 21st November 1783; and the first in England was by Lunardi, an Italian, in London, on the 21st September 1784.] Crosbie was of a mechanical genius, and reading of Mongolfier’s success, and having made preliminary experiments by sending up cats in cars attached to small balloons, he ascended on 19th January 1785, from Ranelagh Gardens, near Dublin, and descended safely on the North Strand. The *Annual Register* says: “The balloon and chariot were beautifully painted, and the arms of Ireland emblazoned on them in superior elegance of taste. . . . His aerial dress consisted of a robe of oiled silk, lined with white fur, his waistcoat and breeches in one, of white satin quilted,

and morocco boots, and a montero cap of leopard skin. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont, Right Hon. George Ogle, . . . attended with white staves, as regulators of the business of the day."⁷ We are not furnished with any particulars of Crosbie's life, further than that he devoted attention to aeronautics. ^{7(1785) 338(1785)}

Crotty, William, was a notorious highwayman and rapparee, who carried on his depredations in the south of Ireland early in the 18th century. His name is given to a cave and a lough amongst the Comeragh mountains. He was regarded as a man of desperate courage, and unequalled personal agility, often baffling pursuers even when mounted on fleet horses. He frequented the fair green of Kilmacthomas, and openly joined with the young men in hurling and football on Sunday evenings, danced with the girls at wakes and patterns, and was familiarly received in farmers' houses. At length a Mr. Hearn, guided by the wife of one of Crotty's partners in crime, captured him after a struggle in which Crotty was shot in the mouth—a judgment, in the estimation of the people, for his having once shot a countryman through the mouth at his own fireside: Crotty and a confederate were outside the man's cabin, and the former wagered that the ball in his pistol would pass the peasant's mouth sooner than a potato they saw him lifting to his lips. Crotty was executed at Waterford, 18th March 1742, and for a long time his head remained spiked over the gateway of the jail. ^{146 181}

Crowley, Peter O'Neill, a prominent Fenian, was born 23rd May 1832, at Ballymacoda, County of Cork, where his father was a respectable farmer. His uncle, Rev. Peter O'Neill, was flogged at Cork in 1798 for alleged complicity in the insurrection of that year. Peter inherited his farm, and cultivated it with great industry and thrift. He was a teetotaler from ten years of age; he was studious in his habits, and was greatly beloved by relatives and friends. He early joined the Fenian movement, became an active propagandist, took the field in March 1867, and formed one of a party under command of Captain M'Clure in the attack on the Knockadoon coastguard station. Afterwards he took refuge with a few comrades in Kilclooney Wood, County of Cork, where, on Sunday 31st March, his small party was attacked and defeated by military and constabulary. He was mortally wounded in the fight, and died a few hours afterwards at Mitchelstown, whither he was conveyed—being treated with the greatest kindness and considera-

tion by his captors. One who was with him to the last remarked: "His death was most edifying. Never did I attend one who made a greater impression upon me. He begged of me to tell his sister not to be troubled because of his death, which he hoped would be a happy one." An immense concourse attended his funeral at Ballymacoda. ¹³⁰

Crozier, Francis Rawdon Moira, Captain, R.N., a distinguished arctic voyager, was born at Banbridge, September 1796. He entered the navy as a first-class volunteer on the *Hamadryad*, 12th June 1810, served in the Pacific, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere, and was appointed Midshipman, June 1812. He sailed with Captain Parry on three of his arctic voyages—in the *Fury* in 1821, in the *Hecla* in 1824, and again in the *Hecla*, as Lieutenant, in 1827. After some years' home service, he was despatched to Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay, in search of missing whalers, and after his return was appointed Commander in 1837. From May 1839 he was absent some years in command of the *Terror*, in the expedition under Captain Ross, upon a voyage of discovery in the Antarctic Ocean. During this period he was promoted to post-rank. On 26th May 1845 he sailed in command of the *Terror*, in company with Sir John Franklin, who commanded the expedition, in the *Erebus*, in search of the North-west Passage. The crews were picked, and the ships were as strong as art could make them, and well found in every respect. They were last seen by a whaler, on the 26th July, in Baffin's Bay, progressing favourably. In the autumn of 1847 anxiety began to be manifested for the safety of the explorers. Expedition after expedition (some twenty in all) was sent in quest of them—not alone by the United Kingdom, but by France and the United States. In August 1850 traces of the missing ships were discovered, and it was ascertained that their first winter had been spent behind Beechey Island, where they had remained at least as late as April 1846. No further tidings were obtained until the spring of 1854, when Dr. Rae learned from the Esquimaux, that in 1850 about forty white men had been seen dragging a boat over the ice near the north shore of King William's Island, and that later on the bodies of the whole party, dead of cold and starvation, had been found by the natives, on Montreal Island, at the mouth of the Fish River. On 30th June 1857 Captain M'Clintock was despatched in the *Fox*, fitted out by Lady Franklin and a number

of subscribers. He was absent two years. In May 1859, one of M'Clintock's sledge parties discovered the following document (of which a facsimile is given in M'Clintock's *Narrative of the Fox*) under a cairn near Cape Herschel: "28th May 1847. H. M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror* wintered in the ice in lat. $70^{\circ} 5' N.$, long. $98^{\circ} 23' W.$ Having wintered in 1846-7 [correctly 1845-6] at Beechey Island, in lat. $74^{\circ} 43' 28'' N.$, long. $91^{\circ} 39' 15'' W.$, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77° , and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. Sir John Franklin commanding the expedition. All well. Party consisting of 2 officers and 6 men, left the ships on Monday, 24th May 1847, Gm. Gore, Lieutenant., Charles F. Des Vœux, Mate." Round the margin these words are added: "[part torn off] 1848. H. M. ships *Terror* and *Erebus* were deserted on the 22nd April, five leagues N.N.W. of this, having been beset since 12th September 1846. The officers and crews, consisting of 105 souls, under the command of Captain F. R. M. Crozier, landed here in lat. $69^{\circ} 37' 42'' N.$, long. $98^{\circ} 41' W.$ This paper was found by Lieutenant Irving under the cairn supposed to have been built by Sir James Ross in 1831, four miles to the northward, where it had been deposited by the late Commander Gore in June 1847. Sir James Ross's pillar has not, however, been found, and the paper has been transferred to this position, which is that in which Sir James Ross's pillar was erected. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th June 1847; and the total loss by deaths in the expedition has been to this date, 9 officers and 15 men. F. R. M. Crozier, Captain and senior officer—and start (on) to-morrow, 26th, for Back's Fish River. James FitzJames, Captain, H.M.S. *Erebus*." Two days later a boat was discovered, with two skeletons and guns and portions of books and plate that had belonged to the ill-fated expedition. This is the last that was ever ascertained concerning Captain Crozier and his brave companions. All must have perished of hunger and exhaustion.—

"The arctic clouds uplift
A moment, and no more,
And through the snowy drift,
We see them on the shore:

"A band of gallant hearts.
Well ordered, calm, and brave,
Braced for their closing parts—
Their long march to the grave."—*Punch*.

M'Clintock named the extreme west point of King William's Island, "Cape Crozier." Sir Roderick Murchison agrees with M'Clintock and others in affirming that "Franklin and his followers secured the honour for which they died—that of being the first discoverers of the North-west Pas-

sage." Captain Crozier's fellow townsmen have erected a fine monument to his memory. ^{124 2269 233 253}

Crumpe, Samuel, M.D., a Limerick physician, born in 1766, was the author of a work upon opium, published in 1793. He gained a prize from the Royal Irish Academy for his *Essay on the Means of Providing Employment for the People*, also published in 1793. M'Culloch styles this "A really valuable production. . . . The principles which pervade the work are sound; and those parts of it which have special reference to Ireland are distinguished by the absence of prejudice, and by their practical good sense." He died in 1796. ^{16 371}

Cuchulaind, called by Tigernach "fortissimus heros Scotorum," one of the Red Branch knights, flourished about the 1st century. He was a native of Ulster, and was a cousin of Connall Cearnach, and of the three sons of Uisneach, the children of his aunt Ailbi. At seven years of age he was initiated into the military order, and received most of his education at Skye. At twenty-seven he was slain, according to one account by Lugaidh, grandson of Cairbre Niaser, at the battle of Murthemni, in Louth; according to another, by the sons of Calitin. His residence was at Dun-Dealgan (Dundalk): his wife, the beautiful princess Emer. Innumerable references to him are to be found in the Irish annals and Fenian tales. In O'Curry's *Manners and Customs* his name appears no less than 153 times. He is one of the principal characters in the *Tain-Bo-Chuailgne* (The Cattle Prey of Cooley), the Irish Iliad. [See MEAVE.] He is described riding in his chariot, armed with thirty-four spears and darts, and eight shields. "And he then put on his helmet of battle, and of combat, and of fighting, on his head; and from every recess and from every angle of which issued the shout as it were of an hundred warriors; because it was alike that women of the valley, and hobgoblins, and wild people of the glen, and demons of the air, shouted in front of it, and rear of it, and over it, and around it, wherever he went, at the spouting of the blood of warriors and heroes upon it." ¹⁷²⁶¹ His head and right hand were buried at Tara. ^{171 261}

Cumian, or **Cumene the White**, Abbot of Iona, was born in Tirconnell the beginning of the 7th century. He was sent for his education to Iona, and soon outstripped "most of his contemporaries in the exercise of virtue, and all of them in learning." On his return he founded or governed an abbey in the west of Leinster. The difference concerning the

celebration of Easter about this period assumed wide proportions. For a time Cumian held aloof; but after a year's consideration he was instrumental in calling a synod at Leighlin to discuss the question. The synod despatched messengers to Rome; and upon their return and report in about three years' time, it was decided to adopt the Roman usage. Cumian, as the chief mover in the matter, was reproved by his old friends the monks of Iona. They declared that he was a heretic—a deserter of the traditions of his ancestors. These feelings subsided in time, and upon the next vacancy (in 657) he was elected to succeed in the government of Iona. After adorning the position by his learning and sanctity for twelve years, he died in 669. Some religious works are attributed to him. It is to be remarked that the southern Irish Church conformed to the Roman Easter sooner than the northern and Dalriad, and that, in consequence for many years there existed the strongest feelings of antipathy between the ecclesiastics of the two sections. ³³⁹

Cunningham, John, an actor, who gained a reputation as a poet, was born in Dublin in 1729, and died at Newcastle 18th September 1773, aged about 44. At twelve years of age several of his fugitive pieces, not without merit, had found a place in the papers of his native city. Johnson says: "Although Cunningham cannot be admitted to a very high rank among poets, he may be allowed to possess a considerable share of genius. His poems have peculiar sweetness and elegance; his sentiments are generally natural, and his language simple and appropriate to his subject, except in some of his longer pieces where he accumulates epithets that appear to be laboured." He is now almost forgotten, although his tombstone avers that "his works will remain a monument for ages." ¹⁹⁸

Curran, John Oliver, M.B., was born at Trooperfield, near Lisburn, 30th April 1819. He studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Dublin, and took his degree of M.B. in 1843. After walking the Paris hospitals, he returned to Ireland, and in 1846 became a licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. He soon took his place as a prominent medical practitioner and lecturer, a contributor to medical literature, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of most of the literary and scientific societies of Dublin. He fell a victim to the frightful typhus of the Famine, 28th September 1847, aged 28. He was a vegetarian from the time when, a child of four years, a friend bantered him with petting animals and eating their kind. ¹¹⁵

Curran, John Philpot, was born at Newmarket, County of Cork, 24th July 1750. His father was Seneschal of the Manor of Newmarket; his mother, Sarah Philpot, a woman of culture and feeling, had her memory stored with Irish legends. Her recitals cultivated the imaginative faculties of her son, and the tender love between them continued strong through life. We do not hear much of his brothers and sisters. Curran grew up a rough country lad, speaking Irish as well as English, fonder of amusement than of books. Mr. Boyse, a neighbouring clergyman, early took a liking to the boy, gave him a preliminary education, and then sent him to Midleton school, chiefly at his own cost. He entered Trinity College as a sizar, and obtained a scholarship in 1770. He was intended for the Church, and studied divinity, but never wrote more than two sermons—one for his friend "Dick Stack" (afterwards a Fellow of the College and author of a *Treatise on Optics*), the other preached by himself in the College Chapel as a task. In the college rows between "town and gown" he was a foremost combatant—in short, we are told, he was "the wittiest and dreamiest, the most classical and ambitious of the scamps of Trinity College." On coming of age he abandoned all thoughts of entering the Church, and, having graduated, went to London and entered at the Middle Temple. His address and utterance were then so defective that he was known as "Stuttering Jack Curran." By constant practice, declaiming before a looking-glass, and studying Shakspeare and Bolingbroke, he overcame natural deficiencies, and great was the surprise of the members of a debating club he occasionally attended, when one evening "Orator Mum" completely silenced an orator who had theretofore carried all before him. Thenceforward he was a constant speaker in debating societies, where from his utterances in favour of Catholic rights he was called "The Little Jesuit of St. Omers." During his second year in London he married his cousin, Miss Creagh. Her fortune and some money supplied by his family supported them until he was called to the Irish Bar in 1775. He used to say, his wife and children were the chief furniture of his apartments, and as to rent it stood much the same chance of liquidation as the National Debt. On the occasion of his first appearance, making a motion before the Chancellor at the old Courts in Dublin, his original nervousness overmastered him, and he had to resign the case into the hands of a friend. His brilliant talents soon asserted themselves,

however. The first year his fees amounted to £100, the second to between £100 and £200, and they continued to increase rapidly every year. He was materially assisted in his advancement at the Bar by the steady friendship of Lord Kilwarden, his political opponent. At the Cork Summer Assizes of 1780, he sprang at once into fame and popularity by acting as counsel for a Catholic clergyman who had been brutally horsewhipped by Lord Doneraile. Other lawyers on the circuit had feared to take up the case, and Curran secured a verdict for his client; having afterwards to fight a duel with a Captain St. Leger, and to endure the hostility of the Doneraile family. About this period we find him prior of the "Monks of the Screw," a literary and convivial club numbering amongst its members the most brilliant men in Dublin—Grattan, Charlemont, Barry, Daly, Temple, Emmet, and others. The charter song of the society, written by Curran, is to be found in most collections of Irish ballad poetry. In 1783 he entered Parliament as member for Kilbeggan; three years afterwards he was returned for Rathcormack, which he represented until 1797. But meagre reports of his parliamentary speeches have been handed down to us. He spoke on Flood's Reform Bill in 1783, again on the right of the Commons to originate money bills; and his speech in February 1785, on the abuse of attachments by the King's Bench led to a duel with FitzGibbon. That on Catholic Emancipation delivered on 4th February 1792, is perhaps the only one worthy of his reputation as an orator. He showed "that a disunited people cannot long subsist," and declared that the certain result of a union would be that public spirit would die out in Ireland, while "fifteen or twenty couple of Irish members, might be found every session sleeping in their collars under the manger of the English minister." In 1797, with Grattan and other members, he retired, hopeless of being able to assuage revolution or stem the torrent of ministerial intrigue. It was at the Bar that Curran made his reputation as a brilliant orator, and his greatest flights of genius were in defence of the United Irishmen. He acted not alone as a paid counsel, but as a friend and adviser, sympathizing to a certain extent in their aspirations, and throwing his whole heart into their defence. On Hamilton Rowan's trial for seditious libel in 1793, he gave utterance to that well-remembered apostrophe to the spirit of liberty, under which, on British soil, the slave "stands redeemed, regenerated, and

disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." His last effort in the trials of 1798 was for Wolfe Tone. He was not in Parliament to oppose the Union, which measure threw a cloud over the rest of his life. He even contemplated emigration to the United States. He had no sympathy with Emmet in 1803, and was little prepared to make allowance for Emmet's having become privately engaged to his daughter Sarah. Curran's treatment of her was most severe, and she had to find a home among strangers. On Pitt's death in 1806, Curran was appointed Master of the Rolls for Ireland, a position for which he was not very well qualified, and which he held but for eight years—resigning in 1814 upon a pension of some £3,000 per annum. After his resignation of this office he resided much at his mansion in Brompton, where he enjoyed the society of Erskine, Horne Tooke, Sheridan, the Prince Regent, Thomas Moore, and William Godwin. His latter days were embittered by domestic troubles. The depressed state of his mind may be gathered from one of his letters written at this period: "Everything I see disgusts and depresses me: I look back at the streaming of blood for so many years, and everything everywhere relapsed into its former degradation—France rechained, Spain again saddled for the priests, and Ireland, like a bastinadoed elephant, kneeling to receive the paltry rider." In the summer of 1817 he was attacked by paralysis at the table of his friend Thomas Moore, in London. After his return home, another attack supervened, and he succumbed in London, 14th October 1817, aged 67. A few days before his death, while dining with a friend, he hung down his head and burst into tears upon allusion being made to Irish politics. He was buried at Paddington; but his remains were in 1834 brought to Ireland and reinterred at Glasnevin, resting during the few days between their arrival and interment, in his friend Lord Cloncurry's mausoleum at Lyons. His own words were verified: "The last duties will be paid by that country on which they are devolved. Nor will it be for charity that a little earth will be given to my bones: tenderly will those duties be paid, as the debt of well-earned affection and of gratitude, not ashamed of her tears." His bust in St. Patrick's Cathedral is considered a striking likeness—one portraying the brilliancy of his talents. "Byron wrote of Curran: 'The riches of his Irish imagination were exhaustless. I have heard that man speak more poetry than I have ever seen written, though I saw him seldom

and but occasionally." Grattan's son writes: "He was a man of surprising natural talents. . . Give him a subject and he ornamented it in the best and brightest manner; he illumined it in the most brilliant and dazzling style. His mind was a perfect prism, and cast the colours of the rainbow upon whatever passed through it. . . Peace to his ashes. His faults stand redeemed by the splendour of his talents, and fade away before the virtuous affection he bore his native country." ¹⁵⁴ Curran lived in Dublin, first on Redmond's-hill, then in Fade-street, and afterwards on Hog-hill, now St. Andrew-street. About 1780 he removed to 12 (now 4) Ely-place, in 1807 to Harcourt-street, and he finally occupied 80 Stephen's-green. His suburban residence, the Priory, near Rathfarnham, became specially endeared to him as the burial place of a beloved daughter Gertrude. Curran was low-sized, and his features when in repose were not prepossessing. Lord Brougham speaks of him as "the greatest orator after Grattan and Plunket that Ireland has produced, and in every respect worthy of being placed on a line with the great masters of speech." His witticisms would fill a small volume. His rejoinder to a venal judge, who in his early days at the Bar remarked he "suspected his law library was rather contracted," was singularly dignified: "It is very true, my Lord, that I am poor, and the circumstance has somewhat curtailed my library. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books, than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth, could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest, and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and more notoriously contemptible." ^{313 94 95 154 196}

Curry, John, M.D., a distinguished Catholic physician and writer, was born in Ireland early in the 18th century. He was descended from the O'Corras of Cavan, who lost their estates in the wars of 1641-'52 and 1689-'91. [His grandfather, a cavalry officer in James's army, fell at Aughrim.] Disqualified by his religion from obtaining a degree in Ireland, he went to Paris, studied medicine for several years, and took his diploma at Rheims. Returning to practise in Ireland, he rose to eminence as a

physician. The incident that impelled him to take up his pen in defence of his coreligionists is thus related by his editor, Charles O'Connor: "In October 1746, as he passed through the Castle-yard on the memorial day of the Irish rebellion of 1641, he met two ladies, and a girl of about eight years of age, who, stepping on a little before them, turned about suddenly, and, with uplifted hands and horror in her countenance, exclaimed, *Are there any of those bloody Papists in Dublin?*" This incident, which to a different hearer would be laughable, filled the Doctor with anxious reflections. He immediately inferred that the child's terror proceeded from the impression made on her mind by the sermon preached that day in Christ Church, whence those ladies proceeded; and having procured a copy of the sermon, he found that his surmise was well founded." He combated such bitter prejudices in a *Dialogue*. Its publication created a great sensation, and it was replied to by Walter Harris. Dr. Curry rejoined in his *Historical Memoirs*. In 1775 he published anonymously *An Historical and Critical Review of the Civil Wars in Ireland*. Dr. Curry was one of the founders (with Mr. Wyse, Mr. O'Connor, and a few more) of the first Catholic Committee, which met privately in March 1760, at the Elephant Tavern in Essex-street, Dublin—the forerunner of the powerful Catholic Associations which seventy years afterwards, under O'Connell, achieved Emancipation. He died in 1780. The most important of his works, enlarged from his own MSS., were edited at Dublin in 2 vols. in 1793, by Charles O'Connor. Besides his political writings, he was the author of works on fevers, published in 1773 and 1775. Mr. Wyse, in his *Historical Sketch of the Catholic Association*, bears the following testimony to Dr. Curry: "Dr. Curry in any period of Irish history would have been a remarkable man. . . His whole life was a series of the most judicious and active benevolence. . . To his country true, a disinterested politician, unswayed by the puny vanities of little men, feeling deeply his country's wrongs, but never speculating upon them for distinction and honours to himself, . . [he] seemed particularly and especially framed for times the most difficult in our history." Two of his sons were officers in the Austrian service. ^{16 73 96*}

Cusack, Thomas, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, a scion of an old Anglo-Norman family, was born in Meath about 1490, was educated at Duleek, and studied law either in Dublin or London. We hear little of him until he was appointed a

judge, in which office he was much esteemed on account of the respect he paid to the customs and traditions of his countrymen. Yet later on, in 1541, we find him knighted for his efforts to enforce the English law instead of the Brehon code. At the dissolution of the monasteries he was enriched by a grant of the abbey of Lismullin, in recognition of his "honest service done to his Majesty, both in this parliament and otherwise." Upon the promotion of Sir John Alan to the post of Chancellor, Cusack was made Master of the Rolls. On 5th August 1551 Edward VI., "having been well informed of the wisdom, learning, good experience, and grave behaviour of Sir Thomas Cusack, appointed him Lord-Chancellor," and the sum of £100 a year was added to his stipend. Under Queen Mary he was Lord-Justice, and was appointed to "review and restore the cathedral church and chapter of St. Patrick to its pristine state;" while under Queen Elizabeth he interceded for the restoration of Shane O'Neill to favour. He died at his country seat in Meath, in 1571, and was buried at Trevet, near Dunshaughlin. He was twice married, having been divorced from his first wife. ⁷⁵

Dallan Forgaill, an Irish poet and writer who distinguished himself at the meeting of bards and others at Dromketh in 574. His compositions are continually referred to by O'Curry; the best known is his elegy on the death of St. Columcille. He died about 600, and was succeeded as chief poet of Ireland by the young poet Seanchan. ²⁶¹

D'Alton, John, genealogist and antiquarian, was born at Bessville, Westmeath, in 1792. He was educated at Trinity College, called to the Bar in 1813, and appointed Commissioner of the Loan Fund Board, Dublin, in 1835. He devoted himself to the study of Irish antiquities, and published *Annals of Boyle, Lives of the Archbishops of Dublin, History of the County of Dublin, King James's Irish Army List*, and other standard works—valuable contributions to the study of Irish history and archaeology. He was for many years a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Most of his life was passed in Dublin. He died 20th January 1867, aged about 75. ^{58 241}

Daly, Denis, a member of the Irish Parliament, the intimate friend of Henry Grattan. He represented the town of Galway in 1767, and sat for the county from 1768 until his death. He was hospitable and of an amiable disposition, but his character was weakened by pride and indo-

lence. By some he was considered superior to Flood in natural ability, though without his brilliant oratorical powers. Daly once humourously declared that the Volunteers were "ready to determine any question in the whole circle of the sciences which shall be proposed to them, and to burn any unfortunate person that doubts their infallibility." A friend to Catholic rights, he opposed general parliamentary reform. Grattan considered his death (in the autumn of 1791) an irretrievable loss to Ireland. He was a Privy-Councillor, and for some time Muster-Master General. ²⁵⁴

Daly, Richard, theatrical manager, was born in the County of Galway, in the middle of the 18th century, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a noted duellist, for a time averaging eight contests annually. He was of a handsome and engaging person. In 1781 he opened Smock-alley Theatre in Dublin (upon the spot where the church of SS. Michael and John now stands), and there Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, and other eminent actors appeared under his management. In 1786 he was appointed Master of the Revels. In partnership with Higgins, the "Sham Squire," he spent a large sum in rebuilding and decorating Crow-street Theatre. He eventually disposed of his theatrical patent rights for an annuity of £1,332. Mr. Daly died in 1813. ¹¹⁰

Danby, Francis, A.R.A., was born near Wexford in 1793, and received his early artistic education at the school of the Royal Dublin Society. In 1812 he earned enough to pay his way to London with a friend, O'Connor. He struggled with difficulties for some years, and would have been glad to return to Ireland if he had had means; but at length sprang into fame by his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1824. Two years afterwards he was elected an Associate, beyond which grade he never advanced. For fifteen years he resided principally on the Continent, painting and drawing on commission. "In 1841," says the *Annual Register*, "he returned and resumed his place in public favour, by exhibiting year after year a series of pictures, the power, poetry, and romance of which should long ago have won their painter a chair among the forty, were the battle always to the strong in art. But a private reason was alleged for this artistic wrong, and the latter years of the artist's life were embittered by the sense of injury and the disappointment of hope deferred. Danby's style was so peculiarly his own that none once acquainted with it could enter the rooms of the Royal Academy without in-

stantly picking out his works. In the power of accumulating his subjects—whether masses of men or masses of architecture and other inanimate objects—he was equal to Martin or Turner. Over these principal subjects he threw an atmosphere of glow and sunshine, of solemn evening splendour, of mid-day glare or gorgeous sunset, or of warm voluptuous moonlight, that was altogether his. It may, however, be objected to many of his pictures, that his tints sometimes conveyed the idea of arid and fierce heat.” His great painting of “The Opening of the Seventh Seal,” in the Dublin National Gallery, was finished in 1828. Mr. Danby died at Exmouth, 17th February 1861, aged 68. He left two sons, both artists. ⁷

Darcy, Patrick, Count, an engineer officer, was born at Galway, 27th September 1723. He was sent to an uncle in Paris in 1739. There he studied under Clairaut, and at the age of seventeen distinguished himself by the solution of some extremely difficult mathematical problems. He made two campaigns in Germany and one in Flanders—being Colonel in the Irish Brigade at Rosbach in 1757. His essays on artillery and on scientific questions display genius and solidity of judgment. He died in Paris, of cholera, 18th October 1779, aged 56. A eulogium was pronounced upon him by Condorcet. ^{16 42 186}

Dargan, William, contractor and financier, was born in the County of Carlow, 28th February 1799. On leaving school he was placed in a surveyor's office, where he showed great aptitude for business. Having gained some experience in England under Telford, he entered into a contract for the construction of the road from Dublin to Howth, in which work he was so successful that in 1831 he contracted for the construction of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, the first in Ireland. As the railway system spread through the country, he undertook the construction of the principal lines—Great Southern and Western, Midland Great Western, and others, in all about 1,000 miles, and accumulated a large fortune, mostly invested in Irish railway shares. He undertook the financial risk of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1853, and bore the deficit of about £10,000 resulting therefrom. On the occasion of its opening by the Queen he declined the honour of knighthood. To commemorate his active interest in the industrial progress of Ireland, his statue was erected in front of the National Gallery of Dublin, and from 1853 to 1865 he was among the most honoured men in the country, and was supposed to be one of the

wealthiest. But a terrible reverse was impending. In 1866 he was severely injured by a fall from his horse, and soon afterwards, overstrained by innumerable undertakings, became bankrupt, and died, broken in health and spirits, 7th February 1867, aged nearly 68. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. A small pension on the Civil List was granted to his widow. ^{39 40}

Dathi, the last pagan king of Ireland, reigned twenty-three years, from 404 to 427. The early successes of his arms in Britain and emulation of his uncle Niall stimulated him to continental expeditions. Keating recounts the following legend of his death by lightning while passing through the Alps. “And the manner in which Dathi was slain was this; to wit, a flaming thunderbolt, shot from heaven, smote him upon the head whilst he was making conquests in Gaul. It was near the mountains called the Alps that he fell by the vengeance of God, for he had plundered the sanctuary of a holy hermit Parmenius, who cursed him therefor.” Dathi's death has formed a favourite subject for Davis, Mangan, Aubrey de Vere, Irwin, and other poets. It is related that his body was carried home by his followers, and interred at Rathcroghan, Tulsk, in Roscommon, where a pillar of red-grit sandstone still marks the spot. He was distinguished for his activity, sprightly manners, and ability in war. ^{134 171 261}

Davies, Sir John, political writer and historian, was born at Chisgrove, Wiltshire, about the year 1570. He was author of a well-known poem, *Nosce Te ipsum*, and other writings flattering to the vanity of Elizabeth. His abridgment of Coke's *Reports* showed that he was not destitute of legal acumen. In 1603, having secured James's favour, he was sent to Ireland as Solicitor-General, and four years afterwards was knighted. He spent much of his leisure in studying the history and institutions of Ireland, and thereby acquired the knowledge of the country and interest in her affairs that distinguish his writings. His well-known *Discovery of the True Cause why Ireland was never entirely Subdued till the beginning of His Majesty's Reign* was published in 1612. The conclusions he arrives at in this work are: “First, the armies for the most part were too weak for a conquest; secondly, when they were of competent strength they were too soon broken up and dissolved; thirdly, they were ill paid; and fourthly, they were ill governed, which is always the consequent of ill-payment. . . The clock of the civil government is now

well set; the strings of this Irish harp . . . are all in tune, . . . and make a good harmony in the commonwealth; so we may well conceive a hope that Ireland . . . will from henceforth prove a land of peace and concord. And though heretofore it hath been like the lean cow of Egypt in Pharaoh's dream, devouring the fat of England and yet remaining as lean as it was before, it will hereafter be as fruitful as the land of Canaan." Mr. D'Alton says: "It affords the most candid, graphic, and able summary of the vicissitudes of Ireland to his day." *Notes and Queries*, 1st, 2nd, and 4th Series, contain interesting notes upon his life and writings. He was Speaker of the Irish Parliament of 1615, that repealed the Statute of Kilkenny. The same year saw his *Reports of Cases*, containing much curious information relative to the laws, history, and antiquities of Ireland. In 1616 he returned to England, and entered Parliament, where he showed an enlightened spirit in opposing measures calculated to injure Irish trade. He died of apoplexy in London, 7th December 1626, after being appointed Lord Chief-Justice of England. Allibone says: "In versatility of talent, brilliancy of imagination, political wisdom, and literary taste, few Englishmen have equalled Sir John Davies." ^{16 75 183 254}

Davis, Thomas Osborne, poet and politician, was born at Mallow, 14th October 1814. From his very earliest years he was noted for his passionate love of Ireland. In 1835 he graduated with distinction at the University of Dublin, mathematics and modern history being his favourite studies. In the debates of the College Historical Society he was distinguished more for talents and learning than for eloquence. Although called to the Bar in his twenty-fourth year he afterwards evinced little taste for following up the profession of the law. He travelled on the Continent, and collected a good library. In 1840 he contributed a series of articles on the state of Europe to the *Dublin Morning Register*—contending that a crisis was approaching in which Ireland would be able to obtain her legislative independence. He became an active member of the Repeal Association, where his ability and the sincerity of his character soon obtained for him an effective and influential position. At times he did not shrink from opposing O'Connell, for whom he had the greatest veneration. In 1842, with a few other persons desirous of strengthening the spirit of nationality in Ireland, he started the *Nation* newspaper. The success of his poetical contributions to the paper as-

tonished himself, his friends, and the country. His fancy clothed many localities of Ireland with a great interest, and illuminated many dry incidents in the history of the country. "Thenceforth, as a political writer and poet, he continued till his premature death to be the chief of that party who, under the name of 'Young Ireland' swayed the democracy of Ireland with extraordinary power. And so he laboured at his great mission from that day with indefatigable industry, unabating zeal, unquenchable enthusiasm; giving the energies and resources of his vigorous intellect, and his large erudition, to what he deemed the work of his life; producing a wonderful mass of writing, while he toiled incessantly behind the scenes, organizing measures and aiding in committees, till at last he exhausted his constitution, and died of fever at his residence, 67 Baggot-street, Dublin, 16th September 1845, aged nearly 31."³⁹ He passed away in the zenith of hopefulness, before the famine had desolated Ireland, before the exodus of her people to America, before the splitting up of parties and the imprisonment of his friends. He was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery, where a marble statue by Hogan marks his resting place. His poems were collected shortly after his decease. They have ever since enjoyed an extensive popularity in Ireland. Davis is described as low-sized, fresh complexioned, aught but poetical in appearance. His character was above reproach, and he earned the sincere respect even of those who differed most from him in politics. His poetry is so national in its character that few of his pieces can ever attain to more than an Irish celebrity. Many have entered into the life of the people, raising their self-respect and giving them a keener interest in all that belongs to their country and its history. Thomas O. Davis was a Protestant. He died unmarried. The *Nation* said about the time of his death: "The characteristic features in the public life of Davis were a simple, spontaneous truth, that scorned all subterfuges, personal or political, and counted candour the soundest policy; an absolute unselfishness; an earnestness that nothing could abate or dishearten; and an industry that has had no parallel in the history of young men in this country. . . . His industry was something miraculous. . . . In the Royal Irish Academy, in the Art Union, in the Eighty-two Club, on the committee of the Dublin Library, he was a zealous, steady worker, seldom absent, never shrinking from the extra duties that fall upon the able and zealous." ^{39 116 233}

Davis, William, landscape painter, was born in Ireland about 1813. The greater part of his artistic career was passed at Liverpool, where he was a member of the local Academy. The *Athenæum* says: "His character was singularly estimable, modest and unassuming in the highest degree, cheerful, industrious, persevering, conscientious. He lived bravely a life of much disappointment and some privation, alleviated by a keen sense of what is lovely and lofty in nature, and by the artist's power of realizing, for the delight of others, what he himself felt and saw. . . His merits have been warmly recognized by several of the best judges, but only slightly and intermittently remarked by the mass of sightseers. He will assuredly not pass into oblivion, but he will hold a distinct and highly honourable position in our school of art. . . No man saw further than Mr. Davis into the opportunities of a quiet rural subject—a hedge, a stream, a drenched autumnal pasture, a flitting of light and shadow over an English sky, a farm with its sheltering trees and homely appurtenances. All this he felt keenly and thoroughly, and translated it into art, not only familiar and realistic, but touching, elevated, and on occasion even grand." He died in London, 22nd April 1873, aged about 60. ^{15 241}

D'Agüla, Don Juan, a Spanish general, who "being in prison to answer some actions of his in Brittany," consented in 1601 to take the command of a large force for the invasion of Ireland. Owing to difficulty in procuring transports, his departure was retarded at the port of embarkation, until the 6,000 men originally composing the armament were diminished to 4,000. On the passage, seven of the ships, conveying a chief part of the artillery and military stores, were, through stress of weather, obliged to put back to Corunna. Don Juan occupied Kinsale and the forts of Rincorran and Castle-ni-Park at the entrance of the harbour, on 23rd September, sent his transports back for further supplies, and communicated with O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the other Irish chieftains in arms against Elizabeth. Lord Mountjoy and Sir George Carew, with a force of some 3,000 men, 2,000 of whom were Irish, and several war vessels, hastened to blockade Kinsale, and supplies were fast poured in to them from England. The siege was carried on with great activity, and the Spaniards behaved with admirable bravery. On 1st November the besiegers took Rincorran, and on the 20th Castle-ni-Park. The loss of these forts effectually prevented succours arriving by sea to

the beleaguered garrison. The Spaniards made several desperate sorties, in which numbers were slain on both sides. The want of artillery wherewith properly to defend the place was severely felt. On the 20th November the investing force had been increased to some 11,800 foot and 857 horse, with 20 pieces of siege ordnance. On 1st December a breach was stormed by a party of 2,000 English, who were repulsed by the Spaniards. On the 3rd the missing portion of the Spanish fleet, under Don Pedro Zubiaur, arrived at Castlehaven, and landed 700 men, who were by the Irish put in possession of O'Driscoll's castle of Baltimore, O'Sullivan Beare's castle of Dunboy, and the fort of Castlehaven. On 21st December O'Neill and O'Donnell showed themselves on the hill of Belgley, north of Kinsale, about a mile from the English camp. Their forces numbered 6,000 foot and 500 horse, with 300 Spaniards from Castlehaven. Don Juan was urgent that an immediate effort should be made to raise the siege, and on the morning of the 24th December O'Neill and O'Donnell marched to the attack. Their plans had, however, been betrayed, Mountjoy was fully prepared, and a disgraceful rout of the Irish troops ensued, with little loss on the English side. Don Juan's position being now desperate, he demanded a parley, and articles of capitulation were signed by him on the 2nd January 1601-2. He surrendered the town and other fortresses in the possession of his countrymen on condition that his whole force, "as well Spaniards as other nations whatsoever that are under his command, . . with arms, munition, money, ensigns displayed, and artillery," should be provided with provisions at market prices, and ships for their return to Spain. He bitterly complained of not having been properly supported by the Irish chieftains, and declared that he had found them "not only weak and barbarous, but (as he feared) perfidious friends." It is right to add that Hugh O'Neill had always advised that a Spanish force, to effect anything, should be landed in Ulster, especially after the end of the Desmond war, and the occupation of Munster by Elizabeth's troops. Numbers of Irish gentlemen, who are named in *Pacata Hibernia*, took advantage of the terms of the capitulation to retire to Spain, and as fast as transports could be prepared the Spaniards were embarked. Before Don Juan could deliver up Dunboy it was re-occupied by O'Sullivan Beare's retainers, who stood a long siege. [See O'SULLIVAN.] Don Juan

felt his honour at stake, and if permitted by Mountjoy would himself have undertaken its reduction and surrender in accordance with the terms of capitulation. Much of his time between the capture of Kinsale and his return to Spain on 8th March 1601-2, was spent in company with Sir George Carew at Cork. They became friends, and after Don Juan's arrival in Spain he sent Sir George a present of wine and fruits. Sir George in his letter of acknowledgment says: "I am much grieved then to see that this country produces not anything worthy to be presented to your lordship, that I might in some proportion manifest in what esteeme I hold the favour of a man of your qualities, honour, and merit." No particulars concerning the life of Don Juan d'Aguila before or after his Irish expedition appear available. The name is spelled indifferently D'Aguila, D'Aquila, and D'Aquilla. Full particulars of the siege of Kinsale will be found in *Pacata Hibernia* and the *Carew Papers*, and an admirable summary in *Haverty's Ireland*. ^{69 170* 275}

Dean, Hugh, an Irish artist in the 18th century, who early attained considerable excellence in landscape. The then Lord Palmerston enabled him to visit Rome to complete his studies, but was ultimately obliged to abandon him on account of the irregularity of his conduct. In 1780 Dean gave an exhibition of his paintings in London. He soon afterwards became a Methodist preacher. He is supposed to have died in 1784. ²⁷⁶

De Barry, Robert, an Anglo-Norman knight who distinguished himself in the invasion of Ireland. He was grandson of Nesta. [See NESTA.] In 1169 he accompanied his uncle FitzStephen in the expedition to Ireland, and nearly lost his life in the assault on Wexford. His bravery obtained for him the cognomen of "Barrymore." He fell in battle at Lismore in 1185. His brother, Giraldus Cambrensis, styles him "a young knight, that for his worthiness cared not for his life, and was rather ambitious to be really eminent than to seem so. The less he coveted honour, the more it clung to him." He speaks of another brother, Philip de Barry, who obtained large estates in Ireland, as "a man of prudence and courage." ^{42 50 148}

De Barry, Gerald (Giraldus Cambrensis), younger brother of the preceding, a distinguished author and ecclesiastic, was born at the castle of Manorbeer in Pembrokeshire, in 1147. He studied principally at Paris, and in 1175 was created Archdeacon of Brecknock. In 1184 he was invited to court by Henry II., and became

one of his chaplains. Next year he accompanied Prince John in his expedition to Ireland. He employed much of his time here in collecting materials for his *Topography of Ireland and History of the Conquest of Ireland*. Mr. Brewer, in editing the former work, remarks: "With all that has been done since by modern topographers trained in the more scientific habits of observation, the conception of his task, as it existed in the mind of Giraldus, if not the execution of it, must remain as a monument of a bold and original genius. . . . In the first [Book] the author gives an account of the physical features of the island, including in it the history of its more remarkable productions. . . . In the second [Book], devoted exclusively to the marvels of Ireland, full scope is given to the credulity of his age: it is fooled to the top of its bent." The Third Book is devoted to the ancient annals of the country, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. This work, which appeared in 1187, was dedicated to Henry II. It was followed by his *History of the Conquest of Ireland*, "not only," says Mr. Brewer, "the most valuable of all our author's works, but [one which] as a historical monograph may challenge comparison with any work of a similar nature. . . . The personal sketches of the chief leaders in the expedition, which are numerous, are drawn with masterly precision. . . . The only drawback is the occurrence of artificial orations. . . . The *Conquest of Ireland* is a noble specimen of historical narration, of which the author's age furnished very rare specimens. Events have been carefully gathered, examined, and arranged; battlefields, sieges, and marches verified by ocular inspection of routes and localities; accounts on both sides tested. No personal labour has been spared by the historian in collecting, or sifting, or placing his materials in their most lucid order; no efforts have been wanting which the most rigid historical fidelity could demand." Giraldus returned to England after the Easter of 1186, and almost immediately gave public readings of his works at Oxford. Many years of his life were occupied in unceasing litigations and journeyings, which in the end proved unavailing, to have himself confirmed by the Pope in the see of St. David's, to which on the 29th June 1199 he had been unanimously elected by the Chapter. After these events his name disappears from the page of history. The date of his death is uncertain. Mr. Brewer does not find any authority for the age generally ascribed to him at his death—74, which

would place that event in 1221. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of St. David's, where his supposed monument and effigy are shown. This notice is written from an exhaustive account of his life, prefixed to Mr. Brewer's splendid seven-volume edition of Cambrensis's works in the Master of the Rolls' series. For general use, as far as the topography and invasion of Ireland are concerned, Mr. Bohn's translation will be found convenient. Cambrensis's statements regarding the Irish Church have been traversed by Lynch in his *Cambrensis Eversus*, published in the 17th century. ^{148a}

De Barry, David FitzJames, Viscount Buttevant, a descendant of the same family as the two preceding, was born the middle of the 16th century. He was one of the lords of Sir J. Perrot's parliament in 1585; but afterwards took an active part with the Earl of Desmond. Eventually he gave in his submission to Lord Grey, and acknowledged a debt of £500 to the Crown—a claim which was afterwards granted to Florence MacCarthy, and created much correspondence and bickering. In 1601 he was made a general by Sir G. Carew, after the siege of Kinsale saw considerable service in Munster, and was granted large estates in Desmond, forfeited by the MacCarthys. In 1615 he was appointed one of the Council for Munster. He died at Barryscourt, near Cork, 10th April 1617. ^{52 216 222}

De Barry, David FitzDavid, Earl of Barrymore, grandson of preceding, a posthumous child, was born March 1605. At the age of twelve he succeeded to the estates of his family, and in 1621 married Alice, daughter of the Earl of Cork, and through the Earl's influence was created Earl of Barrymore. When the war broke out in 1641, he held to the English side, and garrisoned his castle of Shandon with about 100 men; being offered the position of general in the Irish army, he replied: "I will first take an offer from my brother Dungarvan to be hangman-general at Youghal." On 10th May 1642 he, with Lord Dungarvan, took the castle of Ballymacpatrick (now Careysville), held by his grand-aunt, a MacCarthy, rescued a large number of English confined therein, and killed in cold blood the whole garrison, about fifty men. He headed his regiment at the battle of Liscarroll in September 1642, and died on the 29th of the same month, probably from his wounds, or from the fatigues of campaigning. He was buried in his father-in-law's family vault at Youghal. Lodge says: "His lordship was a person of great generosity,

humanity, and Christian charity." He was a Protestant. The honours of the family became extinct upon the death of Henry Barry, 8th Earl of Barrymore, in 1824. ^{52 216}

De Bicknor, Alexander, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, an Englishman, favourite of Edward II., who, after being employed by him on several foreign missions, was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin at Avignon, 22nd July 1317. In 1320 he made vigorous efforts to found a university in Dublin, and obtained the Pope's sanction; but he was unable to carry out the plan for want of funds. In 1323 he was deputed by the King ambassador to France. He was concerned in the surrender of the town of La Royale to the French, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the King, who tried to induce the Pope to banish him. In 1325 he was entrusted with the Great Seal of Ireland, the King, however, sequestering the profits of his archdiocese. In 1330 he was appointed by the Pope to collect the Pontifical tax. Disputes relative to precedence with the Archbishop of Armagh followed. De Bicknor was empowered by commission to establish a militia for preserving the peace of Meath and apprehending all traitors and their abettors. His high functions did not prevent him descending to speculation and malversation of moneys, for which, however, he received a formal pardon from the Crown in 1347. He died 14th July 1349, having practically administered the government of Ireland for a considerable period, with ability. His opponent, the Archbishop of Armagh, took advantage of his last illness to enter Dublin with crozier erect, and otherwise to assert the precedence of his see. ⁷⁶

De Blaquiére, Peter Boyle, Canadian politician, was born in Dublin, 27th April 1784. A midshipman in H.B.M. fleet at the battle of Camperdown, he afterwards left the navy, and emigrated to Canada in 1837. He was a member of the legislature for twenty-two years, and was some time Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He died at Yorkville, near Toronto, October 1860, aged 76. ^{37a}

De Burgh, William FitzAdelm. The De Burghs, De Burgos, Burkes, or Bourkes, as the name is variously spelled, claim descent from Pepin, King of France. The members of the family who attended William the Conqueror in his descent on England were considerably enriched thereby. When Henry II. received the news of the first successes of the invaders in Ireland, he sent over William FitzAdelm de Burgh with Hugh de Lacy to take the submission of Roderic O'Conor. After

Strongbow's death, FitzAdelm was appointed governor of Ireland. In 1177 he founded the monastery of St. Thomas, near Dublin. We are told that he oppressed and impoverished the Anglo-Norman families, and amassed great wealth by conceding privileges to the native princes. It is even said that for bribes he allowed some portions of the fortifications of Wexford to be demolished. He was recalled in 1179, and De Lacy appointed in his place. He was, however, soon received back into favour, and given in marriage Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I., and widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and received large grants of land in Connaught. FitzAdelm was the founder of the Monastery of Dromore, and also the Abbey of Athassel, County of Tipperary, where he was buried in 1204. His character is thus sketched by Giraldus Cambrensis: "This FitzAdelm was large and corpulent, both in stature and shape, but of a reasonable height. He was a pleasant and courtly man; but whatever honours he paid to any one were always mingled with guile. There was no end of his craftiness—there was poison in the honey, and a snake in the grass. To outward appearance he was liberal and courteous, but within there was more aloes than honey." Several communications regarding the De Burgh family will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. ^{148 198 254}

De Burgh, Richard, Lord of Connaught, son of preceding. In 1204 he succeeded to large estates in the province of Connaught, which were confirmed to him by King John for a fine of 300 marks, and by Henry III. for a fine of 3,000 marks. In 1225, after Cathal O'Connor's death, the whole of Connaught, with the exception of five cantreds for the support of Athlone garrison, was made over to him for 500 marks a year. But the O'Conors clung to their patrimony, and upon one occasion Felim O'Connor was even deputed by Henry III. to act against De Burgh and check his rising power. De Burgh exercised almost regal sway, and at his castle at Galway (built in 1232), and in that at Loughrea (built in 1236), he was attended by a train of barons, knights, and gentlemen. He was for some time Lord-Deputy of Ireland. He died on his passage to France, January 1243, whither he was proceeding, attended by his barons and knights, to meet the King of England at Bordeaux. His wife was Una, daughter of Hugh O'Connor, Prince of Connaught. ^{52 134 226}

De Burgh, Walter, 1st Earl of Ulster, son of preceding, married Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy,

Earl of Ulster. At her father's decease, about 1243, he became, in her right, Earl of Ulster. ⁵²

De Burgh, Richard, 2nd Earl of Ulster, son of preceding, commonly known as the "Red Earl," was educated at the court of Henry III. For his successes against the Scots he was made general over the Irish forces in Ireland, Great Britain, and France. He was esteemed the most powerful subject of his time in Ireland. Besides carrying on hostilities with the native chieftains, he besieged Thomas de Verdon in Athlone, and advanced with a great army to Trim. Three times he assisted the English kings in their descents upon Scotland. He founded monasteries or castles at Loughrea, Ballymote, Corran, Sligo, Castleconnel in Limerick, and Greencastle in Down. On Whit-Sunday 1326 he sumptuously entertained the Anglo-Norman knights of the Pale assembled at Kilkenny, previous to shutting himself up in the monastery at Athassel, where he died the same year. ^{52 216}

De Burgh, William, 3rd Earl of Ulster, was born in 1312, and succeeded his grandfather in 1326. "He was murdered on 6th June 1333 by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him the first wound) and others, his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation it was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others," ²¹⁶ Three hundred of Sir R. Mandeville's followers were put to death for this murder. De Burgh married Maud, great-granddaughter of Henry III. His estates were seized by his relatives, a branch of the De Burghs, who abjured the English name, and adopted that of MacWilliam, assumed Irish dress and customs, and ruled over Connaught conjointly. ^{134 216}

De Burgh, Lady Elizabeth, only child and heiress of preceding, born in 1332, married in 1352, Lionel, son of Edward III., who became in her right 4th Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught. Her daughter Philippa, wife of Edmund Mortimer, was ancestor of Edward IV. and subsequent British sovereigns. [See CLARENCE, DUKE OF.] ⁵²

De Burgh, Ulick, 1st Earl of Clanricard, was a descendant of the second son of Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught. He fortified Roscommon, Galway, Loughrea, Leitrim, and several other towns. He was, according to Lodge, called by the native Irish "Negan," or the beheader, having made a mound of the heads of men

slain in battle, which he covered with earth." ²¹⁶ In 1538 he covenanted to furnish Henry VIII. with men and supplies; and surrendering his large estates into the King's hands, received them back with the title of Earl of Clanricard in 1543. He died 19th October 1544. ²¹⁶

De Burgh, Richard, 2nd Earl of Clanricard, succeeded upon his father's death in 1544. He was known amongst the native Irish as "Sassanagh." In 1548 he captured Cormac Roe O'Connor, of Offaly, and sent him to Dublin, where he was executed. He was constantly engaged in harassing and bloody feuds with other branches of the De Burghs. In 1553, with Sir Richard Bingham, he routed the Scots on the Moy. He was thrice married: (1) to Margaret, daughter of Murrrough, 1st Earl of Thomond; (2) Catherine, daughter of Donough, 2nd Earl of Thomond; (3) Honora, daughter of O'Brien of Duharras. He died 24th July 1582 and was succeeded by his son, who does not require special notice. ^{52 216}

De Burgh, Richard, 4th Earl of Clanricard and Earl of St. Alban's, son of the 3rd Earl, succeeded in 1601, upon his father's death. In 1599 he was made governor of Connaught by the Earl of Essex; and he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kinsale in 1601, when he was knighted. In 1624 he was raised to an English peerage as Baron Somerhill, and four years afterwards was advanced to the earldom of St. Alban's. He married Frances, the widow of Sir Philip Sidney and the Earl of Essex, by whom he had an only son, who succeeded him. He died 12th November 1635. ^{54 216}

De Burgh, Ulrick, 5th Earl and Marquis of Clanricard, son of preceding, was born in 1604. He attended Charles I. on his campaign in Scotland in 1640, and continued true to the royalist cause in the War of 1641-'52. Although his name appears prominently in Clarendon's *History*, his role was rather that of a negotiator than a warrior. In 1644 he was created a marquis and appointed Commander-in-chief in Connaught. He supported the Marquis of Ormond in the matter of the cessation of hostilities; and when Ormond retired to France, accepted the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. He was a prime mover in the negotiations with the Duke of Lorraine, for making over to him some of the strong places of the island in return for a sum of money, but ultimately was obliged to repudiate the arrangement. In 1652, wearied out with Irish affairs, by the consent of Prince Charles and with the leave of General

Ludlow, he retired to his estate in Kent; where, according to Clarendon, "he was civilly treated by all men, as a man who had many friends and could have no enemies but those who could not be friends to any." He died in 1657, within a year of leaving Ireland, worn out by the fatigues and distresses he had been exposed to. He was buried with his father at Tunbridge. He was a zealous Catholic. Both Clarendon and Carte speak in the highest terms of his character. The latter writes: "He had a greatness of mind, a nobleness of sentiments, and an integrity of heart, that were not to be corrupted by any temptation, or biased by any selfish, mean, or unworthy views; compassionate in his temper, sincere in his professions, true and constant in his friendships, and delicate (if possible to an excess) in the point of honour; no man ever loved his country more or his friend better than he did, being ready on all occasions to sacrifice himself for either." Clarendon mentions his having left memoirs of his time, which do not appear to have been as yet given to the public. This branch of the De Burghs is at present represented by Hubert, 2nd Marquis and 15th Earl of Clanricard. ^{54 80 216 271}

De Burgo, John, Rev., Vicar-Apostolic of Killala. He left Ireland in his youth, and served as an officer in the Austrian army. He afterwards entered the Church, and was appointed abbot of Clare, from 1647 to 1650 acting as Vicar-General of Killaloe. Three years later he was arrested by Cromwell's orders, and sent into banishment. He exercised clerical functions in France and Italy until 1671, when he was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Killala, and returned to Ireland. In 1674 he was arrested on the charge of "bringing Protestants to the Catholic faith," "preaching perverse doctrine," and "remaining in the kingdom." After two years' imprisonment, having refused many offers of advancement if he would join the Established Church, he was sentenced to confiscation of his goods, and banished to the Continent. In compliance with a vow made while in confinement, he visited Palestine during his exile, and was captured by pirates and sold as a slave. He eventually found means to escape to Constantinople, and thence to Rome, where he ended his days. ⁷⁴

De Clare, Richard, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul, surnamed **Strongbow**, was born about 1130. He succeeded his father in his title and estates in 1149. The extensive ruins of his castle at Chepstow would alone attest his possessions

and influence; but having wasted his substance by extravagance, and being out of favour with Henry II., he eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered of retrieving his broken fortunes. This came in King Henry's licence to Dermot MacMurrough, permitting him to seek assistance in England to establish his claim to the throne of Leinster. MacMurrough offered Strongbow extensive territories in Ireland, and the hand of his daughter Eva, if he would enter into his plans. The intrepid Earl threw himself heart and soul into the enterprise, and in May 1169 sent forward an expedition under FitzStephen, Raymond le Gros, and De Marisco, with whose assistance MacMurrough was reinstated in his kingdom. Henry II. was alarmed at the success attending their arms, and interdicted further expeditions to Ireland until he should have leisure to proceed thither in person. Strongbow, whose preparations were made, went to Normandy in 1170, obtained an equivocal permission from Henry, and embarked a small army of 1,200 men at Milford Haven. After a favourable passage, he landed near Waterford on the 23rd August 1170. Next day, being joined by Raymond le Gros and his forces, he marched to the attack of the city, which was bravely defended by the Danish and Irish inhabitants. Even after the walls were scaled and the city occupied by the small band of Anglo-Normans, some of the garrison held out in Reginald's Tower. The nuptials of Strongbow and Eva were immediately celebrated, and having established his power in Waterford and the surrounding districts, he pushed on through Ferns, and by the coast road to Dublin—the more direct route by the Barrow and Kildare being barred by levies hastily collected by the Irish chiefs. Dublin was taken by assault after great slaughter, its Danish king, Asculf, and “the better part” of his followers embarking with their valuables, and setting sail for the Isle of Man and the Western Islands. The capture of Dublin was followed by expeditions into Meath and other parts of the island, under the guidance of MacMurrough. Upon the death of the latter, which took place in a few months, Strongbow succeeded to the throne of Leinster. Already Milo de Cogan had defeated an effort made by the Northmen and Irish to recapture Dublin; but a more formidable confederacy was now formed by Roderic O'Conor, aided by the Danes of the Hebrides and Man. They commenced operations by investing Dublin—Roderic taking up his position at Castleknock, O'Rourke and O'Carroll at Clontarf, O'Kinsellagh at

Irishtown, and the Prince of Thomond at Kilmainham, while Godred, King of Man, blockaded the harbour. After a siege of two months, the distress of the Norman garrison was increased by the news that FitzStephen was besieged in Ferry Carrig Castle, near Wexford. They therefore opened negotiations with Roderic; but his terms were so humiliating that they could not accept them, and a desperate sally in the direction of Finglas was headed by Strongbow, Raymond le Gros, Milo de Cogan, and Maurice FitzGerald, with small bodies of men-at-arms. The Irish troops, disorganized by the assurance of a speedy surrender of the town, offered but a feeble resistance to the redoubtable Normans, and were cut down in multitudes. The siege of Dublin was raised, and vast stores of provisions fell into the hands of the invaders. Strongbow next proceeded to the succour of FitzStephen—too late, however, to save him from falling into the hands of the native princes. On the march south he encountered a vigorous resistance near Carlow. From Wexford he proceeded to Waterford, and thence back to Ferns, where he assumed almost regal state. Meanwhile he received news of Henry II.'s great displeasure at his precipitancy, and sent Raymond le Gros to proffer his submission, and reassure the King as to his loyalty. He then followed in person, and found Henry at Newnham, in Gloucestershire, making preparations for a personal visit to Ireland. After some demur, Strongbow's homage and oath of fealty were accepted, and he was confirmed in his Irish estates (Dublin and the seaport towns being reserved by the King), and also in his English possessions, which had been confiscated. Henry thought it more prudent to keep him by his side, until, having collected a considerable army, he landed in person at Waterford, 18th October 1171. The following year, when Henry returned to England, Strongbow accompanied him; but great disasters falling upon the Anglo-Norman colonists, he returned in 1173 as Lord-Warden, or Justice of Ireland. A quarrel ensued between him and Raymond le Gros, who was the beloved of the army, and whose good will was necessary to the further carrying out of Strongbow's plans of conquest. Raymond retired to England, but before long Strongbow was glad to secure his aid by giving him the hand of his sister Basilia, which Raymond had long coveted. Harassed by constant hostilities with the Irish, Strongbow's position was by no means an easy one, and he died in Dublin, after a lingering illness, in the year 1176 or 1177, aged about 47.

Raymond le Gros was absent at the time, and the safety of the Dublin garrison almost depended upon Basilia's concealing even the illness of her brother; so that she could convey the intelligence to her husband only in the following form: "To Raymond, her well-beloved lord and husband, Basilia wisheth health as to herself. Be it known to your sincere love, that the great jaw-tooth which used to give me so much uneasiness has fallen out. Wherefore, if you have any care or regard for me, or even for yourself, return with all speed." Strongbow is thus described by Giraldus Cambrensis: "His complexion was somewhat ruddy and his skin freckled; he had grey eyes, feminine features, a weak voice, and short neck. For the rest, he was tall in stature, and a man of great generosity and of courteous manner. What he failed of accomplishing by force, he succeeded in by gentle words. In time of peace he was more disposed to be led by others than to command. Out of the camp he had more the air of any ordinary man-at-arms than of a general-in-chief; but in action the mere soldier was forgotten in the commander. With the advice of those about him, he was ready to dare anything; but he never ordered any attack relying on his own judgment, or rashly presuming on his personal courage. The post he occupied in battle was a sure rallying point for his troops. His equanimity and firmness in all the vicissitudes of war were remarkable, being neither driven to despair in adversity, nor puffed up by success." Strongbow was buried in Christ Church, Dublin, which he had helped to rebuild. There his reputed monument may be seen. [See DESMOND, 8th EARL OF.] He is supposed to have left a son, who died a few years after him, and a daughter, Isabel, given in marriage by Richard I. to William Marshal, who succeeded to his title and estates. A building on the site of the present Royal Hospital at Kilmainham was founded and largely endowed by Strongbow as a preceptory for the Knights Templars. Several notices of Strongbow's family—the De Clares—will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series. 5 52 134 148 174

De Cogan, Milo, was one of Nesta's grandsons who embarked in the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. [See NESTA.] He was by Strongbow appointed governor of Dublin, and successfully defended it against the first attack of the Northmen. He married his cousin, a daughter of Robert FitzStephen. In 1177 he was by patent created "Lord of the moiety of the Kingdom of Cork." He and his son-in-law, Ralph FitzStephen, were told by Cam-

brensis, "jointly governed the kingdom of Desmond in peace for five years, restraining by their prudence and moderation the unruly spirits of their young men on both sides." They were killed in 1182, in an engagement with MacTíre, prince of Imokelly, as they were, with a party of knights, proceeding from Cork to Lismore, to hold conference with some of the people of Waterford. 148

De Cogan, Richard, younger brother of preceding, specially distinguished himself in the defence, above mentioned, of Dublin. He is spoken of as having been appointed to the command of a picked body of troops by King Henry II. and sent into Ireland to supply the place of his brother Milo. 148

De Courcy, Sir John, Earl of Ulster, was one of the most valiant of the Anglo-Norman adventurers in the invasion of Ireland. An ancestor had accompanied the Conqueror to England and there obtained large estates. Sir John de Courcy served Henry II. in his French wars, and after Strongbow's death came to Ireland with De Burgh. Dissatisfied with De Burgh's conduct, he, with Armoric St. Laurence (his sister's husband) and Robert de la Poer, in 1177 proceeded northwards to carve out their fortunes by the sword. Having arrived at Downpatrick, De Courcy seized upon the district, and fortified the town, regardless of the remonstrances of the Papal legate, Vivian, and of the claims of MacDunlevy, prince of the district, who insisted that he had done homage to Henry II. for his estates. MacDunlevy, assisted by Roderic O'Connor of Connaught, collected a force of 10,000 men to dispossess De Courcy and his fellows. After many bloody encounters, at the bridge of Ivora and elsewhere, the discipline of the Normans prevailed over the numbers of the native owners of the soil. De Courcy now parcelled out Ulidia (the counties of Down and Antrim) among his followers. He was confirmed in his possessions by Henry II., who created him Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster. Wills says: "He erected many castles, built bridges, made highways, and repaired churches, and governed the province peacefully to the satisfaction of its inhabitants, until the days of King John's visit to Ireland." In 1178 he was obliged to retire for a time to Dublin wounded, after suffering a defeat from one of the northern chieftains. In 1185 he was appointed deputy to Prince John, a post he held for four years. He is thus described by Cambrensis: "In person John de Courcy was of a fair complexion, and tall,

with bony and muscular limbs, of large size, and very strong make, being very powerful, of singular daring, and a bold and brave soldier from his very youth. Such was his ardour to mingle in the fight, that even when he had the command he was apt to forget his duties as such, and exhibiting the virtues of a private soldier, instead of a general, impetuously charge the enemy among the foremost ranks; so that if his troops wavered he might have lost the victory by being too eager to win it. But although he was thus impetuous in war, and was more a soldier than a general, in times of peace he was sober and modest, and paying due reverence to the Church of Christ, was exemplary in his devotions and in attending holy worship; nor did he forget in his successes to offer thanksgivings, and ascribe all to the Divine mercy, giving God all the glory as often as he had achieved anything glorious. 'But,' as Tully says, 'nature never made anything absolutely perfect in all points,' so we find in him an excessive parsimony and inconstancy which cast a shade over his other virtues." De Courcy married Affreca, daughter of the King of Man and the Isles. Soon after the accession of King John, he incurred his displeasure by speaking of him as a usurper, and Hugh de Lacy the younger was appointed Lord-Justice and sent against him, with directions to carry him prisoner to London. By Scandinavian and Irish aid, however, De Courcy managed to hold possession of Ulidia against the Viceroy, whom he defeated in a battle at Down in 1204. As Cox says: "The valiant Courcy sent Lacy back with blows and shame enough." He was eventually captured by some of De Lacy's followers, as, in the garb of a monk, he was doing penance at Downpatrick, one of the many monasteries he had founded. He defended himself with the only weapon at hand, the pole of a cross, and is said to have killed thirteen before he was overpowered. He was committed to the Tower of London, and the King granted his lands to De Lacy. We are told that about a year after his arrest a quarrel arose between King John, and Philip Augustus of France, concerning the Duchy of Normandy. It was referred to single combat, and De Courcy was prevailed upon to act as champion, for King John. According to the chroniclers, his proportions and appearance so terrified the French King's champion, that he fled, and in recognition of this service the King restored him to his estates, and granted him and his successors the privilege of standing covered in the royal presence. After this he is

stated to have been fifteen times prevented by contrary winds from landing in Ireland, and he retired to France, where he died about 1219. Lords of Kingsale, who claim to be descendants of Sir John de Courcy, asserted their privilege of standing covered in the royal presence in the reigns of William III. and some of the Georges. ^{54 134}

148 196 216

De Ferings, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, consecrated to that office in 1299. He is worthy of remembrance as having for a time succeeded in allaying the jealousy between the two Dublin cathedral bodies—St. Patrick's and Christ Church. It was arranged that both should be called cathedrals—Christ Church to have the precedence; the bodies of the Archbishops to be alternately buried in either church; their crosses, mitres, and rings to be deposited in Christ Church. He lived much abroad, and died on the Continent, 18th October 1306, on a return journey from Rome. ¹²

De Ginkell, Godert, Earl of Athlone, one of William III.'s ablest generals in the Irish War of 1689-'91, was born in Holland, of a noble family. A commander of proved ability, he accompanied William III.'s Dutch troops to England, and in March 1689 distinguished himself by the dispersion of the Scotch regiment that mutinied at Ipswich. At the battle of the Boyne he commanded a regiment of cavalry. The following September he was appointed Commander-in-chief of William's Irish army, having his headquarters at Kilkenny. In February 1691 De Ginkell issued a proclamation in which he declared that "Their Majesties had no design to oppress their Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom in either their religion or their properties, but had given him authority to grant reasonable terms to all such as would come in and submit according to their duty." Towards the end of the same month a detachment of his army defeated Sarsfield's troops at Moate. During the winter the rapparees, or Irish irregular troops, chiefly men whose ancestors had been dispossessed of their lands by the Cromwellian settlers, gave him an immensity of trouble; and he also found extreme difficulty in restraining the excesses of his own troops. On the 30th May De Ginkell joined the main body of his army at Mullingar and took the field. On 7th June he attacked and captured Ballymore, a fortress on the road between Mullingar and Athlone, and on the 19th, being joined by the Duke of Wirtemberg with a large body of troops, he stormed and with small loss occupied the portion of the town of

Athlone on the east bank of the Shannon. The castle and town on the west bank was defended by D'Usson, Colonel Grace, and Sarsfield, with obstinate bravery, for ten days—their Irish troops displaying desperate valour in the defence of the broken bridge, which the assailants made repeated efforts to cross. St. Ruth, in supreme command of the Irish army, had his headquarters a few miles out of the town. With De Ginkell forage became scarce; and it was absolutely necessary he should either force a passage across the river or retreat. On the 30th June he consented that an effort should be made by 1,500 grenadiers, headed by a forlorn hope of 60 men in armour, to cross the ford in face of the guns of the castle. The Irish, fancying the English were about to retreat, kept guard carelessly; St. Ruth was in his own quarters; the grenadiers passed over in the face of every obstacle, and after a brave resistance, in which Colonel Grace fell, the Irish army was obliged to fall back into Connaught. St. Ruth resolved to risk an engagement, and took up a strong position near the village of Aughrim, on the slope of the hill of Kilcommadan, with a bog in front; and on Sunday, 12th July, the battle of Aughrim was fought. The numbers engaged on both sides are variously estimated. De Ginkell probably had 20,000 men, St. Ruth 15,000. The contest at first inclined in favour of the Irish, and St. Ruth, confident of victory, was heading a charge of cavalry, when his head was taken off by a cannon ball. He had not confided his plans to Sarsfield, second in command, and before long the Irish broke and fled in every direction. De Ginkell's loss in the engagement was about 2,000; that of the Irish twice or thrice as many. De Ginkell next marched to Galway, which capitulated on the 21st July, the garrison marching out with all the honours of war, and joining Sarsfield at Limerick. On the 25th August De Ginkell appeared before Limerick. The particulars of the heroic defence of the town belong more properly to Sarsfield's life. The siege lasted to the 23rd September, when a truce was agreed upon, and the treaty under which the war was brought to an end was signed on the 3rd October. [See Sarsfield.] The victorious De Ginkell was received in Dublin with great honours, and on the 21st was entertained at a sumptuous banquet. As a reward for his services he was given the forfeited estates of the Earl of Limerick, comprising 26,480 acres, besides house property in Dublin. This grant, with grants to other Williamite officers, was afterwards reversed by Parliament, much to William III.'s chagrin.

On 4th March 1692 he was created Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aughrim "in consideration of his great merits and services, in valiantly defeating her [the patent was signed by the Queen] enemies in several memorable battles, and by his conduct and courage enforcing them to lose and deliver up the several strong places of Ballymore, Athlone, Galway, and Limerick." De Ginkell afterwards distinguished himself in command of the Dutch horse in Flanders, and in 1702 was made Field-Marshal of the armies of the States-General. He died at Utrecht after a short illness, 11th February 1720, and was buried at his castle of Amerongen. His descendant, the 6th Earl, sat in the Irish House of Lords in 1795, and the title became extinct in 1844, on the death of the 9th Earl. 175 216 223 318

Delacour, James, an obscure poet, was born at Killowen, near Blarney, in 1709. He was educated at Trinity College, and before he reached his twenty-first year wrote his *Letter of Abelard to Eloisa*, in imitation of Pope. In 1733 appeared his work entitled *The Prospect of Poetry*. Eventually he fell into intemperate habits and became deranged. The latter part of his life he pretended to have the gift of prophecy, and was regarded with some awe after a successful guess as to the day on which the garrison of Havannah, then besieged, would be compelled to surrender. He died in 1781, aged about 72. 36 42

De Lacy, Hugh, one of the most distinguished of the Anglo-Norman invaders, came over in Henry II.'s retinue, landing at Waterford, 18th October 1171. The estates that fell to his lot were chiefly in Meath and Connaught. He was appointed Lord-Justice more than once, and vigorously maintained the English authority, building castles at New Leighlin, Timahoe, Castledermot, Tullow, Kilkea, and Narragh. His rising power eventually brought him under the suspicion of Henry, and he was twice called to England to give account of his stewardship. On the last occasion De Braosa was appointed in his stead. De Braosa displayed great incapacity, and De Lacy, reinstated, had to put forth all his energies to amend the injuries done to the English interest by his predecessor's unwise proceedings. Under 1178 mention is made of Hugh de Lacy plundering Clonmacnoise, sparing, however, the churches and the bishop's house. Prince John, during his residence in Ireland, suspected him of using his influence to prevent the Irish chieftains from coming in to offer due submission. De Lacy's second wife, whom he married in 1180, contrary to the

wishes of Henry II., was a daughter of Roderic O'Conor. His sudden and violent death is thus related in the *Annals of Ulster*: "A.D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of English with him; for he was king of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath from the Shannon to the sea was full of his castles and English followers. After the completion of this work by him, *i.e.*, the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely Gilla-gan-inathar O'Megey, the foster son of the Fox himself (chief of Teffia), and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle." O'Megey, who escaped, was probably actuated by motives of revenge for seizures of land by De Lacy. This murder was by some considered a judgment of Providence for his building the castle on land sacred to St. Columcille. Hugh de Lacy was buried in the abbey of Bective with his first wife. His character is thus sketched by Cambrensis: "If you wish to have a portrait of this great man, know that he had a dark complexion, with black sunken eyes and rather flat nostrils, and that he had a burn on the face from some accident, which much disfigured him, the scar reaching down his right cheek to his chin. His neck was short, his body hairy and very muscular. He was short in stature and ill-proportioned in shape. If you ask what were his habits and disposition, he was firm and steadfast, as temperate as a Frenchman, very attentive to his own private affairs, and indefatigable in public business and the administration of the government committed to his charge. Although he had great experience in military affairs, as a commander he had no great success in the expeditions which he undertook. After he lost his wife, he abandoned himself to loose habits, and not being contented with one mistress, his amours were promiscuous. He was very covetous and ambitious, and immoderately greedy of honour and reputation." ^{134 148}

De Lacy, Hugh, the younger, succeeded to his father's possessions in 1186, and in 1189 was appointed Lord-Deputy in place of De Courcy. He and his brother Walter compassed the capture of De Courcy, and after his death in exile obtained his Ulster estates. Their power assumed dan-

gerous dimensions and they espoused the cause of De Braosa. On King John's visit to Ireland the three fled to France, in which country their adventures were of the most romantic description. They are said to have obtained situations as gardeners at the Abbey of St. Taurin. The abbot discovering their quality, and interesting himself on their behalf, they were permitted to return to their estates, Hugh paying 4,000 marks for Ulster, and Walter 2,500 for Meath. The De Lacy's proved their gratitude to this abbot by knighting his nephew and investing him with a lordship in Ireland. Both Hugh and Walter died in 1234 or 1243, leaving but daughters. Hugh's daughter married Walter de Burgh, and Walter's daughters married Lord de Verdon and Geoffrey Genneville. Mr. Wills says the De Lacy's "lived in an endless train of dissensions and intrigues, wars, oppressions, and spoiliations, which the law had not force to control, and at which the Government found it necessary to connive, unless where circumstances made the opposite policy the more expedient means of conciliating the most efficient servants." ¹⁹⁶

Delane, Denis, an Irish actor, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He appeared as an actor at Smock-alley Theatre in 1728. His success in England was considerable; his handsome countenance and figure, powerful though somewhat monotonous voice, pleasing address, and easy action, secured numbers of admirers, until Garrick, by raising the public taste, threw many of the old school of actors like Delane into the shade. His death, supposed to have been accelerated by intemperate habits, took place in April 1750. ^{116 (62)}

Delany, Patrick, D.D., Dean of Down, an eloquent preacher, a man of wit and learning, the friend of Swift, Gay, and Bolingbroke, was born of humble parentage in 1686. He entered Trinity College as a sizar, and obtained a high reputation for conduct and learning. He rose to be Senior Fellow, and became well known as a preacher at St. Werburgh's. Lord Carteret, when Lord-Lieutenant, was greatly attracted by his talents, and made him a frequent visitor at the Castle. In 1727-8 he was impoverished by exchanging the Fellowship for the Chancellorship of Christ Church, an office the emoluments of which were small, but which he hoped would lead to still further advancement. In 1731 he married Mrs. Margaret Tenison, a rich Irish widow, and again found himself in a position to gratify his hospitable disposition and indulge his literary tastes. He wrote and published several works, chiefly

theological; and at his beautiful residence of Delville, Glasnevin, he was wont to collect a brilliant circle, in which Swift shone pre-eminent. His wife died in 1741, and two years afterwards he married Mrs. Pendarves, a lady of uncommon brilliancy, heart, and accomplishments, his junior by fourteen years. Her fortune brought a considerable addition to his income. She had visited Dr. Delany during his first wife's lifetime, and had long been an admirer of his character and his writings. Her maiden name was Mary Granville: she was highly connected, being a niece of Lord Lansdowne's. At eighteen she was married for money to a Cornish miser of the name of Pendarves. After about six years of misery, her husband died suddenly in London, in 1724, and she found herself a rich young widow at twenty-four years of age. Moving in the dissolute society of the time, nought but her purity and good sense carried her safely through her married life, and her nineteen years of widowhood, during which she received numberless brilliant offers. Her marriage with Dr. Delany proved singularly happy. She writes: "I could not have been so happy with any man in the world as the person I am now united to; his real benevolence of heart, the great delight he takes in making everyone happy about him, is a disposition so uncommon, that I would not change that one circumstance of happiness for all the riches and greatness in the world." Mrs. Delany delighted in Delville, a spot that will long be associated with her memory and that of her husband. In May 1744 he was made Dean of Down. Dr. Delany vindicated his friend Dean Swift's memory from the strictures of Lord Orrery. It is related that on one occasion he had the honour of preaching before George II., and when the moment came he was so awed by the presence of Majesty that Mrs. Delany was obliged to write out the text for the royal pew. He died at Bath, 6th May 1768, aged about 82, and was buried in Glasnevin graveyard. The last seven years of his life were years of ill-health and great depression; added to which their means had been somewhat reduced by his generosity and hospitality. Allibone writes: "Delany was a man of ability and learning; disposed occasionally to use his fancy, and to reason confidently on doubtful or disputed premises. There is also a great lack of evangelical sentiment in his writings." His bust in the Library of Trinity College is thus described in an interesting notice of him in the *University Magazine*. "The most singular bust in the room. It is that of a man

perfectly bald—the cranium well studded with moral and intellectual eminences; the eyes small, humorous, and piercing; the under lip, prominent and sensual, is relieved by the firmness of the upper companion; there is much depth from the ear to the eye, denoting constructive powers of a high order. The head is sculptured looking downwards, 'demisso vultu'; and the whole face seems kindling with either a repressed or an outcoming burst of laughter. Mirth lurks in every chiselled feature, and the genius of good humour is caught and indurated into the marble, there to last, and to look like life for time. The neck, which is scarcely seen, is slovenly arranged in a pair of clergyman's bands, which are tossed and rugged." Mrs. Delany survived until 1788. She enjoyed the friendship of George III. and his Queen. Her *Autobiography and Correspondence* were edited by Lady Llanover in 6 vols.—three appearing in 1861 and three in 1862—enriched with numerous portraits of Mrs. Delany and her correspondents. The particulars of her life in Ireland are interesting. She liked the country and its inhabitants: in her *Diary* we find the following remarkable testimony to the safety of travel here a century ago: "A comfortable circumstance belonging to this country is that the roads are so good and free from robbers, that we may drive safely at any hour of the night." ^{16 98 116 (52)}

^{118 196}

De Loundres, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, was consecrated to the office in 1213. He was much trusted by King John, and attended him at Runnymede, when he signed the great charter. He occupied more than once the post of Lord-Deputy of Ireland. During De Loundres' episcopate Glendalough was united to the see of Dublin, and St. Patrick's raised from a parish to a cathedral church. He died in July 1228, and was buried in Christ Church. De Loundres obtained the opprobrious epithet of "Scorch-villain" from his perfidy; on one occasion, in calling his tenants to produce their leases at an appointed time, and sweeping all the documents into a fire prepared for the purpose.

^{12 339}

De Marisco, Hervey, one of the most distinguished of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, nephew to Earl Strongbow, came over with the first band of adventurers led by Robert FitzStephen, in May 1169, and received large grants of land in Tipperary, Wexford, and Kerry—some of which is still vested in his brother's descendants, but the greater portion was carried by intermarriages into

the houses of Butler and FitzGerald. Hervey was the rival and opponent of Raymond le Gros. He was commander of the body of troops defeated by Duvenald, Prince of Limerick, in Ossory. When Strongbow went over to the assistance of King Henry in Normandy, jealousies broke out between De Marisco and Raymond le Gros, upon their being appointed joint governors of Ireland. In 1175 he married Nesta, daughter of Maurice FitzGerald. [See NESTA.] In 1179 he founded Dunbrody Abbey, Wexford; and he ultimately retired as a monk to Canterbury, where he ended his days. He was interred at Dunbrody. Giraldus Cambrensis places his character in no favourable light: "Hervey was a tall and handsome man, with grey and rather prominent eyes, a pleasant look, fine features, and a command of polished language. His neck was so long and slender that it seemed scarcely able to support his head; his shoulders were low, and both his arms and legs were somewhat long. He had rather a broad breast, but was small and genteel in the waist, which is generally apt to swell too much, and lower down his stomach was of the same moderate proportion. His thighs, legs, and feet, were well shaped for a soldier, and finely proportioned to the upper part of his body. In stature he was above the middle height. . . . He was addicted to lascivious habits. . . . He was spiteful, a false accuser, double-faced, full of wiles, and smooth but false, . . . a man of no principle. . . . Formerly he was a very good soldier after the French school, but now he is more remarkable for his malice than his gallantry." He left no descendants. His large estates passed to his brother Geoffrey (whom we find Custos of Ireland in 1215, 1226, and 1230), ancestor of the Mountmorris family, who with his son perished in an engagement with some of the pirates that then frequented the coasts of Ireland. His sister Ellinor married Thomas FitzGerald, ancestor of the Desmonds. ^{5 148 196}

Denham, Sir John, a poet and writer, was born in Dublin in 1615. He was early removed to London (upon his father being appointed an English instead of an Irish judge), and receiving his preliminary education there, entered Oxford in 1631. At Oxford he acquired the character of "a dreamy young man, more given to dice and cards than to study." Habits of gaming followed him through early life, and after his father's death in 1638 he squandered most of his patrimony. In 1642 he delighted the literary world with his tragedy of *The Sophy*, and he was

made Sheriff of Surrey, and Governor of Farham Castle. The poet Waller says, "He broke out like the Irish rebellion, three score thousand strong, when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected." While in attendance on the King at Oxford, in 1643, he published his well-known poem of *Cooper's Hill*. Being devotedly attached to Charles I., he was entrusted with several missions for the Stuarts, and resided a considerable time on the Continent, and suffered the loss of most of his estates. After the Restoration he received an appointment under Government, and was created a Knight of the Bath. He died in March 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer, Spencer, and Cowley. Dr. Johnson wrote of him: "Denham is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. . . . *Cooper's Hill* is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospections or incidental meditation. He is one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude; though, having done much, he left much to do." ¹⁹⁸

De Oviedo, Matthew, Archbishop of Dublin, was born at Segovia, in Spain, and educated at Salamanca. He became a Franciscan friar, and having previously visited Ireland on a political mission, was, by the Pope, in May 1600, created Archbishop of Dublin. He then conferred with O'Neill and O'Donnell, returned to Spain, and landed at Kinsale in 1601, in the suite of Don Juan d'Aguiila. He afterwards took an active part in the negotiations between the Irish princes and the Spanish court. While nominally Archbishop of Dublin he continued to acknowledge Philip II. as his sovereign. Upon the discomfiture of D'Aguiila's expedition, De Oviedo returned to Spain, and died in obscurity, a court pensioner. ¹²

De Palatio, Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, a Florentine, was advanced to the see by Sixtus IV. in 1480. He was one of the few dignitaries of the Pale that opposed the coronation of Simnel, and maintained unshaken loyalty to Henry VII. He held numerous provincial synods. De Palatio died at an advanced age, in June 1513, having governed his see thirty-

three years, and was buried in St. Peter's Church, Drogheda. ³³⁹

Dermod, Thomas, a poet, was born in Ennis, 17th January 1775. Although his memoirs have been written at considerable length, and his poems were in his time much esteemed, the former contain little of real interest, and the latter are now quite forgotten. Endowed with fine natural abilities, he was befriended by the amiable Countess of Moira, and by other persons of refinement and position, but nothing could wean him from dissolute and irregular habits, and he died in poverty, alone, in a wretched hovel near Sydenham, England, 15th July 1802, aged 27. His poems were published in 1807 under the title of the *Harp of Erin*. ⁹⁹

Derrick, Samuel, a writer, the friend of Johnson and Boswell, occasionally referred to in *Boswell's Johnson*, was born in Dublin in 1724. Abandoning the linen-draper business, he went to London in 1751, made an unsuccessful appearance upon the stage as an actor, and wrote some poetical pieces of a secondary character. Johnson, when asked whether Derrick or Smart was the better poet, replied: "Sir, it is not easy to settle the point of precedence between a louse and a flea." His flighty, careless way of living involved him in repeated monetary embarrassments; but when Beau Nash died, he had the good fortune to be chosen to succeed him as Master of the Ceremonies at Bath. The best known of his works (of which works a list will be found in *Allibone*) are his *Letters*, written from Liverpool to Chester, published in 1767. A collection of his jests appeared the year he died, 1769. ^{16 39 46}

De St. Paul, John, Archbishop of Dublin in 1349. In his time the Pope ordained that the Archbishop of Armagh should be styled "Primate of all Ireland," the Archbishop of Dublin, "Primate of Ireland." De St. Paul was a zealous advocate of the English interest; he called a synod for the better regulation of the affairs of the Church. In 1360 he was appointed by the King one of three commissioners to search for and manage mines of gold and silver in Ireland. In 1361 he was instrumental in procuring an amnesty for such of the Anglo-Irish chieftains as had been in opposition to Government. He enlarged and beautified Christ Church, and built the choir at his own expense; and when he died, 9th September 1362, he was buried under the high altar. ^{12 196 339}

Desmonds, The, are properly FitzGerald; but occupying for centuries the

district of "Deasmhumhain" (pronounced Desmond), or "south Munster," they practically lost their original patronymic. (1) **THOMAS FITZGERALD**, Lord of O'Connellloe, the son of Maurice FitzGerald, one of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, and a grandson of Nesta [See NESTA], was brother of Gerald FitzGerald, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster; he died in 1213. (2) **JOHN**, son of preceding, Lord of O'Connellloe, and of Decies, Desmond, and Dungarvan, was killed at the battle of Callan, in Kerry, in 1261, by his son-in-law, MacCarthy Mor, and was buried in the north part of the monastery of Tralee, of which he was the founder. He was the ancestor of Clan Gibbon, the Knights of Glin, the Knights of Kerry, FitzGerald of Clane, Seneschals of Imokelly. (3) **MAURICE**, son of preceding, was slain with his father, in 1261, at the battle of Callan. (4) **THOMAS**, son of preceding, was called "Thomas an-Ape," or "Thomas Simiacus," from an incident which is thus related in the *Desmond Pedigree*: "This Thomas, being in his swaddling cloaths accidentally left alone in his cradle, was by an ape carried up to the battlements of the monastery of Traly, where the little beast, to the admiration of many spectators, dandled him to and fro, whilst everyone ran with their beds and caddows, thinking to catch the child when it should fall from the ape. But Divine Providence prevented that danger; for the ape miraculously bore away the infant, and left him in the cradle as he found him, by which accident this Thomas was ever after nicknamed from the ape." [A similar anecdote is related of the 1st Earl of Kildare, whose family adopted as their crest two monkeys "environed and chained."] In 1295 he acted as Lord-Justice, and dying next year, was buried in the Dominican Friary, Youghal, which he had completed in 1268. The war cry of the Desmonds was "Shanet-a-boo!" "Shanid [castle] to victory!" ^{52 147 147*}

Desmond, Maurice, 1st Earl, son of preceding, called "Maurice the Great," appears to have taken the rightful place of his elder brother, who died young. He was Lord-Justice of Ireland, had livery of Decies and Desmond in 1312, of Kerry in 1315, and was created Earl of Desmond, 22nd August 1329. He married at Greencastle, 16th August 1312, Margaret, fifth daughter of Richard de Burgh (the Red Earl of Ulster), who died 1331; and secondly Aveline, or Ellinor, daughter of Nicholas FitzMaurice, 3rd Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw. He took an active part in the war against Bruce in Scotland. In contest

with the O'Nolans and O'Murroughs in 1330 he first introduced the practice of coigne and livery, or quartering soldiers on the inhabitants of the district they were sent to protect. About this time the Anglo-Normans began to adopt Irish customs and names, and throw off English authority. Their estrangement was hastened by an Act of the English Parliament under Edward III., confining offices in Ireland to those who had estates in England, which irritated the Anglo-Norman party, and Desmond and others called a counter parliament at Kilkenny. Ufford, the Lord-Justice, marched against them, seized Desmond's estates, and threw him into prison. After Ufford's death, Desmond made his peace, attended Edward III. to the French war with twenty men-at-arms and fifty hobellars, and had his estates restored to him. "In consequence of his having been insultingly termed 'rhymer' by Baron Arnold le Poer, at a public assembly, this Maurice embarked in a fierce intestine strife, the nobles of Ireland banding themselves on the opposite sides. Such ravages were committed that the towns were obliged to provide garrisons for their own protection, and royal writs were issued from England, ordering the Le Poers and Geraldines to desist from levying forces for the purpose of attacking each other; but to little purpose."¹⁴⁷ The 1st Earl died in Dublin, 25th January 1355, and was buried at Tralee.¹⁴⁷

Desmond, Maurice, 2nd Earl, son of preceding. By his wife Beatrix, daughter of the Earl of Stafford, he had but a daughter, who married Donald Oge Mac-Carty Mor. He was drowned or died a natural death in 1358, and was buried in Tralee Abbey.¹⁴⁷

Desmond, Nicholas, 3rd Earl, brother of preceding. Being an idiot, Edward III. granted custody of the Desmond estates to his younger brother Gerald. Nicholas died childless in 1367.¹⁴⁷

Desmond, Gerald, 4th Earl, half-brother of preceding, surnamed "Gerald the Poet," succeeded to the estates and honours of the family. He married, by the King's command, Eleanor, daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Ormond, who gave her for portion the barony of Inchiquin in Imokelly. Gerald was Lord-Justice of Ireland, 1367. In 1398 he disappeared, and is fabled to live beneath the waters of Lough Gur, near Kilmallock, on whose banks he appears once every seven years. O'Donovan quotes the following concerning his character: "A nobleman of wonderful bountie, mirth, cheerfulness in conversation, charitable in his deeds, easy

of access, a witty and ingenious composer of Irish poetry, and a learned and profound chronicler; and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had Irish learning and professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English in Ireland, died penitently after receipt of the sacraments of the holy church in proper form."¹³⁴ Fragments of Anglo-Norman verse attributed to him, known as "Proverbs of the Earl of Desmond," survive.^{134 147 147* 216}

Desmond, John, 5th Earl, son of preceding, was drowned near Ardfinnan, on the Suir, when returning with his followers from an incursion into the Earl of Ormond's territory, 4th March 1399, and was buried at Youghal. He married according to one account, Mary Bourke; or, according to Lodge, Joan, daughter of the Lord of Fermoy.^{147 147*}

Desmond, Thomas, 6th Earl, son of preceding, was deprived of his earldom in 1418, on account of his marriage with Catherine, daughter of William MacCor-mac of Abbeyfeale, one of his dependants. The romantic incident of his meeting Catherine as he was out hunting, is told in Moore's lines, commencing:

"By the Feal's wave benighted,
Not a star in the skies,
To thy door by love lighted,
I first saw those eyes."

The alliance was so unfavourably regarded by his clan, that he abandoned his estates, and retired to France. He died at Rouen, 10th August 1420, and was buried at Paris "with great and mighty show, where the two kings of England and France were present." It is said that by his wife he left two sons—Maurice, ancestor of the FitzGerald of Adare and Broghill, and John Claragh, who died in 1452.⁵²

Desmond, James, 7th Earl, uncle of preceding, son of the 4th Earl, surnamed "James the Usurper." One of the chief instruments in compelling his nephew's exile, he seized his estates, but was not generally acknowledged as Earl until 1422. In the same year he was made Constable of Limerick, and two years afterwards obtained the custody of Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Ulick de Burgh. He was relieved from the duty of attending Parliament in 1445. He and the Earl of Ormond were godfathers to George, afterwards Duke of Clarence. The following is a portion of a letter addressed to him as a descendant of the Geraldines in 1440, in the name of the Florentine republic: "Magnificent lord and dearest friend: If it be true, as is publicly stated, that your progenitors were of Florentine

origin, and of the right noble and antique stock of the Gherardini, still one of the highest and greatest families of our states, we have ample reason to rejoice and congratulate ourselves that our people have not only acquired possessions in Apulia, Greece, and Hungary, but that our Florentines, through you and yours, bear sway even in Ibernia, the most remote island of the world. O great glory of our state! O singular benevolence of God towards our people! from whom have sprung so many nobles and dominators diffused over the entire orbit of the earth.”¹⁴⁷ By the Earl of Ormond he was appointed Seneschal of Imokelly, Inchiquin, and Youghal, and founded the monastery of Franciscans at Askeaton. He died in 1462, and was buried in the Friary of Youghal.^{147 215}

Desmond, Thomas, 8th Earl, son of the preceding, was in 1463 appointed Lord-Deputy under the Duke of Clarence. On assuming the government he was opposed by 5,000 of the English of Meath, whom he soon reduced to obedience. On many other occasions he had to take the field both against the “King’s English rebels,” and the “King’s Irish enemy.” The Irish Parliament, in letters to the King, referred to the great services which he “at intolerable charges,” and “in jeopardy of his life, rendered to the reigning monarch, as well as to his father, ‘the right noble and famous prince of blessed memory, Richard Duke of York.’ They certified that he was and ever had been the King’s true and faithful liegeman, governing himself always by English laws, and by those who were well-wishers to his Highness. By God’s grace and the great travail and labour of the Deputy, the land, they wrote, was in a reasonable state of peace and tranquillity. The Parliament prayed that it might please the King to bear in remembrance the great services, costs, and charges, of the Earl Thomas, to have him in tenderness and special favour, and to reward him according to his wisdom and bounty.”¹⁴⁷ In 1464 he founded the collegiate church of Youghal. In 1467 he was succeeded in the government by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, “who caused him to be attainted of treason in a parliament held at Drogheda, with the Earl of Kildare and Edward Plunket, for alliances, fosterage, and alterage with the Irish; for furnishing them with horse and arms, and supporting them against the King’s subjects; for which he was beheaded, 15th February 1467, at Drogheda, and was there buried in St. Peter’s Church.”²¹⁵ Lodge makes the following statement in a note: “His tomb was removed, by order

of Sir Henry Sidney, to the church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, where it seems to represent the person of Earl Strongbow, whose monument was broken by the fall of the roof of the church on Whitsun-eve, 1572.” He married Ellice, daughter of John, Lord Barry of Buttevant. Three of his sons, James, Maurice, and Thomas, became Earls of Desmond. One account attributes his death to the intrigues of Edward IV.’s Queen, Elizabeth Gray, who was jealous of Desmond’s influence over her husband.^{147 147* 215}

Desmond, James, 9th Earl, was born in 1459, and succeeded on his father’s execution in 1467. O’Daly says: “Now James FitzThomas, having made terms with King Edward, and received immunity for any act which he had committed to avenge his father’s death, became Earl of Desmond. He was a man of singular prudence, and largely to the detriment of the Irish did he increase the territories he had acquired.”^{147*} He married Margaret, daughter of Thady O’Brien, Prince of Thomond. King Richard III. endeavoured to attach him to his interests, and sent him a collar of gold weighing 20 oz., with the device of a white boar, pendant from a circlet of roses and suns; also a “long gown of cloth of gold, lined with satin or damask; two doublets, one of velvet, and another of crimson satin; three shirts and kerchiefs; three stomachers; three pair of hose—one of scarlet, one of violet, and the third of black; three bonnets; two hats; and two tippets of velvet.” But notwithstanding these blandishments, the Earl augmented his Irish alliances, and retained his Irish habits. He was murdered at Rathkeale, 7th December 1487 (aged 28), possibly at the instigation of his brother and successor, and was buried at Youghal. His sister Catherine married the MacCarthy Reagh. A book once her property (now known as the *Book of Lismore*) was discovered in a wall in Lismore Castle in 1811.^{52 147 147* 215}

Desmond, Maurice, 10th Earl, succeeded on the death of his brother in 1487. Being lame, and usually carried in a horse-litter, he was styled “Vehiculus,” and by some, on account of his bravery, “Bellicosus.” He sided with the pretender, Perkin Warbeck, in the siege of Waterford and other expeditions. Nevertheless, making humble submission, the King not only forgave, but took him into favour, 26th August 1497, and granted him all the “customs, cockets, poundage, and prize-wines of Limerick, Cork, Kingsale, Baltimore, and Youghall, with other privi-

leges and advantages." The condition of the inhabitants within the Pale at this period is thus described by a cotemporary writer: "What with the extortion of coyne and lyverye dayly, and wyth the wrongful exaction of osteing money, and of carryage and cartage dayly, and what with the Kinge's great subsidye yerely, and with the said trybute, and blak-rent to the Kinge's Iryshe enymyes, and other infynyt extortions, and dayly exactions, all the Englyshe folke of the countys of Dublin, Kyldare, Meathe, and Uryell ben more oppressyd with than any other folke of this land, Englyshe or Iryshe, and of worse condition be they athyside than in the marcheis." ²¹⁶ O'Daly thus writes of Earl Maurice: "This man was subsequently famed for his martial exploits. He augmented his power and possessions—for all his sympathies were English—and a furious scourge was he to the Irish, who never ceased to rebel against the crown of England. The bitterest enemy of the Geraldines he made his prisoner, to wit, MacCarthy Mor, Lord of Muskerry; and now having passed thirty years opulent, powerful, and dreaded, he died [1520] to the sorrow of his friends and the exultation of his enemies." He was buried at Tralee. His first wife was daughter of Lord Fermoy; his second, daughter of the White Knight. ^{52 147 147* 216}

Desmond, James, 11th Earl, succeeded on his father's death in 1520. In 1529 he proffered fealty to the Emperor Charles V., and declared himself willing to enter into a league against England. The Emperor commissioned his chaplain to visit Ireland. The report of his mission to Dingle, of the resources of the country, of the demeanour of the Earl, and his reasons for hostility to England, as given by Mr. Froude in his *History of England*, are extremely interesting. The chaplain writes: "The Earl himself is from thirty to forty years old, and is rather above the middle height. He keeps better justice throughout his dominions than any other chief in Ireland. Robbers and homicides find no mercy, and are executed out of hand. His people are in high order and discipline. They are armed with short bows and swords. The Earl's guard are in a mail from neck to heel, and carry halberds. He has also a number of horse, some of whom know how to break a lance. They all ride admirably, without saddle or stirrup." A skirmish between him and Ormond was thus reported to Henry VIII. by the Lord-Lieutenant: "In the sayd conflict were slayn of the said Erll of Desmonde's party xviii. banners of galoglas, which bee com-

monly in every baner lxxx. men, and the substance of xxiv. baners of horsemen, which bee xx. under every baner at the leest, and under some xxx., xl., and l.; and emonges others was slayne the said Erll is kinneman, Sir John FitzGerot, and Sir John of Desmond takyn, and his son slayne, and Sir Gerald of Desmond, another of his uncles, sore wounded and takyn; with many others whereof the certainte yet apereth not. . . His discomfyture and losse may bee right hurtfull; the moost part of theym that overthrew him bee Irishmen; and I feare it shall cause theyme to wex the more prowder, and also shall cause other Irishmen to take pride therin, setting the less by Englishmen."¹⁴⁷ He died at Dingle, 18th June 1529, and was buried with his father at Tralee. He had but one legitimate child, Amy, who married, (1) 9th Earl of Ormond, (2) Sir Francis Bryan, Lord-Justice, (3) Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond. ^{52 140 147 147* 216}

Desmond, Sir Thomas, 12th Earl, uncle of preceding, brother of 10th Earl, born in 1454, succeeded on his nephew's death in 1529. He was known as "Sir Thomas the Bald," and "Thomas the Victorious." "Far-famed was he in feats of arms; in nine battles did he win the palm of victory. . . Another subject for congratulation had this Earl—the two Lords of Muskerry fell beneath his sword."¹⁴⁷ He took up the intrigues of his predecessor. Lodge tells us that "the King without hesitation established him in the earldom, merely endeavouring with friendly phrases to induce him to send his grandson and heir to his Majesty's court; which, with phrases equally amiable, the Earl showed the impossibility of his doing." Eventually embarrassments attendant on the question of the succession obliged him to make every profession of loyalty to the King. He died at Rathkeale in 1534, aged 80, and was buried at Youghal. ^{58 147 147* 216}

Desmond, Catherine, Old Countess, second wife of the 12th Earl, was a FitzGerald of Dromana in the County of Waterford. She was married to the Earl in 1529, but a few years before his death, and gave birth to a daughter, married to Philip Barry Oge. Her survival in 1590 is established by her name being mentioned in a deed of that date. Her jointure after the Earl's death was the manor of Inchiquin, five miles from Youghal, where she removed with her daughter; but in 1575 the 15th Earl persuaded her to make it over to him by a deed still in the Record Office, Dublin. Upon Raleigh's arrival in Ireland in 1589, he visited her; and

Fynes Moryson described her as "able to goe on foote four or five miles to the market towne, and used weekly soe to doe in her last years." It is thought that she died in 1604, aged about 100. The ordinary account of her life—of her being born in 1464; of her dancing with Richard III.; of her visiting James I., landing at Bristol and walking to London in her 139th year; of her losing her life by falling from a tree when gathering nuts; and other remarkable occurrences—is effectually disposed of by writers in *Notes and Queries*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Series, and an article in the *Dublin Review* for February 1862. It is questionable whether any of her eleven reputed portraits are genuine—most being without doubt portraits of Rembrandt's mother. ¹⁰¹

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Desmond, James, 13th Earl, grandson of 12th Earl, called the "Court Page," having been hostage for his grandfather at the court of Windsor. On the earldom becoming vacant in 1534, "the King loaded him with honours, and fitted out ships to accompany him to the Irish shores, and provided him with a number of men who were ready to stand by him against those who were inclined to dispute his title to the patrimonial honours and inheritance." ^{147*} His title to the earldom was disputed by his grand-uncle, Sir John, who being supported by a large faction, was *de facto* 13th Earl. This Sir John died about Christmas 1536. The "Court Page" did not long enjoy his honours, for he was murdered at Leacan Sgail in Kerry, by his cousin, Maurice an Totane, son of his late opponent, 19th March 1540. He married a daughter of his grand-uncle, Cormac Oge MacCarthy. ^{52 147 147* 216}

Desmond, Sir James, 14th Earl, son of Sir John, *de facto* 13th Earl, succeeded on his cousin's murder in 1540. He is called by English writers the "Traitor Earl." In 1538 he had written to the Pope, declaring that an army of 30,000 Spaniards would ensure the conquest of Ireland, proposing that Ireland should be annexed to the Holy See, and offering to undertake the government as viceroy, paying a revenue to Paul of 100,000 ducats. "The expedition would be costly, but the expenses would fall neither on his Holiness nor on the Emperor. Desmond, with armed privateers, would seize and deliver into the hands of the Pope the persons of a sufficient number of the heretical English, whose ransoms would defray the necessary outlay."¹⁴⁰ In July 1539 we find him in open arms against the English power, in conjunction with O'Neill, but he was soon overcome by Viscount Thurles,

who seized upon his castle at Lough Gur. Having surrendered and obtained letters from the Lord-Deputy, he sailed from Howth in 1542, repaired to London, made submission to Henry VIII., was kindly received, reinstated in his ancient patrimony, and sent back with the titles of Treasurer of Ireland and President of Munster. He is afterwards said to have "lived in honour and prosperity," until he died at Askeaton, 14th October 1558. He was there buried in the Franciscan Friary. The 14th Earl was four times married—to daughters of Lord Fermoy, Lord Ely O'Carroll, 8th Earl of Ormond, and Donald MacCarthy Mor. [See also FITZMAURICE, JAMES.] ^{52 140 147 147* 216}

Desmond, Gerald, 15th Earl, son of preceding by his second wife, succeeded on the death of his father in 1558. He is known to English writers as the "Rebel Earl," or "Ingens Rebellibus Exemplar." "Soon after his father's death," says O'Daly, "surrounded by a noble retinue of 100 youths, all of honourable birth, he proceeded to do homage to the Queen, by whom he was graciously received, and restored to all his ancestral honours by a new patent." Sir Thomas Desmond, his elder half-brother, by his father's first marriage, afterwards annulled as contracted within degrees of consanguinity, was for a short time recognized as Earl. Gerald was, however, chosen by the septs of Desmond, and his claim was eventually allowed by Government. (Thomas took no part with his brothers in the succeeding convulsions, and died at his castle of Connagh, near Youghal, 18th January 1595.) The Earl sat in a parliament held in Dublin in 1559. For many years he was engaged in bloody and aimless feuds with the Butlers and O'Briens. On 15th February 1564 Desmond proceeded to levy imposts on Sir Maurice FitzGerald of Decies, a relative of the Butlers. Sir Maurice applied to the latter for aid, and a battle was fought at Affane, on the Blackwater, two miles south of Cappoquin, where the Earl of Desmond was wounded and made prisoner. While being carried on a litter from the field, one of his captors is said to have tauntingly asked: "Where now is the proud Earl of Desmond?" to which he haughtily rejoined: "Where he ought to be—upon the necks of the Butlers." The Earl appears to have been liberated soon afterwards. Sir Henry Sidney, in his progress through Munster in January 1567, speaks of the Earl as "a man both devoid of judgment to govern, and will to be ruled," and describes his territories as in a wretched plight. "Like as I never

was in a more pleasant country in all my life, so never saw I a more waste and desolate land. . . Such horrible and lamentable spectacles are there to behold as the burning of villages, the ruin of churches, the wasting of such as have been good towns and castles." He was especially severe against the Earl for the mismanagement of his estates, and being likewise fearful of his strong Catholic proclivities, seized him at Kilmallock, and carried him about in durance the remainder of his progress. The sons of the Earl of Clanricard were also captured in Connaught, and the Lord-Deputy returned to Dublin with his prisoners the 16th April. He had caused numberless malefactors to be executed in the course of his visitation. In October Sidney proceeded to England, bringing with him the Earl of Desmond and his brother Sir John, Hugh O'Neill, the O'Connor Sligo, and other chieftains. The Earl and his brother Sir John were detained captives for six years in the Tower of London, while their cousin FitzMaurice assumed the leadership of the family, and carried on those hostilities against the Government that will be found detailed in his life. After FitzMaurice's submission in 1573, they were set free and received at court. A ship was furnished to convey them to Dublin, where, however, the Earl was detained under an honourable arrest, whilst Sir John was permitted to return to Munster. Before long the Earl managed to escape whilst out hunting near Grangegorman, and although large rewards were offered for his apprehension, he was soon safe amongst his followers in the fastnesses of Desmond. During the O'Neill wars of the following months he remained neutral. In May 1574 the Earl met at Waterford by appointment the Earl of Essex and the Earl of Kildare, and under the protection of a safe conduct returned with them to Dublin. There he was informed that the Queen desired his presence in London; but remembering his former captivity, he made many excuses, and Essex honourably conducted him to the frontiers of the Pale. Shortly afterwards he surrendered Castlemaine and Castlemartyr, which were occupied by English garrisons. In other respects his authority over his feudal principality was left undisturbed, and he passed for a loyal subject. In the autumn of 1575 he proffered Sir Henry Sidney his services against the northern chieftains. In 1576 he was brought into collision with the new President of Munster, Sir William Drury. He protested against the holding of courts within his

palatinate; but finding Drury obdurate, and about proceeding to Tralee to hold a sessions, he made a virtue of necessity, and offered the hospitality of his castle. On approaching Tralee, the President perceived about 800 armed men retiring into the woods. The Countess of Desmond met him outside the town and assured him that her lord had no hostile intention, but that, his visit being unexpected, the forces had assembled for a general hunting. Shortly afterwards Drury seized Sir John of Desmond in Cork, on suspicion of treasonable practices, and sent him under an escort to Dublin. When FitzMaurice landed with the Papal expedition at Smerwick, in 1579, the Earl maintained a semblance of loyalty, and even forwarded to Dublin his cousin's letters. The previous year he had arrested, and handed over to the President, Patrick O'Haly, Bishop of Mayo, and other ecclesiastics, who had landed from Spain. Sir John, who appears to have been liberated, and Sir James, hastened to meet their cousin and his allies. The Lord-Justice, who was in Cork, immediately despatched Henry Davells, Constable of Dungarvan, and Arthur Carter, Provost-Marshal of Munster, to summon the Earl of Desmond and his brothers to attack FitzMaurice and the Spaniards. They were extremely officious and insolent to the Earl, reconnoitred the fort at Smerwick, where FitzMaurice and the Spaniards were entrenched, and were on their way back to Cork, when they were murdered by Sir John in a little inn at Tralee. The atrocity of the deed was aggravated by the fact that Sir John and Davells had been intimate friends. A few days after FitzMaurice's death in August 1579, the Earl met Sir William Drury at Kilmallock, and endeavoured to clear himself from the charge of complicity in his cousin's proceedings. After being kept under arrest for three days, he was liberated on undertaking to send in his only son, James, as a hostage. He received a promise that his lands and tenants should be respected—an engagement violated almost as soon as made. Most of the Earl's forces went over to Sir John of Desmond, who took his cousin FitzMaurice's place—the Spanish officers materially assisting in disciplining these irregular levies. Sir William Drury, on the other hand, collected a considerable army, chiefly composed of Catholic Irish. In an engagement that ensued between a portion of these forces and those under Sir John and Sir James, at Springfield, in the south of the County of Tipperary, the latter were successful. Shortly after-

wards, on 30th September, Sir William Drury sickened of the fatigues of the campaign, and died at Waterford, whereupon the command of the royal forces devolved upon Sir Nicholas Malby, who was reinforced by 600 Devonshiremen, landed at Waterford. A fleet also hovered off the coast under the command of Sir John Perrot. Leaving 300 foot and 50 horse at Kilmallock, Malby early in October marched with some 600 of his army to Limerick; then turning south, he encountered and gave battle to Sir John and Sir James with vastly superior forces at Monasteranenagh, two miles from Croom. For a time victory seemed undecided. Malby's lines were twice broken; but ultimately the Desmonds were routed with the loss of Thomas FitzGerald, the Earl's cousin, and some 260 men. The Earl of Desmond and FitzMaurice, Lord of Lixnaw, watched the progress of this engagement from top of Tory Hill, little more than a mile distant, and late in the evening sent to congratulate Malby on his victory. This message was treated with contempt—there being no doubt that the Earl would in any case have congratulated the winning side—and Malby proceeded to lay waste Desmond's territory in the neighbourhood. Askeaton, Rathkeale, and Adare, were given to the flames. On 30th October the Earl of Ormond, acting under Malby, demanded that Desmond should give up the Papal Nuncio (Dr. Saunders), and surrender for the Queen's service the castles of Carrigfoyle and Askeaton. Desmond hesitated; on 2nd November a proclamation was issued declaring him a traitor unless he submitted within twenty days, and the next day the Queen's troops marched into the Earl's palatinate of Kerry, and the Earl of Ormond was constituted governor of all Munster. The vacillating Earl of Desmond was forced to choose a side, and he took the field with his brothers about Christmas 1579. The war in which he now found himself involved, continued the four remaining years of his life. It had already been carried on by his cousin FitzMaurice and his brothers for nearly six years. For ten years the country was desolated by contentions of the most sanguinary and merciless character. The conclusion of the war found Munster well-nigh depopulated, and the whole of Desmond parcelled out amongst new proprietors. The war had its origin in the effort of Elizabeth to impose English habits and laws, and English religion, upon the people of Munster; in the rapacity of adventurers thirsting for the confiscation of Irish estates; and in the almost inevitable

contest between Elizabeth and her Catholic subjects, forced on by the Papal Bull of 1569, which had excommunicated and deposed her. The points at issue were clearly put by the Earl of Desmond himself: "It is so that I and my brother are entered into the defence of the Catholic faith, and the overthrow of our country by Englishmen, which had overthrown the Holy Church, and go about to overrun our country, and make it their own, and to make us their bondmen." The Earl was, however, utterly unfit to conduct a war of any kind; no important engagement occurred; and his exploits were never more, in Mr. Richey's words, "than an occasional skirmish or plundering excursion; and he gradually sank into a fugitive, and finally into a mere criminal fleeing from justice. . . [Between the two parties] the interest or the existence of the mass of the people was wholly disregarded. On the one hand, they were excited by the promises of Spanish invasions, and succour which never arrived [in sufficient force to effect anything]; on the other, they were trampled down and decimated by way of precaution; and thus, from year to year, the plundering and killing went on, until there was nothing left to plunder, and very few to kill." On more than one occasion the Earl nobly refused terms for himself which would involve the surrender of Dr. Saunders, the Papal Legate. In January 1580 two Italian vessels with powder arrived at Dingle, bringing news that he might soon expect other forces from abroad. As spring opened Pelham and Ormond "passed through the rebel counties in two companies, consuming with fire all habitations, and executing the people wherever they found them. FitzMaurice's widow and her two little girls were discovered by the way, concealed in a cave. Mr. Froude adds: "They are heard of no more, and were probably slain with the rest. The Irish annalists say that the bands of Pelham and Ormond killed the blind and the aged, women and children, sick and idiots, sparing none. Pelham's own words too closely confirm the charge." In August 1580 Sir James of Desmond was captured and taken to Cork. There he was hanged and quartered, and his head spiked over one of the city gates. In September, 700 Spaniards and Italians under Sebastian San Josef were landed from four vessels in Smerwick harbour. They conveyed arms for 5,000 men, together with large sums of money and promises of further aid. The fort of Oilen-an-Oir, at Smerwick, garrisoned by FitzMaurice and his party the previous year, was again occupied, repaired,

and strengthened. The Earl hastened to meet his foreign auxiliaries, and some weeks were spent in desultory excursions in the neighbourhood. On 31st October, Lord Grey, burning to retrieve his recent disgrace in Glenmalur, encamped with a strong force under experienced officers some eight miles from Smerwick. Five days afterwards Admiral Winter arrived with his fleet from Kinsale. Heavy guns were landed, trenches opposite the fort were opened on the 7th, and on the 10th the Spaniards surrendered—unconditionally, according to English dispatches: Irish authorities state that the lives and liberties of the soldiers were guaranteed. After surrendering, the English commander asked who they were, and for what purpose they had landed in Ireland; to which they replied in effect that they had been brought over to Ireland “upon fair speeches and great promises, which they had found vain and false.” Next morning the officers were, by Lord Grey’s orders, reserved for ransom, while the soldiers were slaughtered in cold blood, and a few women and a priest amongst them were hanged. The bodies, 600 in all, were stripped and laid out upon the sands—“as gallant and goodly personages,” said Grey, “as ever were beheld.” “To him,” says Mr. Froude, “it was but the natural and obvious method of disposing of an enemy who had deserved no quarter. His own force amounted barely to 800 men, and he probably could not, if he had wished, have conveyed so large a body of prisoners in safety across Ireland to Dublin.” Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the officers commanding the party who carried the Deputy’s orders into execution. The war in Munster now assumed, if possible, a more savage character, and untold atrocities were committed on both sides. A large though diminishing number of followers still surrounded the Earl and his Countess. About July 1581, while encamped at Aghadoe, Killarney, he was taken unawares by Captain Zouch, many of his men were slain, and he escaped with difficulty. In September he penetrated as far as Cashel, and carried off to Aherlow large spoil of cattle and other property. In the course of the next winter Dr. Saunders, the Papal Legate, died of cold and exposure. In August 1581,⁵² one year after his brother’s death, Sir John of Desmond was intercepted (a spy having given information as to his whereabouts) at Castlelyons by Captain Zouch with a strong party, was wounded by a spear thrust, and expired before his enemies had carried him a mile. His body was thrown across his own steed, and conveyed to Cork,

where it was hanged in chains—his head being cut off for exposure on Dublin Castle. The unhappy Earl now remained alone in arms. While the Government offered terms to such minor persons as would submit, he was excluded from mercy. The large rewards offered for his capture appeared to attach the peasantry of Desmond only the more to the faith and fortunes of their old lord. Hunted from place to place, he occasionally dealt heavy blows at his adversaries. The Glen of Aherlow was his favourite retreat, at other times he frequented the woods in the south-west of Limerick, or the fastnesses of Kerry. He passed Christmas of this year at Kilquane, near Kilmallock. There he was surprised by a party of soldiers led by a spy, John Welsh; the Earl’s retreat was surrounded, and he and the Countess only saved themselves by plunging into a river hard by, and hiding in the water under an overhanging bank until the enemy had retired. On 28th April 1583 he wrote to Queen Elizabeth, offering to come to terms—“So as me country, castles, possessions, and lands, with me son, might be put and left in the hands and quiet possession of me council and followers, and also me religion and conscience not barred.” About June, Lady Desmond, the companion hitherto of all her husband’s wanderings, left him, probably by his own desire. Free from the incumbrance of her presence, the aged Earl wandered from glen to glen, and mountain to mountain, attended only by a priest and three or four faithful followers who would not leave him. “Where they did dress their meat,” says Hooker, as quoted by Haverty, “thence they would remove to eat it in another place, and from thence go into another place to lie. In the nights they would watch; in the forenoon they would be upon the hills and mountains to descry the country, and in the afternoon they would sleep.” On the 9th November he left the woods near Castleisland and went westward towards Tralee. Some of his kerns carried off forty cows and nine horses for his use from Maurice MacOwen, who immediately despatched messengers to Lieutenant Stanley at Dingle, and to his brothers-in-law, Owen and Donnell Moriarty. The two latter followed in the track of the prey, with a band of eighteen kerns. At Castlemaine they obtained the assistance of a few soldiers. From Tralee they traced them to Glanageenty. When dusk fell they saw a fire in the glen beneath them. At dawn (11th November 1583) the Moriartys with Daniel O’Kelly, one of the soldiers, took the lead

of the band up the glen, and rushed with a loud shout to the cabin where the Earl's party had lain. All escaped except a venerable looking man, a woman, and a boy. O'Kelly, who entered first, aimed a blow with his sword and almost severed the arm of the old man, who cried: "I am the Earl of Desmond: spare my life." O'Kelly immediately cut off his head, which was forwarded to London and impaled on the bridge. His body, after being concealed for some time by the peasantry, was ultimately interred in the little chapel of Kilnamanagh, near Castleisland. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out as Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree under which his body was thrown, remained in 1850. "So ended a rebellion," says Mr. Froude, "which a mere handful of English had sufficed to suppress, though three-fourths of Ireland had been heart and soul concerned in it, and though the Irish themselves, man for man, were no less hardy and brave than their conquerors. The victory was terribly purchased. The entire province of Munster was utterly depopulated. Hecatombs of helpless creatures, the aged, the sick, and the blind, the young mother, and the babe at the breast, had fallen under the English sword. And though the authentic details of the struggle have been forgotten, the memory of a vague horror remains imprinted in the national traditions." The whole of Desmond, extending over nearly four modern counties, or 800,000 acres, was confiscated to the Crown, and the greater part divided amongst English settlers. The Countess appears to have been made an allowance by the Government. In October 1584, Perrot writes: "The Countess of Desmond lay at Clonmel, where she was allowed a diet of viiis. per diem for herself, her daughter, and weemen." This was afterwards disallowed, and she was permitted to live in Dublin Castle. In March 1587 she repaired to Elizabeth, who gave her a pension of £200 to be paid in Ireland, with 100 marks for her two daughters. The Earl left no issue by his first wife, daughter of the 11th Earl, widow of James, Earl of Ormond. She died in 1564, and was buried at Askeaton. By his second wife, daughter of Lord Dunboyne (who remarried Sir Donough O'Connor Sligo, and died in 1636), he left two sons and five daughters.

Desmond, James, 16th Earl, son of the preceding, was born in England, 6th June 1571. Queen Elizabeth was his god-mother, and he is commonly spoken of as the "Queen's Earl." Most of his

life was spent in the Tower of London, and both body and mind were weak, probably from long confinement and ignorance of the world. When the Earl and Countess returned to Ireland in 1573, he was detained as a hostage in London. In 1579 he was permitted to return for a short time under strict guard. During his stay, Wallop suggested to Walsingham that "Desmond's son might be executed as an ensample of Desmond's disloyalty." For a time he was committed to the custody of the town of Kilkenny. The citizens petitioning against the expense of his keep, he was removed to Dublin Castle. The Lords-Justices wrote, 17th November 1583: "For that we accompt Desmond's sonne here in the Castell to be a prisoner of greate chardge, and that manie escapes have been mad hear, hence (though not in our tyme) we wyshe, for the better assurance of hym, that her Matie mighte be p'suaded to remouue hym hence into the Towre of London, weh. notwithstandinge we leue to yor Ll.'s grave consideracon." They were not relieved of the charge until July 1584, and then the Tower gates closed on him for several years. During the O'Neill wars he was almost forgotten: there are few memorials of his prison life but the numerous apothecaries' and surgeons' bills on his account, still preserved in the Tower records. His education does not appear to have been neglected. In 1600, when Irish affairs had become desperate, it was thought that his name might have some influence in establishing Irish loyalty. The Desmond earldom was restored to him on the 1st October 1600, and he was sent over to Ireland under the charge of Captain Price. The particulars of this visit are detailed in letters from the young Earl to Lord Burleigh. They set sail from "Shirehampton for Corke," 13th October 1600. Desmond was so sea-sick that after two days he persuaded his custodians to land at Youghal, where, he says, "I had like, comming new of the sea, and therefore weake, to be overthowen uith the kisses of old calleaks." At Kilmallock he was received with wild enthusiasm by the people, "insomuch as all the streets, doores, and windowes, yea, the very gutters and tops of the houses, were so filled with them." This enthusiasm, however, completely died away when he was seen to attend the Protestant service—"The people used loud and rude hehortations to keepe him from church, and spat upon him." Government gained nothing by sending him over but the surrender of Castlemaine. With the capture of his cousin James Desmond, known as the Sagan Earl,

all public interest in his fortunes was at an end, and we find him back in England at liberty, petitioning the Queen for a proper maintenance, yet owning that his state—penniless, despised, and dying—was happiness compared to “the hell” of his imprisonment in the Tower. He probably died in London towards the end of 1601, aged 30.¹⁴⁷

Desmond, James, Sughan Earl, was nephew of the 15th Earl. In 1598, exasperated at seeing his ancestral territories in the hands of the English settlers, and at the efforts made to extirpate Catholicism, he joined Hugh O'Neill in his war, and by him was created an earl. Hence “Sughan Earl”—an “earl of straw”—not appointed by regular authority. He soon became a distinguished commander in Munster against the Queen. The plot for his capture, formed by Sir George Carew, fully detailed in *Pacata Hibernia*, may be here summarized. Dermot O'Connor Don, a valiant man, had, with a body of 1,500 kerns and gallowglasses, entered his service. O'Connor's wife was a sister of the 16th Earl of Desmond, and with a view to promote his interests, she met the advances of Carew, and his advocate, Miller Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel, and persuaded O'Connor to betray his chief for the sum of £1,000. Carew furnished O'Connor with a forged letter as if from the Sughan Earl to Carew, offering to betray O'Connor. This letter was to serve as a pretext with his followers for his treachery. Matters being arranged, O'Connor asked the Sughan Earl to an interview at Connello, on the borders of Limerick, 18th June 1600. After some controversy, O'Connor produced the forged letter, made the Earl a prisoner in the name of O'Neill, and carried him off to his fortress of Castleishin, in the great wood and fastnesses of Connello, in the present County of Limerick. The ruins of the castle still remain. The Earl's followers, with Pierce Lacy and others, immediately assembled, took the castle on the 26th June, and liberated him. At the siege of Glin Castle, by Carew, in July, the Earl, with 3,000 men, watched the proceedings from a distance without being able to interfere. Afterwards, while on his way to the Castle of Aherlow, he was attacked by a strong body of troops from Kilmallock, and after a skirmish, was defeated and driven to seek refuge elsewhere. Even at this low ebb in his fortunes, so strong was his hold on the affections of the people, that the plan of bringing over the “Queen's Earl” completely failed in its object. The successes of Carew, however, left him a hunted fugi-

tive flying from forest to forest, on the Galtee mountains, and in Aherlow glen—now sheltered by a faithful harper, Dermot O'Dogan, now escaping by changing clothes with a follower, who allowed himself to be taken in his place. He was upheld through all by the hopes of Spanish succour. Carew made two attempts to have him assassinated; both of which resulted in the death of those who had undertaken the task. All efforts to suborn his immediate followers proved unavailing. At length his relative, the White Knight, agreed for the sum of £1,000 to discover his retreat and betray him. He came upon him concealed in a cave on the Galtees, on 29th May 1601, and effected his capture—although the Earl appealed to his honour as a gentleman, and to the ties of relationship between them. He was first imprisoned in the White Knight's castle of Kilvenay, and afterwards removed in fetters to Cork. Carew was careful to preserve him alive, lest the English adventurers might possibly be balked of the plunder of his estates by their reverting to an heir, for the confiscation of whose property no legal pretext could be found. On 22nd June Desmond wrote an appeal to the Queen to spare his life, but nobly refused to have any share in betraying O'Neill to the Government—which, it was hinted, would ensure his restoration to favour. He was immured in the Tower on 13th August 1601. Sir George Carew, in sending him to London, wrote of him as being “a man the most generally beloved by all sortes (as well in this towne as in the contrey) that in my life I have ever known;” and calls him a “dull spirited traitor” for not being willing to entrap his associates. His mind soon succumbed under the confinement of the Tower. Among the bills of the keeper is an entry which tells its own tale: “One quarter at 3li. per week, physicke, surgeon, and watcher with him in his lunacy.” His death took place about 1608, and he was interred in the chapel of the Tower. The Sughan Earl is designated in state documents “James McThomas,” any acknowledgment of his Desmond title being avoided. In a petition for pardon, dated 2nd June 1607, his signature, “Jas. Desmond” is crossed over, and “James Gyerallde” substituted in his own hand. The *Desmond Pedigree* states: “Apart from the matter of his rebellion, he ever proved himself an honourable, truthful, and humane man.” Cox says he was one of the handsomest men of his time. Though thrice married, he left no descendants.

Desmond, John, last of the line, a brother of the Sagan Earl, went to Spain in 1603, where he was styled Conde de Desmond. He was living in 1615, and died at Barcelona. His son Gerald, "choosing rather to trust to fortune, abruptly left Spain, and taking service in his Cæsarian Majesty's army, served him well and chivalrously for three years; but at last, when he had the command of a strong town, then besieged, he was called on to surrender; this he refused to do, choosing rather to die of starvation than betray his trust. Thus did his career terminate." [1632] Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormond, in right of his mother, Joan FitzGerald, daughter of the 11th Earl of Desmond, claimed the Earldom after the death and attainder of all the heirs male. When his daughter was married to James I.'s Scotch favourite, Sir Richard Preston, the title was conferred on him. When the only child of the latter, a daughter, was about to be married to the son of the Earl of Denbigh, the title was passed to the intended bridegroom. The marriage never took place; yet the title was retained, and is still held by the Earls of Denbigh. ^{54 147 216}

Despard, Edward Marcus, Colonel, was born in the Queen's County in 1755. He early embraced a military life, and saw service in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the Bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendent of the British colony. He is described as having been highly educated, and gifted with fascinating manners. He was at one time the companion and friend of Nelson. At the taking of Honduras, he is said to have advanced money of his own for Government purposes; and although thanked by Parliament for his conduct, the money was not refunded. Irritated by the delays and difficulties thrown in the way of repayment, he offended the Ministry by strong and angry expostulations, and then appealed in vain to Parliament. He became very much embarrassed, and entering politics, joined the London Corresponding Society, and was incarcerated under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in 1799. Lord Cloncurry visited him in Coldbath-fields Prison, and found him in a cell only six feet by eight, poorly furnished, without fireplace or window. Through influence brought to bear on the Government, he was removed to better quarters, until his liberation on the expiration of the Suspension Act some years afterwards. Doubtless his mind was disordered by the many indignities he underwent, for when Lord Cloncurry met him in London in 1802 he "looked like a man

risen from the grave," and declared that "though he had not seen his country for thirty years, he never ceased thinking of it and of its misfortunes, and that a main object of his visit to me was to disclose his discovery of an infallible remedy for the latter—a voluntary separation of the sexes, so as to leave no future generation obnoxious to oppression." He soon afterwards engaged in a conspiracy, having ramifications in the chief English centres of population, for overturning the British Government, was arrested in a public house in Lambeth, on 16th November 1802, and brought to trial in the following February. Found guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his previous character and services, he was, with six of his associates, executed at the Borough Jail, London, on 21st February 1803, aged about 48. To the last he acted with dignity and firmness, "confidently predicting, notwithstanding his fate, and perhaps that of many who might follow him, the final triumph of the principles of liberty, justice, and humanity over falsehood, despotism, and delusion." A full account of his trial will be found in *Howell's State Trials*. Lord Cloncurry provided for his widow, a creole, and she resided for many years in his family at Lyons, Hazlehat. ^{7 34 42 82}

De Vere, Sir Aubrey, Bart., was born, probably at Curragh Chase, County of Limerick, 20th August 1788.⁵⁴ He combined high literary attainments with the performance of his duties as a landlord and country gentleman. Besides numerous poetical works, he was author of a drama, *Mary Tudor*, that has lately attracted renewed attention on account of the appearance of Tennyson's drama of *Queen Mary*. Hayes, in his *Ballads*, writes of De Vere as "distinguished for his literary attainments, and for his high poetic genius. . . He depicts the tragic passions with power and truthfulness. . . His poems and songs are instinct with grace and feeling." He was the friend and ardent admirer of Wordsworth. Sir Aubrey died, as he had lived, in the home of his infancy, Curragh Chase, 5th July 1846, aged 57. His works are sometimes confused with those of his son, the poet, Aubrey de Vere. ^{54 159*}

Devereux, Walter, 1st Earl of Essex, was born in Carmarthenshire, about 1540. For ability displayed in suppressing the rebellion of the Dukes of Northumberland and Westmoreland, Devereux was created Earl of Essex by Queen Elizabeth in 1572. He became so great a favourite, that Leicester and others, jealous of his increasing influence, induced him to

embark in a scheme for subduing part of Ulster, expelling the Scotch islesmen, and colonizing it with English. In the spring of 1573 he made an offer of his services to the Queen, and soon afterwards the district of Clandeboy was granted to him. He was to cross with 200 horse and 400 foot, to be kept up at his sole cost. Fortifications were to be erected jointly by him and the Queen, who was to advance the money to him on a mortgage, while he was to have sundry privileges, such as customs duties. There was no excuse whatever for his seizure of the Clandeboy estates. In August 1573 Essex embarked at Liverpool, and landed in Antrim, and says Mr. Richey, "his dealings with the native chiefs seem almost a counterpart of those of the Spaniards with the Mexican caciques." To secure to himself the coveted estates he invited Brian O'Neill and his retainers to a repast. After three days of feasting, Camden states that he put to the sword two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge his brother, and Brian's wife to Dublin, where they were cut in quarters. "Such," according to Mr. Richey, "was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, the head and senior of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [towards the English] to the Irish." He was assisted in his Irish wars both by O'Neill and O'Donnell, who were afterwards such bitter opponents of English rule. He was involved in constant hostilities, and was guilty of the greatest atrocities towards the natives. He endorsed and approved the massacre by treachery and in cold blood of 400 of the Scots on Rathlin Island. Writing to the Queen, he says that "the soldiers hold back from no travail in her service; and this now done in the Raghlins, so do I find them full willing to follow it, until they shall have ended what your Majesty intendeth to have done." A writer in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, who gives full particulars of the capture of the island, remarks: "How Essex fared on his arrival in Ireland; how he was persistently thwarted by a jealous Lord-Deputy; how he was gradually deserted by his followers of every degree; and how, in fine, he was crushed to death by an ever-increasing weight of disappointment, sorrow, and anguish, are matters too well known to need recapitulation in this place. The only real success he could boast of in his Irish campaign was the surprise and reduction of the island of Rathlin—a service

in which he had no personal share. It was effected by the naval skill and military courage of Francis Drake and John Norreys. . . The plan and all its details originated with and were perfected by himself." Eventually his English settlers deserted him, he lost the court favour, and was attacked by dysentery, which terminated his life after a month's illness, in Dublin, 22nd September 1576, aged about 36. He was buried at Carmarthen. There were suppositions of foul play regarding his death. Mr. Richey says: "He was a pure-minded chivalrous Christian gentleman after the fashion of his day. The killing on the Bann, and the massacre of Rathlin did not lie heavy on his soul." Mr. Froude adds: "Notwithstanding Rathlin, Essex was one of the noblest of living Englishmen, and that such a man could have ordered such a deed, being totally unconscious of the horror of it, is not the least instructive feature in the dreadful story." The Barony of Farney, in the County of Monaghan, was granted to him by Queen Elizabeth. ^{102 174 254}

Devereux, Robert, 2nd Earl of Essex, son of preceding, was born in Herefordshire, 10th November 1567. He entered at Cambridge when but ten years of age, and at fourteen received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1585 he distinguished himself in the Low Countries: he was soon taken into the greatest favour by Elizabeth, was kept constantly near her, and advanced to the highest offices of state. In 1590 he privately married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, greatly to the Queen's annoyance. His brilliant exploit of the taking of Cadiz and destruction of the Spanish fleet in 1596 raised him high in the popular estimation; but the misfortunes attending the expedition of next year somewhat prejudiced the Queen against him. A quarrel ensued. She used insulting language towards him, and he put his hand to his sword, declaring that he neither could nor would put up with such an affront. A few months later he was induced to proceed to Ireland (having been appointed Lord-Lieutenant a year previously) to take the field against Hugh O'Neill. He landed 15th April 1599, with an army of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, or, as the Four Masters have it, "with much wealth, arms, munition, powder, lead, food, and drink; and the beholders said that so great an army had never till that time come to Ireland since the Earl Strongbow and Robert FitzStephen came in former times with Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster." Having issued proclamations of pardon to such as would

come in and submit to Elizabeth, and having garrisoned Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Wicklow, Naas, and other towns, he marched south-west at the head of 8,000 of his best troops, in direct contravention of his orders, which were, to proceed immediately against O'Neill in Ulster. The Kavanaghs, O'Mores, and O'Conors, say the Four Masters, "made fierce and desperate assaults and furious irresistible onsets on him in intricate ways and narrow passes, in which both parties came in collision with each other, so that great numbers of the Earl's people were cut off by them." With the Earl of Ormond, he laid siege to Cahir, then held by Thomas Butler, an adherent of O'Neill and Desmond. The siege was tedious, and the garrison did not surrender until the castle was breached by heavy artillery brought up from Waterford. From Cahir he proceeded to Limerick and into Desmond, by Adare and Askeaton, where he lost many men by an attack made by the Earl of Desmond. He then retraced his steps to Kilmallock, and proceeded south to Fermoy, Lismore, Dungarvan, and Waterford, and thence into Leinster. He met a severe defeat from the native chiefs in an ambush into which he was drawn at the "Pass of the Plumes," near Timahoe, in the Queen's County. The expedition was without much result, and he returned to Dublin at the end of July, having lost nearly half his army. On the 15th August 1599 a detachment of English troops under Sir C. Clifford, Governor of Connaught, was defeated with much loss in the Curlew mountains, near Boyle, by the O'Rourkes and O'Donnells. Early in September Essex marched against Hugh O'Neill, with 1,300 foot and 300 horse. They met and had a conference on the 7th at Anaghclint, now Aclint, on the Lagan, between Monaghan and Louth. Essex was charmed by O'Neill's frank and open bearing, and a peace was concluded between them. When Elizabeth was informed of this transaction, she wrote an angry letter to Essex, full of upbraiding, whereupon he precipitately threw up his command, and hurried across to London. The Queen received him at first in a friendly manner, but shortly afterwards ordered him to be detained prisoner in his own house. The particulars of his subsequent plots against Government, and his execution on 25th February 1601, do not come within the scope of this work. The Earl is described as "brave, eloquent, generous, and sincere; proud, imprudent, and violent, his fate is a lesson. Endowed with talents and qualities that placed him far above the majority of men, his unrestrain-

ed and ungoverned passions ruined himself and some of his dearest friends, and brought on them the traitor's doom."¹⁰² He was a poet, a scholar, and an able speaker. The locality of the "Pass of the Plumes" has probably been identified by the Rev. John O'Hanlon in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, and that of Essex's conference with O'Neill, by a writer in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. His son, the 3rd Earl, the well-known Parliamentary general, resided for a time in the north of Ireland upon the family estates, and in 1631 built the Castle of Carrickmacross.^{102 134 174}

Devlin, Anne, niece of Michael Dwyer, and the faithful servant of Robert Emmet, was born about 1778. She was in Emmet's service at his residence in Butterfield-lane, Rathfarnham, and assisted him in his plans. After his failure on 23rd July 1803, and when he was in hiding in the Dublin mountains, she was the messenger between him and his friends in Dublin. When arrested, she resolutely refused to inform the military as to his whereabouts, although subjected to torture and indignity. She suffered more than two years' imprisonment. Dr. Madden gives an interesting account of his visit with her, in 1843, to the scene of her service with Emmet forty years previously. He says: "The extraordinary sufferings endured, and the courage and fidelity displayed by this young woman, have few parallels even in the history of those times. . . . This noble creature preserved through all her sufferings, and through forty subsequent years, the same devoted feelings of attachment to that being and his memory which she had exhibited under the torture in her solitary cell in Kilmainham Gaol. . . . Will the prestige of the heroine fade away when it is told that [in her latter days] she was a common washer-woman, living in a miserable hovel, utterly unnoticed and unknown, except among the poor of her own class?" She died in Dublin in September 1851, aged about 73, and was interred at Glasnevin, where a monument, erected through the exertions of Dr. Madden, marks her resting-place.³³¹

Dickinson, Charles, Bishop of Meath, was born in Cork, August 1792. At school he displayed remarkable abilities, and in 1810 entered Trinity College, where he formed close intimacies with Hercules Graves, his brother (Robert P. Graves), J. T. O'Brien, Charles Wolfe, and others who afterwards became eminent men. His mathematical talents early attracted the attention of Dr. Magee. In 1813 he obtained a scholarship, in 1815

he took his degree of B.A., and nothing stood between him and a fellowship but the prospect of marriage—celibacy being then enjoined on the Fellows. In 1818 he was ordained, and undertook the temporary charge of Castleknock parish, and in 1820 he was happily married. Passing over temporary engagements, we find him in 1832 receiving a few pupils on high terms, and acting as Chaplain of the Dublin Female Orphan Home. In this latter position the true nobility and simplicity of his character became known to Archbishop Whately, who in 1832 appointed him domestic chaplain and secretary: next year the living of St. Anne's (now held by his son, the Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal) was conferred upon him. There was a remarkable agreement in tastes and views between the Archbishop and Mr. Dickinson. They united in promoting the National School system, which commended itself to them as the best attainable, and one it was the duty of Irish Protestants heartily to accept. Upon the death of Bishop Alexander, in 1840, Mr. Dickinson was, much to his surprise, appointed by Government to the vacant see of Meath, without the solicitation of the Archbishop or any of his friends. He was consecrated in Christ Church on 27th December, but adorned the position only long enough to show what he might have effected for the Church had his life been prolonged. Fever carried him off eighteen months after his appointment, on 12th July 1842, aged 49. He was buried at Ardracran. His loss was one of the most severe afflictions of Archbishop Whately's life. Writing to the son of the deceased, the Archbishop says: "What he was to me, God and I only know, and I feel that to indulge any selfish grief for a private friend, when the Church has sustained such a loss, would be very unlike his public-spirited character." The Bishop's *Remains* were edited in 1845 by his son-in-law, the Rev. John West, afterwards Dean of St. Patrick's. ¹⁰³

Dicuil the Geographer, an Irish writer who flourished in the 9th century. His *De Mensura Orbis Terræ* was written in 825, and published for the first time at Paris in 1807, by M. Walckenaer, from the MS. in the Imperial Library. Another edition, with critical notes, by M. Letronne, appeared in 1814, and one by Gustavus Parthey at Berlin in 1870. He also wrote *De Decem Questionibus Artis Grammaticæ*. There is a full account of Dicuil and of these works in a paper by Rev. William Reeves, D.D., in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, October 1848. ^{192 233 339}

Dillon, Sir Henry. The Dillon or Delion family are said by Lodge to be descended from an Irish monarch of the 6th century. An ancestor of the family was obliged to flee to France, on account of some misdeed, and settled there. The subject of this notice came to Ireland in 1185 as secretary to Prince John, and was granted large territories belonging to the Mac-Carrons, MacGeoghegans, and O'Melagh-lins, comprising the present County of Longford and the adjacent country. This territory was called Dillon's Country until reduced into shire ground by Henry VIII., when it was divided into the Barony of Kilkenny West, and others. Sir Henry built a mansion house and church at Drum-raney, and abbeys at Athlone, Holy Island, Hare Island, and elsewhere. He was buried in the abbey of Athlone. He married a daughter of John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster. His descendants were ennobled in 1619 in the person of Sir James Dillon, created Lord Dillon, Baron of Kilkenny West, advanced in 1622 to the dignity of Earl of Roscom-mon. ²¹⁵

Dillon, Theobald, Viscount (descended from Sir Henry Dillon), a zealous supporter of Queen Elizabeth in her Irish wars, in 1559 commanded an independent troop in the royal cause, and received the honour of knighthood on the field of battle. In 1582 Theobald was appointed Collector-General of the composition money in Con-naught and Thomond, and in 1621-'2 was by James I. created Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen. He died 15th March 1624, "at so advanced an age, that at one time he had the satisfaction of seeing above an hundred of his descendants in his house of Killenfaghny." ²¹⁶

Dillon, Thomas, 4th Viscount, was born about 1614, and succeeded to his estates 15th March 1635-'6. Bred a Catholic, at fifteen he became a Protestant, and subsequently took his seat in Parliament, and was raised to several offices of trust. Being on a mission to King Charles in February 1641-'2, he was, with Lord Taaffe, seized at Ware by order of the House of Commons. After some months' imprisonment, they escaped and joined the King at York. Upon Dillon's return to Ireland, he was made Lieutenant-General, and was appointed joint President of Con-naught with Viscount Wilmot. On the 6th December 1646 he was received back into the Catholic Church by the Nuncio, Rin-nuccini, at St. Mary's, Kilkenny, in presence of a vast concourse of people. He commanded one division of Ormond's army which was defeated before Dublin by the Parliamentary leader, General Jones, in

1649. Dillon's estates were confiscated by Cromwell, and he and his family lived in exile on the Continent until the Restoration. In 1663 most of his extensive landed property was restored, and several high offices in the state were conferred upon him. He died about 1672. The family appear to have had a house in Winetavernstreet, Dublin, as his wife and one of his sons died there, and were buried in St. James's churchyard. ²¹⁶

Dillon, Arthur, Count (son of Theobald, 7th Viscount Dillon, an officer in King James II.'s army), was born in Roscommon in 1670. His mother is said to have been killed by the second bomb thrown into Limerick by King William. Dillon went to France in May 1690, as Colonel of one of the two regiments that his father had raised among his tenants for the service of James II. Colonel Dillon's regiment was sent to France as part of Lord Mountcashel's brigade, in exchange for some veteran French regiments. His lengthened services of nearly forty years in the French army are fully set forth in O'Callaghan's *History of the Irish Brigades*. There was scarcely a prominent operation in the campaigns of the time, under the Duke de Vendome, Marshal Villeroy, and others, in which he did not actively take part. In 1704 he was made Marechal-de-Camp, was governor of Toulon, and was ultimately advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In April 1730 he retired from active service. In person he was tall and handsome; he was esteemed a good officer and a brave soldier. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye, 5th February 1733, aged 63. His *Memoirs* perished in the French Revolution. He married Catherine Sheldon, Lady of Honour to James II.'s Queen, and by her had five sons and four daughters. His sons were: (1) Charles, 10th Viscount, born in 1701, who became Colonel of the regiment after his father, served on the Rhine, married his cousin, and took possession of the family estates in 1735. He lived in Ireland, and died without issue, in London, in 1741. (2) Henry, 11th Viscount, after seeing much service with his regiment, left the French army in 1743 after the battle of Dettingen, so as not to forfeit the family estates. He married Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield, and died in London, 1787. (3) James, who was killed at the head of his regiment at Fontenoy, 11th May (N.S.) 1745. (4) Edward, who commanded the regiment from the date of his brother's death until he fell at the battle of Lafeldt in 1747. (5) Arthur, who entered the Church, rose to be Bishop

of Evreux, Archbishop of Toulouse, and Archbishop of Narbonne, died in London, 5th July 1806, and was interred in Old St. Pancras. This ecclesiastic devoted considerable attention to the study of the history and antiquities of Ireland. ^{34 39 186}

Dillon, Theobald, Count, son of the 11th Viscount, was born in Dublin about 1745. He joined the French army as a colonel of cavalry, was made Brigadier in 1780, and Marechal-de-Camp three years afterwards. He was sent to Flanders in 1792 when France declared war against Austria. While he commanded at Lille in April, General Dumouriez ordered him to march on Tournay with ten squadrons of horse, six battalions of infantry, and six pieces of artillery, to make a demonstration, but on no account provoke a conflict. In pursuance of these orders, he advanced slowly and with great precaution, having remarked among his soldiers some symptoms of insubordination. At Bessieux, on a road half way between the two towns, he perceived the enemy in superior numbers moving forward to give him battle. It was the first time for many years that the French and Austrians found themselves face to face. There was hesitation on both sides. The Austrians opened an artillery fire on the French troops without any effect. Dillon, true to his orders, directed a retreat, covering it with his cavalry. The infantry retired in good order; but the cavalry, notably those of the Queen's Regiment, attributing the movement to an understanding with the enemy, turned bridle, and threw themselves on the infantry, whom they bore down with cries of "Sauve qui peut: on nous trahit!" Meanwhile the Austrians, far from pursuing, returned to Tournay, while the French, abandoning two of their pieces of artillery, and four caissons, fled precipitately to Lille, despite all Dillon's efforts to rally them. The men declared their officers had betrayed them, and massacred all without mercy. Dillon fell by a pistol bullet, and his body after being dragged about the streets, was burnt in a fire lit in the marketplace (29th April 1792). His murderers were afterwards executed, and by order of the Legislative Assembly the honours of the Pantheon were accorded to his memory, and a pension was granted to his children. The regiment of Dillon had then been commanded by successive members of the same family for 101 years. At the French Revolution it was, like the other French regiments, deprived of its distinctive name, and numbered the 87th Regiment. His grandson, Count Theobald Dillon, died in Paris in June 1874. He was much interest-

ed in Irish affairs, and at his death was engaged upon a work on the Irish Brigades. Several other members of this branch of the family, born in France or England, have also distinguished themselves. ^{34 186}

Dillon, Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon, poet and writer (belonging to a branch of the descendants of Sir Henry Dillon, different from preceding, whose honours are now dormant), was born in Ireland about 1633. He was the son of James, 3rd Earl of Roscommon, and of Elizabeth Wentworth, sister of the Earl of Strafford; his father was converted to Protestantism through the influence of Archbishop Usher. He was educated principally in Yorkshire, and at Caen in Normandy. Travelling in Italy he acquired an almost perfect knowledge of the language, and according to Johnson, "amused himself with its antiquities, and particularly with medals, in which he acquired uncommon skill." After the Restoration he returned to England, and plunged into gaming and other excesses. For a time he was Captain of the Guards in Ireland, but resigned his commission to a poor gentleman who had saved his life in a brawl, and returned to London, where he became Master of the Horse to the Duchess of York, and married Lady Frances, daughter of the Earl of Burlington. The latter part of his life was entirely devoted to literary pursuits. With his friend Dryden he contemplated the formation of a society for refining the English language, and fixing its standard. Johnson says of his writings: "We must allow of Roscommon . . . that he is perhaps the only correct writer of verse before Addison; and that if there are not so many or so great beauties in his composition as in those of some contemporaries, there are at least fewer faults. Nor is this his highest praise; for Mr. Pope has celebrated him as the only moral writer of King Charles's reign. . . . His great work, his *Essay on Translated Verse*, . . . though generally excellent, is not without its faults. . . . Among his smaller works, the *Eclogues of Virgil* and the *Dies Iræ* are well translated, though the best line in the *Dies Iræ* is borrowed from Dryden. . . . He is elegant, but not great; he never labours after exquisite beauties, and he seldom falls into gross faults. His versification is smooth, but rarely vigorous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taste, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be numbered among the benefactors to English literature." On the point of retiring to live in Rome, he was carried off rather suddenly by an attack of gout in the

stomach, 17th January 1684. Johnson says: "At the moment in which he expired, he uttered, with an energy of voice that expressed the most fervent devotion, two lines of his own version of *Dies Iræ* :

"My God, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in my end."

He was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. Both Dryden and Pope have perpetuated his name in their poems. ¹⁹⁸

Dillon, James, Marechal-de-Camp, was born in Ireland, and was with his father and family expatriated after the Cromwellian wars; he entered the service of the King of France, 26th March 1653, raised a regiment called after him, and commanded it until the peace of the Pyrenees. He served with distinction, especially at the battle of Dunkirk. General Dillon died in 1664, and his regiment was disbanded. ^{34 186}

Dillon, John Blake, was born in the County of Mayo in 1814. When about eighteen, he was sent to Maynooth to study for the priesthood, but deciding upon adopting law as his profession, he entered Trinity College, and there made the acquaintance of Davis and the other young men who afterwards formed the nucleus of the Young Ireland party. He was a distinguished member and auditor of the Historical Society. In 1842 he was called to the Bar, and the same year took part with Davis and Duffy in establishing the *Nation* newspaper. From the Repeal he went forward to the Young Ireland party; and though opposed to taking the field, felt in honour bound to follow his beloved friend, William Smith O'Brien, in 1848. After the failure of the insurrection, he was for a time concealed by the peasantry in the Aran Islands and elsewhere, and then managed to escape to France by the aid of some of his old Maynooth friends. From France he went to the United States, where with other young exile lawyers of the party he was admitted to practise in the New York courts. In 1852 he returned to Ireland. For a time he took no part in politics, until his friends, feeling anxious that his judgment and talents should not be lost to his country, induced him to enter the Dublin Corporation, and afterwards, in 1865, the Imperial Parliament as member for Tipperary. He helped to found the National Association in company with his friends, Martin and The O'Donoghue. The subject he made more especially his own in Parliament was the financial relations between England and Ireland. To the last he held firm to his Repeal principles, and denounced in un-

measured terms the schemes of the Fenian organization, thereby proving how highly he valued the liberty of his own opinions, as compared with transient popularity. The following extract from a speech of his delivered but two years before his death shows that his early opinions remained unchanged: "What has been the essence of Irish patriotism for the last 200 or 300 years? What have our great men been struggling for under various forms—whatever the immediate object might be—but that the rule of the stranger should cease on those shores—that his bigotry should no longer insult our convictions, and that his greed should no longer devour our substance. In front of all our institutions—civil, military, and ecclesiastical—that shameful inscription might still be read, 'This land belongs to England.' To erase this foul legend has been the object of the efforts of every genuine patriot from Swift to O'Connell." He died after a short illness, at Druid Lodge, Killiney, 15th September 1866, aged about 52, and was interred at Glasnevin. *The Gentleman's Magazine* says of him: "Although he was not specially successful as a speaker, his calm and earnest manner, and the fulness of knowledge which he brought to bear on the subject, always secured him a hearing when he felt called upon to address the House. . . . He had a mind thoroughly free from illiberality of any kind." ^{146 233}

Dillon, Peter, an Irishman, born about 1785. He entered the navy, served as Second-Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Hunter*, and gained a considerable knowledge of the South Sea Islands. He revisited them in 1826 as captain of a merchantman. On a voyage from Valparaiso to New Zealand, he touched at Tikopia, one of the Queen Charlotte group, where he was led to suspect, from information received, that La Perouse, whose fate was at that time unknown, had been wrecked on a neighbouring island. Prosecuting his inquiries in the following year, under the auspices of the East Indian Government, which placed a vessel at his disposal for the purpose, he succeeded in obtaining from the natives not only indubitable evidence of the wreck of two French vessels many years before at Vanikoro, but also a number of articles belonging to them. He reached Paris in 1828, and the articles were recognized as having belonged to La Perouse's ill-fated expedition. Charles X. conferred upon Captain Dillon the star of the Legion of Honour, and an annual pension of 4,000f. He published in 1829 a diffuse account of his travels, in 2 vols., which was

translated into French. Captain Dillon died 9th February 1847. ^{34 39}

Dobbs, Arthur, Governor of North Carolina, was born 2nd April 1689,²²⁹¹ at Girvan in Scotland, where his parents were for a short time refugees during disturbances in Ireland. He was for many years a member of the Irish Parliament for Carrickfergus, and in 1729 had published in Dublin an important work (reprinted by Alexander Thom in 1861), entitled, *An Essay on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland*. In 1730 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Ireland. By his advice, in May 1741, two vessels sailed to discover a north-west passage to India, and during their voyage named a point of land on the north-west of Hudson's Bay, Cape Dobbs. He was the author of *An Account of the Countries adjoining to the Hudson's Bay*, London, 1748. In January 1753, he was appointed Governor of North Carolina. He was a man of letters and of liberal views, and as a politician adopted humane and conciliatory measures towards the Indian tribes. Drake says: "His administration was a continued contest with the legislature on important matters, displaying on his part an ardent zeal for royal prerogative, and an indomitable resistance on the part of the colonists." He died at Town Creek, North Carolina, 28th March 1765, aged about 75. Additional particulars relating to him will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. ^{37* 2291 183 254}

Dobbs, Francis, a noted member of the Irish Parliament, who sat for Charlemont from January 1798 to the Union, was born, probably in the north of Ireland, 27th April 1750. He was called to the Bar in 1773, and first came prominently before the public as representative from a northern Volunteer corps to the Dungannon Convention, 15th February 1782. Barrington says: "His intellect was of an extraordinary description; he seemed to possess two distinct minds—the one adapted to the duties of his profession; the other, diverging from its natural centre, led him through wilds and ways rarely frequented by the human understanding—entangled him in a maze of contemplative deduction from revelation to futurity." He devoted much time to the exposition of the prophetic portions of Scripture, and repeatedly predicted the advent of the millenium. He published a *Letter to Lord North* (Dub. 1780), a *Universal History* in several volumes, and many tracts. In 1798 he had to do with bringing about the arrangement between the State-prisoners and the Government (detailed in the notice of the elder Emmet). In an extravagant speech against

the Union (of which 30,000 copies are said to have been sold) he cited Daniel and Revelations to prove that a union between Great Britain and Ireland was specially forbidden by Scripture. He consistently voted against the measure. He is said to have sunk into "unmerited neglect and difficulties" before his death—11th April 1811, aged 60. ^{21 37 1041}

Dod, Charles Roger, journalist and writer, was born 8th May 1793, at Drumlease, County of Leitrim. He was educated for the Irish Bar, but developed a taste for literature, and settled in London as a journalist. He was specially noted as a ready writer, often preparing biographical sketches at three hours' notice. For twenty-three years the *Times* had the benefit of his services. He projected and established those invaluable compilations, the *Parliamentary Companion*, and the *Peerage and Baronetage*. Mr. Dod died 21st February 1855, aged 61. ^{7 39}

Dodwell, Henry, a distinguished author and non-juror. His parents fled from their estate in Connaught on the breaking out of the War of 1641-'52, and during the first six years of his life they resided in Dublin, where he was born in October 1641. In 1648 they removed to England, and lived at York. His father, when on a visit to Ireland to look after his affairs, died of the plague at Waterford. His mother died soon after of consumption, and the lad was for a time left in the greatest poverty—until 1654, when he was adopted by his uncle, incumbent of Hemley. Two years afterwards he was entered at Trinity College, where he soon distinguished himself. "From his first entrance he was known by all to have been the eminentest example for studiousness, piety, and all virtues; . . . he lived in bare frugality, and gave the rest of his whole estate in charity to the needy, and in liberality to his relations." He rapidly advanced to a fellowship, which he resigned in 1666, having scruples concerning taking orders. In 1674, already well known by his theological writings, he settled in London, to be nearer the great libraries and the company of congenial minds. He engaged in lengthened controversies against "Quakers, Deists, Papists, and Socinians, and other enemies of our church's and kingdom's peace." In 1688 he was appointed Camden Professor of History at Oxford, reading his inaugural lecture on 25th May. From this position he was expelled in November 1691 for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. To him, we are told, "the preservation of a good conscience and the securing of inward peace were

preferable to all such secular considerations, though ever so advantageous." He afterwards settled at Cookham, in Berkshire, and separated from the Church because new bishops were appointed to succeed non-jurors. Many of his writings were now directed against the new bishops, and towards the support of the position of those who, having sworn allegiance to James II., were unwilling to accept the new government. He married in 1694, solely, we are told, to prevent an estate passing out of the family. Although there was considerable disparity between the ages of his wife and himself, the marriage was happy, and they had numerous children. He was afterwards reconciled to the Church, and died at Shottesbrooke, 7th June 1711, aged 69. His character, as depicted by his biographer, was a mixture of simplicity and learning, genuine piety, and firm adherence to his principles. His constitution was vigorous—he was accustomed to say that he did not know what a headache was. He studied much when travelling, and to this end preferred walking, so that he could read unmolested and in quiet, and his clothes were furnished with large pockets specially for the reception of the small library he carried with him. His biographer enumerates fifty of his works, of which (including different editions) there are fifty-eight in the library of Trinity College, many of them in Latin. He was, perhaps, the most learned man Trinity College, Dublin, ever produced. Gibbon says: "Dodwell's learning was immense; in this part of history especially [that of the upper Empire] the most minute fact or passage could not escape him; and his skill in employing them is equal to his learning. The worst of this author is his method and style—the one perplexed beyond imagination; the other negligent to a degree of barbarism." His son Henry, a barrister, the anonymous author of *Christianity not Founded on Argument* (1742), died in 1763; and his son William, Archdeacon of Berks, a distinguished divine, died in 1785. ^{10 38 105}

Dogget, Thomas, one of the most distinguished comic actors of his time, was born in Castle-street, Dublin, about the middle of the 17th century. Few particulars are known concerning his life, which was spent chiefly in London. He had amassed considerable property at the time of his retirement from the stage, and he died at Eltham, Kent, 22nd September, 1721. An enthusiastic adherent of the House of Hanover, he bequeathed funds to furnish a waterman's badge and coat to be rowed for on the Thames on each 1st

August, the anniversary of the Hanoverian accession. He is described as being a little, lively, smart man, remarkably prudent and careful of money. In company he was modest and cheerful, his natural intelligence of a very high order. "He, like other men, regarded not the honour of distinction in his profession as the sole reward of his merit, but rather his profession as a means to affluence." ²⁸⁶ Dibdin says: "He was the most original and strictest observer of nature of all the actors then living. He was ridiculous without impropriety; he had a different look for every different kind of humour; and though he was an excellent mimic, he imitated nothing but nature." ³ ²⁸⁶

Dogherty, Thomas, an eminent special pleader, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. He was a self-made man, having in early life received but a slender education, and his legal knowledge was almost altogether acquired in after hours, while employed in the office of the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Bower. Besides *History of the Pleas of the Crown*, he was the author of the *Crown Circuit Companion* and other valuable legal works. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says of him: "The most estimable part of Mr. Dogherty's character was his private worth, his modest and unassuming manners, his independent mind, his strict honour and probity." Intense application greatly impaired his health. He died at his chambers, Clifford's Inn, London, 29th November 1805. ¹⁴⁶

Doherty, John, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, was born in Ireland about 1783. He was called to the Bar in 1808, and obtained a silk gown in 1823. In 1826 his reputation stood so high that Canning urged him to enter the House of Commons. Pledged to Catholic Emancipation, he was, after a severe contest, returned for Kilkenny. He at once made a marked impression, speaking with eloquence, pertinence, and fluency. As Solicitor-General, he encountered O'Connell on the case of the Doneraile Conspiracy in 1829. A breach ensued between them, and it is said that his reply to O'Connell's sharp invective in Parliament was the bitterest opposition speech the great tribune had ever to encounter. In 1830 Doherty was, by Lord Anglesea, appointed Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas. It is said that he was afterwards urged by Sir Robert Peel to give up this position and return to his support in Parliament, but he declined, saying that when he ascended the Bench, he had cut himself off for ever from politics. In appearance the Chief-Justice was con-

sidered to bear a striking resemblance to his kinsman, Canning. He died suddenly of heart disease, at Beaumaris, Wales, 18th September 1850. ⁷ ³⁹

Donat, Saint, an Irishman, who left his home in youth, travelled through France and Italy, for some time lived a hermit in Tuscany, and was appointed Bishop of Fiesole in 816; "which see," says Alban Butler, "he governed with admirable sanctity and wisdom." Colgan gives an extract from his life of St. Bridget in Latin verse. His festival is the 22nd of October. ³⁰⁰¹ ³³⁹

Donlevy, Andrew, D.D., LL.D., was born in 1694, probably in the County of Sligo. In 1710 he repaired to Paris, and studied there in the Irish College, of which he ultimately rose to be Prefect. In 1742 he published at Paris the *Catechism of Christian Doctrine*, a work still in extensive circulation. The Irish type employed is peculiar to the Parisian publications, and is that used in MacCurtin's *Irish Dictionary*. He died some time after 1761. ¹⁰⁵⁶ ²³³

Dornin, Thomas Aloysius, Commodore U. S. N., was born in Ireland, perhaps about 1800. Entering the United States navy, he was Midshipman, 1815; Lieutenant, 1825; Captain, 1856. He served in the South Seas; in 1851, frustrated Walker's filibustering attempts on Nicaragua; served as Fleet-Captain in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Africa, and during the American Civil War was Commodore on the Baltimore station. He died at Norfolk, Virginia, 22nd April 1874. ^{37*}

Douglas, John C., M.D., a distinguished obstetrician, was born at Lurgan, 14th June 1778. Having passed through the College of Surgeons in 1800, he acted for a time as surgeon to a militia regiment, in 1803 took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrew's, and in 1808 commenced practice in Dublin, where he soon attained a prominent position. The *Journal of Medical Science* declares that his published treatises "along with Dr. Clarke's reports and papers, laid the foundation of the high repute of Dublin as a school of midwifery." He received important foreign acknowledgments of his worth, was for a time President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and in 1832 was elected an honorary fellow. He died of apoplexy, 20th November 1850, aged 72. ¹¹⁵

Dowdall, George, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in the County of Louth. Having secured a living through the interest of the Lord-Deputy, St. Leger, he was appointed to the primacy in 1543,

succeeding George Cromer. In February 1550, after the accession of Edward VI., he was deprived of the primacy for refusing to adopt the English ritual. Ware says: "I do not find that he was stripped of his bishoprick, but his high stomach could not digest this affront. He went into voluntary banishment." He was recalled by Queen Mary, and in 1554 restored to his primacy. A commission was then issued to him and others to deprive all married bishops and clergy of their livings. He died in London, 15th August 1558. ³³⁹

Downes, George, A.M., author, was born in South King-street, Dublin, about 1790. He was a man of great and versatile genius, exhibited chiefly in some shorter pieces of poetry, and was an accomplished scholar in the Norse languages. His numerous works of continental travel met with little acceptance from the public. In 1827 he was principal of the Literary and Agricultural Seminary, established by a committee at Fallowlee, near Londonderry. For a time he was engaged with his friend Petrie on the Ordnance Survey. He was the author of some papers read before the Royal Irish Academy. The latter part of his life was spent in Trinity College, employed upon the catalogue of the Library. He died at Dalkey, 23rd August 1846, aged 56, and was buried at Ballitore, County of Kildare. ^{233 323f}

Downie, George, Captain, R.N., was born at New Ross, and was the son of a clergyman. He entered the navy at an early age, was at Camperdown, and served in the West Indies and elsewhere. The year 1812 found him in command of a squadron of British gunboats on the Canadian lakes. According to the official dispatches, as quoted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, his own vessel, at least, was insufficiently equipped. He fell in an action on Lake Champlain, gallantly fighting a United States flotilla under Macdonough, 11th September 1814. ^{37* 146}

Downing, Sir George, Bart., a lawyer, was born in Dublin in 1624. (His father emigrated to New England in 1638, where he represented Salem in the General Court, 1638-43. His mother was a sister of Governor John Winthrop.) Returning to England in 1645, the young man became a preacher amongst the Independents, then a chaplain to one of Cromwell's regiments, and in 1653 was appointed Commissary-General to the army in Scotland. He was member for a Scottish borough in 1654 and 1656, and agent in Holland two years afterwards. Becoming a royalist, he was knighted by Charles II., entered Parlia-

ment, and was again envoy to Holland. There he basely caused the arrest, transmission to England, and consequent execution of three of his former companions in Cromwell's government, who had been judges of Charles I. Through his agency principally the New Netherlands were wrested from the Dutch and annexed to the English possessions as New York. In 1663 he was created a baronet. Sent in 1671 on a mission to Holland, he returned before completing his errand to the satisfaction of the King, and was imprisoned in the Tower, but was again received into favour. He was a man of ability and natural aptitude for politics, and was the author of some tracts on state affairs. Downing-street, in London, perpetuates his name, and his grandson, Sir George, founded Downing College, Cambridge. He died at East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, in 1684, aged about 60. ^{37*}

Doyle, Sir Charles William, C.B., military officer, was born in Ireland. Entering the army in 1793 as Lieutenant of the 14th Foot, he was actively employed for upwards of thirty-seven years in Holland and Flanders, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Egypt, and the Peninsula. He distinguished himself in the Peninsula by his capture of Bagur in 1810, and his defence of Tarragona in 1811. He was appointed Commander-in-chief of the army of reserve raised and disciplined at Cadiz during the siege. Sir Charles attained the rank of Colonel in 1813, Major-General in 1815, and Lieutenant-General in 1837, and received the decorations distributed to the officers who served in the allied armies in the campaigns against Napoleon. He died in 1843. ⁴²

Doyle, James Warren, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was born at New Ross in 1786, the posthumous son of a respectable farmer: his mother (Anne Warren, of Quaker extraction) was living in poverty at the time of his birth. He was a quick-witted, intelligent child. At eleven years of age he witnessed all the horrors of the battle of Ross. He received his early education at the school of a Mr. Grace, and in 1800 was placed under the care of the Rev. John Crane, an Augustine monk, in New Ross. In 1805 he entered upon his novitiate at the convent of Grants-town, near Carnsore Point, and in the following year took the vows of voluntary poverty, obedience, and chastity, and was received into the order of St. Augustine. From 1806 to 1808 he spent in the monastery of Coimbra, in Portugal, completing his education. During the Peninsular War he shouldered his musket for

the Spaniards, and young as he was acted as interpreter for a portion of the British forces. In 1808 he returned to Ireland, then in the depths of misery and hopelessness. The next year he was ordained a priest, and for some time resided in New Ross, teaching at the Friary. In 1813 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Carlow College, where his rather rough and uncouth appearance at first caused some merriment among the students; but they soon learned to appreciate the depth of his reading, and the extent of his knowledge. The following instance of his readiness in dealing with his pupils is related by his biographer. "If you had gone up as you came down," he remarked to a lad who had ascended the pulpit in a confident state of mind to deliver a thesis, and had then broken down, "you would have come down as you went up." In 1814 he was appointed to the chair of theology. His abilities must have attracted general attention, for in 1819, when the bishopric of Kildare and Leighlin became vacant through the death of Dr. Corcoran, he was elected, and his name was sent for confirmation to Rome. An era in the Irish Catholic Church may be said to have opened with his consecration. Up to that time the persecutions it had undergone had more or less disintegrated its structure, and the poverty of the congregations and buildings had led to carelessness and disregard of appearances in religious ceremonies. Bishop Doyle rapidly set about the task of repressing all disorders within his diocese with a stern and uncompromising hand. He entered into politics heart and soul, in the determination to aid in securing Catholic Emancipation, and under the signature of "J. K. L." soon became one of the best known public writers of his day. It would be quite impossible to specify his untiring efforts in the great struggles of the time. His statesmanlike abilities were recognized by all, and he became a power in the country on the questions of Emancipation, Education Reform, Anti-Tithe, and Poor-Relief. In his diocese he had much to contend with in the turbulent character of many of his flock, and was incessant in his endeavour to suppress the illegal combinations consequent upon the unsettled state of the country. He was often at issue with O'Connell, particularly on the Repeal movement, which he thought unadvisable so long as Ireland could hope to secure ameliorative measures from the Imperial Parliament. He did not allow politics to interfere with his episcopal functions, or with the correspondence which he kept up with members of his family and per-

sons who sought his spiritual advice. He was the first prelate that joined the Catholic Association, and thereby opened the way for its ultimate success. At one time he entertained hopes of the possibility of a union of the Established and Catholic churches. On no occasion did he more closely rivet public attention than during his examinations before committees of Parliament in 1825, '30 and '32. The readiness of his answers and the grasp of his mind much impressed the public.—"Well, you have been examining Dr. Doyle," a person remarked to the Duke of Wellington, "No, but he has been examining us," was the reply. A life of constant mental strain and patriotic devotion to the interests of his church and his country broke down his constitution at an early age. He died at Carlow, 16th June 1834, aged 48, and was buried in the cathedral he had built, and which is now adorned with a splendid statue of him by Hogan. In person he was tall and commanding; his countenance was intellectual. Though endowed with much softness of heart, his presence was on the whole austere. Like many other men who have begun public life as liberals, and have seen the reforms they advocated accomplished, he tended in his latter days towards conservatism. ¹⁰⁵

Doyle, Sir John, Bart., was born in Dublin in 1756, and was educated at Trinity College. In 1775 he embarked as Lieutenant with the 40th Regiment for America, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was several times wounded. For some time he was Captain of the "Volunteers of Ireland," on the royalist side. At the commencement of the French war in 1793 he raised a regiment, subsequently numbered as the 87th, and served under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794 as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was afterwards appointed Colonel of the 87th, and sent in command of a secret expedition to Holland. Having filled the office of Secretary of War in Ireland under the short viceroyalty of Lord Fitzwilliam, he was continued in that position by Lord Camden. As a member of the Irish House of Commons, he sided with the national party. In the expedition to Egypt, under Abercrombie in 1801, he showed great gallantry, leaving a sick bed, and riding forty miles through the desert to defend Alexandria against General Menou. After residing for some time in Naples for the benefit of his health, in 1804 he was appointed Governor of Guernsey, in 1805 was created a baronet, and in 1819 a general. He died 8th August 1834, aged 77. ^{36 39 42}

Doyle, John, well known as a caricaturist under the pseudonym of "H. B.," was born in Dublin in 1797. In early manhood he paid much attention to art, and obtained some success in portraiture and in the representation of horses. His chief celebrity, however, arose from his caricatures of political personages, besides illustrations, in *Punch*. The physiognomies of numerous British celebrities of the day have been perpetuated by him. It was generally understood that he threw up his connexion with *Punch* in consequence of his Catholic principles being outraged by the Pope being mercilessly caricatured in its pages. He lived a quiet, retired life, and died at his residence, Clifton Gardens, London, 2nd January 1868, aged about 71. The *Annual Register* says: "The charm of H. B. was the excellence of the humour shown in his portraits, added to the fact that he did not, as too many political satirists have been prone to do, degenerate into coarseness and vulgarity. . . . His sons, inheriting a good name, have inherited also much of the fun to be seen in their father's drawings, but with much greater technical skill in drawing, in which Mr. John Doyle was rather deficient."

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Drelincourt, Peter, LL.D., Dean of Armagh, son of the well known Charles Drelincourt, a Huguenot pastor in France, was born in Paris, 22nd July 1644. He came to Ireland as chaplain of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Ormond. In 1681 he was appointed Precentor of Christ Church, Dublin; in 1683 he was collated to the further preferment of Archdeacon of Leighlin, which he resigned 28th February 1690-1, on being appointed Dean of Armagh. The only work published of this eminent divine was *A speech to the Duke of Ormond and the Privy Council, to return the humble thanks of the French Protestants arrived in this Kingdom, and graciously received* (Dublin, 1682). He died 7th March 1722 [1720, aged 76³²³¹] and was buried in Armagh Cathedral, where a handsome monument has been raised to his memory, surmounted by a life-like representation of him in a recumbent posture, executed by Rysbrach. His widow founded the Drelincourt Charity School in Armagh, in 1732. ^{118 3231}

Drennan, William, M.D., a United Irishman, poet and writer, was born in Belfast, 23rd May 1754. His father, Rev. Thomas Drennan, was a Presbyterian minister. William Drennan took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1778, and practised two or three years in Belfast, then for seven years at Newry, and ulti-

mately removed to Dublin in 1789. Being impressed with a conviction of the necessity of Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform, he originated the establishment of the Society of United Irishmen, and published a prospectus in June 1791. Many of the most stirring addresses connected with the organization were drawn up by him, and his were the beautiful lyrics, "When Erin First Rose," "Wake of William Orr," "Wail of the Women after the Battle." In 1794 he was tried for sedition, but was acquitted. Though depressed by subsequent events, and by the Union, his spirit was not subdued, and his principles remained unchanged. Relinquishing his practice about 1800, he returned to Belfast, where he joined head, pen, and purse in the foundation of the Belfast Academical Institution, and in conjunction with John Templeton, a botanist, and John Hancock, of Lisburn, commenced the *Belfast Magazine*. In 1815 he published a volume of *Fugitive Pieces*, and in 1817 a translation of the *Electra* of Sophocles. He died in Belfast, 5th February 1820, aged 65, and was there buried. He first applied to Ireland the epithet, "Emerald Isle." Dr. Drummond says: "He wrote some hymns of such excellence as to cause a regret they were not more numerous, and in some of the lighter kinds of poetry showed much of the playful wit and ingenuity of Goldsmith." ^{39 254(2) 331}

Dromgoole, Thomas, M.D., a physician, a nationalist, was born in Ireland the middle of the 18th century, and took his medical degree at Edinburgh. He spoke at the meetings of the Catholic Board with a spirit and ability not often met with, and was one of those who offered the earliest and most strenuous opposition to the "Veto" compromise. "The weapon he delighted in was the double-edged sword of scholastic dialectics. The councils, the fathers, the dusty library of ancient and modern controversy, were his classics. Valiant, uncompromising, headstrong, he bore with a sulky composure, on his sevenfold shield of theology, all the lighter shafts of contemporary ridicule." ²⁰⁸ Sheil spoke of him thus: "Dromgoole's countenance was full of medical and theological solemnity, and he carried a huge stick with a golden head, on which he pressed both hands in speaking; and indeed from the manner in which he swayed his body, and knocked his stick at the end of every period to the ground, which he accompanied with a guttural 'hem,' he seemed to me a kind of rhetorical paviour, busily engaged in making the great road of liberty, and paving the way to Emancipation."

His latter days were spent in Rome; and he died probably in 1815. ^{73 1041 208}

Drummond, Thomas, R.E., statesman, was born in Edinburgh, 10th October 1797. His father was a Writer to the Signet. Thomas early showed an inventive genius, and when at school evinced considerable aptitude for science. A cadetship was obtained for him, and he arrived at Woolwich in February 1813. The first few months of his cadet life were miserable—he was half-starved, and the tyranny of the elder cadets was all but intolerable. His scientific proclivities and indomitable perseverance carried him through however, and in July 1815 he passed with distinction, and was drafted into the Royal Engineers. In the autumn of 1819 he became acquainted with Colonel Colby, and in the following year gladly accepted a post under him in the Scotch Ordnance Survey—a field peculiarly fitted for the display and development of his talents. His summer months were occupied in laborious mountain surveys, while the winter was spent chiefly in laying down the summer work at the Tower of London, and in scientific investigations. In the course of 1824-'5 he invented the lime-light, otherwise known as the Drummond light, as well as the heliostat, an instrument for throwing rays of light in a given direction, and thereby facilitating trigonometrical surveys in murky weather. The utility of these inventions was at once acknowledged by the scientific world. In the autumn of 1824 the Irish survey was begun by a reconnaissance through the island by Colby and Drummond, and in the following year the triangulation commenced by observations between Divis, near Belfast, and Slieve Snaght in Innishowen. The sighting between these points, sixty-seven miles, would have been almost impossible in ordinary weather but for Drummond's light and heliostat. The hardships he endured in a sod hut on the top of Slieve Snaght in the winter months resulted in a severe illness, compelling his return to Edinburgh. The years 1825-'8 were mainly occupied in preparation for the measurement of the Irish base line of 34,028.5 feet on the eastern shore of Lough Foyle. This was accomplished by the aid of the Colby-Drummond brass-iron compensation bars, six in number, 10 feet 1.5 inches long each, furnished with compensation microscopes. These were prepared with personal labour and scientific research by Drummond himself in the Ordnance Office in the Tower. Probably the measurement of the Irish base is one of the most accurate ever

made. The anxiety and exposure attending this task seriously undermined his health. The autumn of 1829 was occupied in establishing by experiment the suitability of the Drummond light for lighthouse purposes. The expense attending its use has been the only bar to its practical application. An intimacy with Lord Brougham led to Drummond's appointment, in August 1831, as head of the Boundary Commission in connexion with the Reform Bill. A pension of £300 was conferred upon him for these services, which after two years he declined any longer to accept. In 1833 he became private secretary to Lord Althorp, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in July 1835 his scientific career was brought to a close by his coming to Ireland with Lord Mulgrave as Under-Secretary. A few months later he married Miss Kinnaird, a lady possessed of great personal attractions, who by her mental qualities was admirably fitted to be his companion. She had, moreover, a considerable fortune. The Ordnance Survey had given him exceptional opportunities of seeing the country and studying the character of its people, and he came, as Dr. Madden says, "in the full possession of physical energy and mental vigour, and with a mind filled with zeal to perform service in Ireland. He believed that Government might effect wonders in Ireland, and he entered upon his duties with a head teeming with projects of reform, and a heart overflowing with affection for the Irish people." He soon became the heart and soul of the Irish administration, and before he was a month in the country set about remodelling the police force established in 1814, which he found in a most inefficient state. The underpaid, worn-out body of 400 Dublin watchmen, he replaced with a force of about 1,000 able and efficient men; while the constabulary, almost all Protestants, and equally inefficient, he entirely remodelled into the present force, and attracted to the service Catholic officers and men. Sir Charles Napier, during a visit to Ireland not long afterwards, having investigated the more efficient condition of the constabulary, warmly praised Drummond's powers of administration, and declared that he was "just the sort of man that was wanted to govern India." With this force, as completely under control at Dublin Castle as one of his own delicate scientific instruments, he soon grappled, on the one hand, with the scandal of the bloody faction fights hitherto so prevalent at fairs and gatherings, and on the other, with the intolerant excesses of effete ascendancy.

The procedure of the county courts was improved, and in places where crime was rampant, and the local magistrates did not appear efficient, stipendiary magistrates were appointed. This gave offence to many, and he drew down on himself a storm of opprobrium by dismissing Colonel Verner from the magistracy for publicly toasting "The Battle of the Diamond." Taking the mean of the years 1826-'8, and 1836-'8, the various classes of crime in Ireland were reduced under his administration—10 per cent. in the more serious cases, and as much as 86 per cent. in house-breaking. On the other hand, minor offences, such as misdemeanours and larceny apparently increased, owing to their being taken cognizance of by the police. In 1838 the Poor-law system was established in Ireland, and it was within the next few years carried into practical operation mainly through his exertions. In April 1838 a communication was received by the Irish Government from Lords Glengall and Lismore and thirty other Tipperary magistrates, relative to the murder of a Mr. Cooper, giving a dreadful account of the state of the country, and calling upon the Government for more stringent measures for the suppression of crime. Drummond replied in a long letter, dated Dublin Castle, 22nd May 1838, pointing out the gross exaggerations that characterized their communication, and taking the opportunity of expressing his condemnation of the manner in which Irish landlords generally neglected their duties towards their tenants. It contained the words: "Property has its duties as well as its rights; to the neglect of those duties in times past is mainly to be ascribed that diseased state of society in which such crimes take their rise." The enunciation of this apparently simple aphorism raised a perfect storm of rage and indignation, and in both Houses of Parliament Drummond's policy was called in question. His leading scheme for the benefit of Ireland was the development of the resources of the country by the construction of a system of railways in whole or in part by Government. An Irish Railway Commission was appointed in October 1836 (the Dublin and Kingstown Railway being then the only one in course of construction). Drummond, appointed at his own solicitation one of the commission, became in truth its main-spring. It reported in July 1838. "Its labours were most arduous; their report on the general condition of the country and its trade, with the evidence on which it was founded, and the explana-

tory maps and plans which accompanied it, is one of the ablest ever submitted to Parliament." Its main recommendation was the construction by Government of trunk lines from Dublin to Cork, with branches to Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford, and from Dublin north to Navan, branching to Belfast and Enniskillen. Owing to political and private jealousies this well-planned scheme was defeated—one that would doubtless ultimately have expanded into an efficient system of Government railways all through Ireland, and have saved the construction of many needless lines. Drummond's calculations as to the paying capabilities of the different routes have been singularly verified. Other services in the cause of Ireland followed—the Municipal Boundaries Commission, the abolition of the hulks at Cork and Dublin, the suppression of the disgraceful Sunday drinking booths in the Phoenix Park. But the failure of his railway scheme preyed upon his mind, and his health never recovered the arduous labours undertaken in connexion with it. About this period he was urged to enter Parliament, but declined, saying that he felt he could serve Ireland better in his official position of Under-Secretary. In the winter of 1839 his health became visibly impaired; he sank rapidly, and died of internal erysipelas, on 15th April 1840, aged 42. When asked whether he desired to be buried in Ireland or Scotland, he whispered: "In Ireland, the land of my adoption; I have loved her well and served her faithfully, and lost my life in her service." He was buried at Mount Jerome. His biographer, Mr. M'Lennan, says: "In Ireland his death was bewailed as a national calamity. The simplicity of his devotion to her, before known to many, and now believed by all on the evidence of his dying words, combined Irishmen of all classes and parties in a common lamentation." Hogan's fine statue of Thomas Drummond, in the City Hall, Dublin, erected by public subscription, attests the estimation with which his memory was regarded.¹⁰⁹

Drummond, William Hamilton, D.D., a distinguished Unitarian divine, was born probably in the north of Ireland in 1778. His poetical talents were displayed in his *Battle of Trafalgar*, the *Giant's Causeway*, and his *Translation of Lucretius*; yet his best known work is, perhaps, his edition of *Hamilton Rowan's Autobiography* (Dublin, 1840). Most of his life was passed in Dublin as pastor of the Strand-street Unitarian Congregation, and he was for many years Librarian of the

Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Drummond, who was esteemed and beloved by all, after being in infirm health for many years, died in Dublin, 16th October 1865, aged 87. ^{146 233}

Drury, Sir William, an English officer, the particulars of whose early life will be found detailed in Froude's *English History*, was in November 1576 appointed President of Munster. He signalized his advent to office by holding itinerant courts. At Cork, by his own account, he hanged forty-three "notable malefactors;" one he pressed to death; two were drawn and quartered. At Limerick he disposed of twenty-two. At Kilkenny he executed thirty-six; three—"a blackamoor and two witches"—he put to death "by natural law, for that he found no law to try them by in the realm." Reporting to Government, he apologized for his general moderation: "I have chosen rather with the snail slenderly to creep, than with the horse swiftly to run." In the second year of his office he hanged 400 "by justice and martial law." He hanged a friar in his habit for attempting to leave the country; and he hanged a brehon, "who," he says, "was much esteemed among the common people, and taught such laws as were repugnant to her Majesty's." Remarking upon these atrocities, Mr. Froude says: "The appointment of the Presidents, and their hard and cruel rule, showed the chiefs that the fine speeches at Sidney's reception had been but an affectation to delude them into quiet, while English authority was establishing itself." In October 1579 Drury was defeated with a loss of 300 men, by the Desmonds near Kilmallock; and worn out by the fatigues of campaigning, he died at Cork shortly afterwards, having been President for nearly three years. ¹⁴⁰

Duane, William John, a lawyer, was born at Clonmel in 1780. He went to America when young, was first a printer, then a paper-dealer, was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and often represented Philadelphia in the State Legislature. He was a distinguished lawyer, took a deep interest in public schools, and was a trustee and director of Girard College. In 1833 he was removed by Jackson from the position of Secretary of the United States Treasury for declining to order the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. He was the author of the *Law of Nations Investigated*, and other works. He died in Philadelphia, 27th September 1865, aged about 85. ³⁷⁷

Dubdalethy, son of Maelmurry, Abbot of Armagh, was the author of a Chronicle

of Ireland quoted in the *Annals of Ulster* and *Annals of the Four Masters*. He was Reader of Divinity at Armagh, was Abbot, or successor of Patrick in 1050, and died 1st September 1065. ³³⁹

Duchal, James, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, was born at or near Antrim, in 1697. He studied at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., and became pastor of a small congregation in Cambridge. In 1730 he accepted an invitation to settle in Antrim. After he had served there for ten years, his friend Mr. Abernethy, then minister of the dissenting congregation in Wood-street, Dublin, died, and Duchal was induced to become his successor. Duchal was a voluminous writer; in addition to several theological works issued during his ministrations, in the decline of life he wrote more than 700 sermons, from which a selection was made after his death, and published in 3 vols. He died in 1761, aged about 64. ⁴²

Duff, Mary Anne, an actress, was born in Dublin. Her maiden name was Dyke; she was sister-in-law to Moore the poet. She married John Duff, a comedian, and after playing in Dublin for some time, they emigrated to the United States in 1810, and became general favourites. Drake styles her "a beautiful woman, and a celebrated tragedian." In 1828 she played for a time in London. She died in Cincinnati, November 1832. ³⁷⁴

Duffy, Edward, a Fenian leader, was born at Ballaghadereen, County of Mayo, in 1840. In 1863 he gave up a situation and devoted himself to spreading Fenian principles in Connaught. He was arrested, November 1865, in company with James Stephens, at Fairfield House, Sandymount, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment; but was liberated on bail in January 1866, in consequence of ill health. He again applied himself to the organization, was re-arrested, and tried again in May 1867, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He died in Millbank Prison, 17th January 1868, aged about 28. A portion of his speech delivered in the dock before conviction has been inscribed on his tomb at Glasnevin. ^{233 308}

Duggan, Peter Paul, an artist, born in Ireland. Early in life he went to the United States, developed a taste for art, and ultimately became Professor in the New York Free Academy. Though the crayon was his favourite medium, he occasionally painted a masterly head in oil. For many years an invalid, he latterly resided near London, and died in Paris, 15th October 1861. ³⁷⁴

Duhigg, Bartholomew Thomas, the author of the *King's Inns Remembrancer*, 1805, and a *History of the King's Inns*, 1807, and some pamphlets, was called to the Irish Bar in 1775, was for many years Librarian of the King's Inns, Dublin, and died in 1813. He was "highly commended as a legal antiquary" by Dr. Ledwich.²⁵⁴⁽²⁾

Duigenan, Patrick, LL.D., was born in the County of Leitrim in 1735. His father, whose name was in Irish O'Duibhgeannain, intended him for the priesthood. The boy's talents attracted the notice of a Protestant clergyman, who made him tutor in his school. Before long he became a Protestant, entered Trinity College, gained a fellowship in 1761, and was called to the Bar. He took an active part against the appointment of John Hely Hutchinson as Provost, and displayed his satirical powers in a series of squibs and pamphlets. It is said that being challenged on one occasion, and given the choice of weapons, he took the field armed with a loaded blunderbuss, which so astounded his opponent, that he was glad to settle the quarrel amicably. Duigenan became an active partizan of the Government in opposition to Grattan and the national party. In 1785 he was appointed Advocate-General to the King, and in 1790 he entered Parliament. He strenuously supported the Act of Union, was named one of the Commissioners for distributing compensation under it, entered the Imperial Parliament, and was eventually appointed a member of the Irish Privy Council. To the last he opposed all measures of Catholic relief. "Dr. P. Duigenan was a rich original, and in his day no inconsiderable personage; not that he excelled in learning or in talent, though of both he had a fair proportion, but because he established himself as a kind of anti-Papal incarnation, and thereby collected a very considerable party."⁹⁶ "He adopted that method which is still employed by some politicians, of exhuming all the immoral sentiments of the schoolmen, the Jesuit casuists, and the mediæval councils, and parading them continually before Parliament and before the country."²¹² Curran said that his speeches were "like the unrolling of a mummy—nothing but old bones and rotten rags. . . The nation to whom he owed his birth he slandered; the common people from whom he sprung, he vituperated; and the religion of his wife he persecuted; he abused the people; he abused the Catholics; he abused his country; and the more he calumniated his country, the more he raised himself."¹⁵⁴ He was amiable in private life—a kind

and indulgent master and a good husband. He even kept a Catholic chaplain for his wife. He himself declared: "I live in the strictest intimacy and friendship with several Roman Catholics, for whom I have the sincerest regard and esteem, knowing them to be persons of the greatest worth, integrity, and honour." He was for a time Vicar-General of Armagh. He is described as dressing in an antiquated manner, with a brown bob wig and Connemara stockings. He died about 1826. In 1771 he published a book of 326 pp.: *Lachrymæ Academicæ, or the Present Deplorable State of the College*, levelled against the appointment of Hely Hutchinson as Provost.^{96 154 196 212}

Dun, Sir Patrick, was born in Aberdeen in January 1642. He was a graduate both of Dublin and Oxford. He appears to have early settled in Ireland, and to have made rapid advances in his profession. In June 1681 he was chosen first President of the College of Physicians. He is considered to have been in advance of his age in practical anatomy. He was associated with most of the eminent public men of Ireland in the Dublin Philosophical Society. In 1688 he was made Physician to the Army in Ireland, and in that capacity was present at many of the engagements in the War of 1689-'91. He entered Parliament in 1692 as member for Killileagh—a borough under the influence of his friends the Hamiltons, but appears to have made little figure in the House. In 1696 he was knighted, and in 1705 was appointed Physician-General to the Army. He died 24th May 1713, aged 71, and was buried in St. Michan's Church. He left bequests for the foundation of medical professorships; these were so far diverted from his intention by the Irish Parliament as to be applied to the erection of a great Dublin hospital called after him, commenced in 1803, and finished in 1816. His library is preserved in the College of Physicians, Dublin, where also may be seen a fine portrait of him by Kneller.¹¹⁷

Dunan, or Donat, Bishop of Dublin, 1038—the first Dane called to that office. He is worthy of remembrance as having, in 1038, by the aid of the Danish King Sitric, built the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (Christ Church) "in the heart of the city of Dublin." A correspondence, part of which was available in Ware's time, was maintained between him and Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning baptism. Bishop Dunan died 6th May 1074, and was buried near the high altar of the cathedral he had built.³³⁹

Dungal, a writer of the 9th century, an Irishman, who settled in France, probably on account of the Danish invasions of Ireland. He became eminent as a teacher, and his latter days were devoted to cultivating philosophy and astronomy. His reputation in the latter science became so great that in 811 he was consulted by Charlemagne concerning an eclipse which had taken place the year before. In 827 he wrote a treatise in defence of images, against Claude, Bishop of Turin, printed in 1608. Some of his poetical pieces are stated to have been printed in a collection of poems published in France in 1729. The date of his death is not known.

42 339

Dunkin, William, D.D., a friend of Swift and Delany (one of the witnesses to the former's will), was gratuitously educated at Trinity College, to which a relative of his had bequeathed an estate. He was probably of the family of the Rev. Patrick Dunkin, whose metrical Latin translations of some Irish ranns are acknowledged by Archbishop Ussher. He was ordained in 1735—in which year we find him repaying Swift's friendship and patronage by assisting him in his poetical controversy with Bettesworth. In 1737 Swift endeavoured to obtain for him an English living, writing of him: "He is a gentleman of much wit, and the best English as well as Latin poet in the kingdom. He is a pious man, highly esteemed." This appeal was fruitless; Dunkin was, however, placed by Lord Chesterfield over the Endowed School of Enniskillen. He died about 1746. A collected edition of his poems and epistles appeared in 2 vols. in 1774. ³⁹

Dunlap, John, an American Revolutionary patriot, was born at Strabane, 1747. At the age of eight or nine he went to live with his uncle William, a printer and publisher of Philadelphia. When but eighteen he took sole charge of his uncle's business, and in November 1771 commenced the *Pennsylvania Packet*, and before long became one of the most successful printers and editors of the country. During the British occupation of Philadelphia he brought out his paper at Lancaster. From 1784 it became a daily paper—the first in the United States: it now bears the title of the *North American and United States Gazette*. As printer to Congress, he first issued the "Declaration of Independence," and he was an officer in Washington's body-guard at Trenton and Princeton. He proved his earnestness in the cause of independence by subscribing £4,000 to supply provisions for the army. He acquired a large fortune by his talents and industry,

and died in Philadelphia, 27th November 1812, aged about 65. ³⁷

Duns Scotus, John, was born about 1274,³³⁹ if in Ireland, as is probable, either at Downpatrick or Taghmon. He was educated at Oxford, where he became a Fellow, and in 1301 was appointed to the chair of divinity, drawing "upwards of 30,000 students to his lectures." In 1304 he removed to Paris, where he held a celebrated disputation on the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, in which he answered 200 objections, and "established the doctrine by a cloud of arguments." In Paris he was created Doctor of Divinity, and the divinity schools were committed to his care. Afterwards he removed to Cologne, being escorted into the city in a triumphal car by "nearly all the citizens." His career was cut short by an attack of apoplexy, on 8th November 1308 (aged about 34). His collected works were edited at Lyons in 1639 in 12 vols. folio, by Luke Wadding, his biographer. Duns Scotus was esteemed the chief ornament of the Franciscan order. His writings are principally commentaries on the Scriptures and on Aristotle, with some treatises on grammar, and sermons. He was the head of the Scotists in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas. ^{156 339}

Dwyer, Michael, an insurgent leader in 1798, was born in 1771. In the summer of 1798 he took refuge in the Wicklow mountains, and held out for many months against the Government, at first with Holt, and afterwards with his own band. Conflicting accounts are given of his conduct; by some he is said to have repressed outrages among his followers, while others relate shocking atrocities perpetrated by his party. On the evening of Emmet's emeute in 1803, Dwyer led nearly 500 men to his assistance at Rathfarnham, but retired to the mountains without effecting anything. Eventually he gave himself up, and was sent to New South Wales, where he received an appointment in the police. He died in 1815. He is described as a handsome and intelligent man. ^{57 154}

Eccles, Ambrose, a commentator and arranger of Shakspeare, was born in Ireland in the course of the 18th century. He received a college education, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, publishing editions of *Cymbeline* (1793), *Lear* (1793), *Merchant of Venice* (1805). The *Biographia Dramatica* says: "Each volume contains not only notes and illustrations of various commentators, with remarks by the editor, but the several critical and historical essays that have appeared at

different times respecting each piece." The *Annual Register* styles him "a profound scholar, a perfect gentleman; he was an ornament to society." He died at his seat at Cronroe, Wicklow, where he had spent the latter part of his life, in 1809. ^{7 15}

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, was born at Bath in 1744; his father was the head of a family which had been settled in Ireland since 1583, and had given its name to Edgeworthstown, in Longford. When but seven years of age he exhibited extraordinary precocity in scientific knowledge. He was educated by the Rev. Patrick Hughes, who had taught Goldsmith, and when about seventeen entered Trinity College. Most of his time there was spent in mechanical studies and experiments. In 1763 he married a Miss Elers (a runaway match, and not a happy one). For discoveries in telegraphy and mechanics, the Society of Arts presented him with both silver and gold medals. For some time, about 1771, leaving his wife behind in England, he resided upon the Continent, chiefly at Lyons, where he took an active part in works then in progress for diverting the courses of the Rhone and Saone. The death of his wife recalled him to England. During her lifetime he had become attached to Honoria Sneyd, whom he married in the year 1773. They settled at Edgeworthstown. This union was in every way happy, but was of short duration. Upon Honoria's death, he married her sister Elizabeth in 1780—marriage with a deceased wife's sister being then legal. His most intimate friends were Thomas Day, the eccentric author of *Sandford and Merton*, and Dr. Erasmus Darwin, the botanist. Mr. Edgeworth was one of the original members of the Royal Irish Academy, and one of its most active supporters. He threw himself with ardour into the Volunteer movement, and was particularly earnest on the question of Reform. Although somewhat disapproving of the principles upon which the Rotunda Convention was called, he gave to its deliberations the weight of his authority and influence, believing that parliamentary reform was necessary for the salvation of Ireland. In 1798 he entered Parliament, and during the Insurrection bore his protest against the severity of the measures taken by the Government for its suppression. At the time of the French landing at Killala, he scandalized most of his friends by admitting Catholics into the ranks of the Volunteer corps for the defence of the country. He personally approved of the project of Union, but voted against it because he saw that the feeling

of the country was opposed to it, and because of the means by which the passage of the measure was urged. After the Union, he retired from politics, and devoted himself mainly to the question of National Education. A year after the death of his third wife in 1797, he married a Miss Beaufort. During the peace of Amiens he visited France with his family, where his labours at Lyons, and a work written by him in French on the construction of mills, led to his reception as a member into the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. During his residence in Paris, he was suddenly ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, the Government supposing him to be brother of the Abbe Edgeworth. He retired to Passy, and thence sent a memorial to the First Consul, informing him of his independent position, clear of all political parties, and of being no nearer relation than cousin to the Abbe. Napoleon is said to have disavowed the action of the officials, saying that, far from its being a crime, it was an honour to belong to the family of that faithful and courageous ecclesiastic. Returning to Ireland, he betook himself again to his scientific pursuits. In 1804 he established for Government a system of telegraphic communication between Dublin and Galway, by which, in clear weather, a signal could be transmitted both ways in eight minutes. In 1806 he formed one of a commission appointed to enquire into the system of National Education. In 1809 he reported favourably on the possibility of draining the bogs. Subsequently he experimented upon the aid given to horses by the use of spring vehicles. He died at Edgeworthstown, the 13th June 1817, aged about 73, and was buried there. [His widow, Frances Anne, survived till 10th February 1865, and died at Edgeworthstown.] His mind was clear and vigorous, he had much logical precision, and was impartial in his judgments. In private life he was sincere and amiable. His conversation was inexhaustible—profound or light, according to the subject, and always arousing attention and satisfying curiosity. In his scientific explorations, he sought truth rather than distinction, and more than once his inventions were appropriated and published by others as their own, without any protest on his part. Of his twenty-one children, twelve survived him. His writings were principally in conjunction with his daughter Maria, and were often published under her name. ^{34 53 120}

Edgeworth, Maria, daughter of preceding by his first marriage, was born at

Hare Hatch, near Reading, in Berkshire,¹²⁵ 1st January 1767. Her early life was spent with her maternal aunts in England; but upon her father's second marriage, in 1773, he took her with him to Ireland. Her step-mother was all to her that the most affectionate mother could have been, but as Mrs. Edgeworth's health began to fail in 1778, Maria was placed at a school in Derby. Her father paid much attention to her education, corresponding with her, and suggesting subjects for short essays and stories. In 1780 she was removed to a fashionable London school, where she was put through the rigid routine of accomplishments customary at the time. She exhibited much talent for languages, writing her Italian and French exercises for the quarter in advance. In 1782 she returned home, and the ennobling influences of the period in Ireland were not without their effect upon her character. She wrote much in conjunction with her father, and together they prepared some pieces for publication, which were held back until after the death of their friend Mr. Day, in deference to his prejudices against female authorship. Much was written at this period that afterwards appeared in the *Parent's Assistant* and *Early Lessons*. Maria Edgeworth first came before the public in 1795 in her *Letters for Literary Ladies*. *Practical Education*, the joint production of father and daughter, was published in 1798. She struck into her peculiar vein of novel-writing in 1800, in *Castle Rackrent*. Its success was triumphant. In 1802 appeared the *Essay on Irish Bulls*, another joint production. During the peace of Amiens she with her father and family visited Paris. Her account of their travels is lively and sensible; they were introduced to Kosciuszko, Madame de Genlis, and Madame d'Houdetot (Rousseau's Julie), and other celebrities. Whilst in Paris she received a proposal of marriage from M. Edelcrantz, a Swedish gentleman: it cannot be doubted that she was somewhat attached to him, that she refused him from feelings of duty, and that the suppression of her real sentiments is reflected in her after works, where the obligation of subordination of feeling to duty is so often descanted upon. *Ennui* and *Leonora* were afterwards written, as was said, in the style her lover preferred, and with the desire that he should think favourably of them. She fortunately returned home before the declaration of war. Her eldest brother Lovell was stopped on his journey from Geneva to Paris, and detained prisoner until the peace in 1814. Her publications now fol-

lowed each other in rapid succession, and she became widely and deservedly known as an authoress. Byron, in one of his letters, says that while he had been the lion of 1812, Miss Edgeworth and Madame de Stael were the exhibitions of the succeeding year—"She was a nice little unassuming Jeannie Deans-looking body, and if not handsome, certainly not ill-looking. Her conversation was as quiet as herself. One would never have guessed she could write her name; whereas her father talked, not as if he could write nothing else, but as if nothing else was worth writing." Her father's death in 1817 was a severe blow to her. His *Memoirs*, completed and published by her, were so severely handled in the *Quarterly Review*, that she followed her friend Dumont's advice, and never even looked at the article. After this she indulged in a long-projected visit to Paris with two younger sisters by her father's fourth marriage, and they were settled at the Place du Palais Bourbon, 29th April 1820. Their relationship to the Abbe Edgeworth was now a passport to the best society. Some time was spent in Switzerland, a sojourn at Geneva being especially enjoyed. Miss Edgeworth was warmly received by Madame de Stael, Decandolle, and many others who then resided there. Thomas Moore, about this time, thus writes of her appearance in society: "The moment anyone begins to speak, off she starts too, seldom more than a sentence behind them, and in general contrives to distance every speaker. Neither does what she says, though of course very sensible, make up for this over activity of tongue." Scott's estimate of her a few years later was different: "It is scarcely possible to say more of this very remarkable person than that she not only completely answered, but exceeded, the expectations which I had formed. I am particularly pleased with the naive and good-humoured ardour of her mind, which she unites with such formidable powers of acute observation." George Ticknor described her in 1834 as "a small, short, spare lady of about 67, with extremely frank and kind manners, and who always looks straight into your face with a pair of mild, deep grey eyes, whenever she speaks to you." In London we find her spending a morning in Newgate with Mrs. Fry, receiving Sir Humphry Davy, being taken by Whitbread to the House of Commons, and finishing by a visit to Almack's. The latter part of her long life was spent at Edgeworthstown. She continued vigorous to the last, and died rather suddenly of heart disease, 22nd May 1849, aged 82.

It is said that she left many unpublished works in MS. Her literary labours were not profitable; and she never realized for the best of her tales a third of the sum given for *Waverley*, yet *Waverley* was called the Scotch *Castle Rackrent*, and Scott admitted that he was inspired to write his national tales from a perusal of her Irish sketches. Her *Harry and Lucy* and other children's books are amongst the best fruits of her genius. "All are agreed in ranking amongst her qualities, the finest powers of observation; the most penetrating good sense; a high moral tone consistently maintained; inexhaustible fertility of invention; firmness and delicacy of touch; undeviating rectitude of purpose; varied and accurate knowledge; a clear flexible style; exquisite humour; and extraordinary mastery of pathos. What she wants—what she could not help wanting with her matter-of-fact understanding and practical turn of mind—are poetry, romance, passion, sentiment. In her judgment, the better part of life and conduct is discretion. She has not only no toleration for self-indulgence or criminal weakness; she has no sympathy with lofty, defiant, uncalculating heroism or greatness; she never snatches a grace beyond the reach of prudence; she never arrests us by scenes of melodramatic intensity, or hurries us along breathless by a rapid train of exciting incidents to an artistically prepared catastrophe." ³² Miss Edgeworth was one of the four ladies who have been honorary members of the Royal Irish Academy—the others being, Miss Beaufort, Mrs. Somerville, and Miss Stokes. ^{35 32}

Edgeworth, Henry Essex, Abbe, cousin of Richard L. Edgeworth, was born at Edgeworthstown in 1745. His father, Essex Edgeworth, who took the name of "de Firmont" from a neighbouring hill (Fairy Mount), became a Catholic and emigrated to France when Henry was but six years of age. The lad was educated for the priesthood at the Sorbonne, and after ordination became distinguished among the Parisian clergy for his talents and piety. In 1789 he was appointed confessor to Madame Elizabeth, and was justly esteemed the friend and adviser of the royal family. When Louis XVI. was condemned to the guillotine, he sent for the Abbe Edgeworth, then in concealment at Choisy, who immediately repaired to his master. The Abbe attended the unfortunate King to the scaffold, 21st January 1793, and has left a minute account of the execution. He makes no mention of the exclamation usually attributed to him as the knife fell—"Son of St. Louis, ascend

to heaven!" After encountering many dangers, he escaped to England in 1796, where he is stated to have declined a pension offered him by Pitt. He afterwards joined Louis XVIII. at Blankenburg, and accompanied him to Mittau. He was from time to time intrusted with several important missions for the Bourbons. He fell a victim to a virulent fever, caught in his ministrations amongst French prisoners of war at Mittau, and died 22nd May 1807, aged about 62. In his last moments he was attended by the Princess, daughter of Louis XVI.; the exiled French royal family went into mourning, and Louis XVIII. composed his epitaph. ^{34 121 146}

Edmundson, William, the father of Quakerism in Ireland, was born at Little Musgrove, Westmoreland, in 1627. He served as a trooper under Cromwell through the campaigns in England and Scotland. In 1652 he left the army, married, joined his brother, also a Parliamentary trooper, in Ireland, and opened a shop at Antrim. His mind had long been deeply exercised in religious matters, and in 1653, while in England purchasing goods, he was convinced of the truth of the doctrines of the Society of Friends by the preaching of James Naylor. Shortly after his return in 1654, he and his brother, his wife, and others whom he had converted, held at Lisburn the first meeting of that society in Ireland. In consequence of his preaching, and that of George Fox and other expounders of the doctrines of Quakerism, the Society of Friends gained many converts in Ireland, chiefly among the English colonists of the Cromwellian settlement. Meetings were established at Dublin, Londonderry, Cork, Waterford, and Charleville, in 1655; at Mountmellick, in 1659; Wexford and Athlone, in 1668; and at other places, in some of which the Society is now no longer represented. After some years' sojourn in Antrim, he removed to Rosenallis, near Mountmellick. While earning a maintenance for his family, much of his life was devoted to preaching and religious labours at home and abroad. The peculiarities of the Society of Friends—their objection to military service, to oaths, and the sacraments, their refusal to uncover the head as a mark of respect except to God, and their adherence to the use of "thee" and "thou" to all men—subjected William Edmundson and his friends to much persecution. He was imprisoned, without any crime being laid to his charge, no fewer than seven times in the course of his life. The particulars are often too painful for relation. He paid three religious visits to the West

Indies and America—in 1671, 1675, 1683—upon the first occasion in company with George Fox. During the War of 1689-91 his sufferings, and those of the other Friends in Ireland, were very great. Friends were especially the victims of the depredations of the rapparees, or Irish irregular troops, who were disposed to regard with little favour the occupants, however inoffensive, of the lands once held by their ancestors. William Edmundson made great exertions to relieve the general distress prevalent in Ireland at the time, and his personal appeal to James II. was not without result. His latter days were spent peaceably at Rosenallis, where he died, 31st August 1712, aged 84. He was twice married. His grave may be seen at the Friends' burial-ground, Rosenallis, and his Bible, the companion of so many of his wanderings, is in the possession of his descendants. His *Journal*, published in Dublin in 1715, is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of his society.¹²²

Egan, John, Chairman of Kilmainham, was born, probably about 1750, at Charleville, County of Cork, where his father was a Church clergyman. He entered Trinity College as a sizar, studied law in London, and after his return home married a widow lady of some fortune. In March 1789 he entered Parliament as member for Ballinakill; and from 1790 to the period of the Union, sat for Tullagh. He was a noted duellist. A contemporary account says: "In person he much resembles Fox; in manner he is rough, boisterous, and overbearing." He once fought with his intimate friend, Curran, fortunately without serious consequences. Egan complained of the great advantage his size gave to his adversary: "I'll tell you what, Mr. Egan," said Curran, "I wish to take no advantage of you whatever. Let my size be chalked out on your side, and I am quite content that every shot which hits outside that mark should go for nothing." In after life there were few of his old friends of whom Curran was accustomed to speak with greater affection than of Egan. In 1799 he was appointed Chairman of Kilmainham. His means were by that time reduced, and the post was then almost his only source of income. The office depended upon Government favour, and it was intimated that his support of the Union would lead to further advancement. As the final debate on the question proceeded, it was seen that he was writhing under conflicting emotions; at length he rose, delivered a furious speech against the Union, and sat

down exclaiming: "Ireland—Ireland for ever! and damn Kilmainham!" He died, it is said in poverty, May 1810, aged about 60. A writer in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, suggests that Egan was the author of a number of letters on political characters of the day, that appeared during his life-time in the *Dublin Evening Post*, signed "Junius Hibernicus."^{87 96 254 291 336}

Elliott, Charles, D.D., a Methodist divine, was born at Killybegs, 6th May 1792. He studied in Dublin, emigrated to the United States in 1814, and was received into the travelling connexion of the Ohio Conference in 1818. In 1822 he was Superintendent of the Wyandotte Mission, Upper Sandusky; was subsequently, for five years, Presiding Elder of the Ohio district, and was in 1827-'31 Professor of Languages in Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Stationed at Pittsburg in 1831, he was Presiding Elder of that district, and he afterwards edited some religious papers, latterly at Cincinnati, where he remained till 1848. He was the President of the Iowa Wesleyan Union for some years, and was the author of numerous important works, principally connected with the history of Wesleyanism. He died at Mountpleasant, Iowa, 6th January 1869, aged 76.³⁷

Elrington, Thomas, Bishop of Ferns, was born near Dublin in December 1760. At the age of fourteen he entered Trinity College, and soon distinguished himself as a mathematician, gaining a fellowship when but twenty years of age. In 1792 he engaged in a controversy arising out of one of Archbishop Troy's pastorals. In 1811 he was appointed Provost, in which capacity he exhibited judgment and firmness in repressing disorders and sustaining the discipline of the College. In 1820 he was consecrated Bishop of Limerick, and two years after was translated to Ferns. He died at Liverpool of paralysis, said to have been induced by sea-sickness, 12th July 1835, aged about 75. He was interred in the College Chapel, Dublin. As a bishop he is said to have been strict in discipline, yet munificent, hospitable, and kind, and beloved by all. His edition of Euclid is well known and much esteemed. He also edited for the use of Trinity College, Dublin, *Locke on Government*, and an expurgated edition of *Juvenalis et Persius*. Cotton gives a list of twenty-nine publications from his pen—many in defence of the Establishment against the attacks of "J. K. L." and others. He is referred to in Castlereagh's Memoirs under date of February 1799, as seeking for permission to break the rule of celibacy then enjoined

on the Senior Fellows of Trinity College. His son Charles Richard Elrington was Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College. ^{16 39 72 118}

Emmet, Thomas Addis, M.D., Barrister-at-law, a leading United Irishman, son of Dr. Robert Emmet, State Physician, was born in Cork, 24th April 1764. He was educated at the school of Mr. Kerr, and entered Trinity College in 1778. His career there gave ample promise of future eminence. Upon taking out his degree he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he devoted himself with ardour to medical studies, and formed lasting friendships with Sir James Mackintosh and Dugald Stewart. He was at one time the president of no fewer than five societies—literary, scientific, and medical—formed among his fellow-students. He remained in Edinburgh the winter after his graduation, visited some of the principal schools of medicine in Great Britain, and afterwards travelled through Germany, France, and Italy. On his way home, news reached him of the death of his elder brother Temple, a young barrister of great promise. At his father's desire, and by the advice of Mackintosh, he immediately relinquished medicine, read for two years at the Temple, and was admitted to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1790. The following year he married Jane, daughter of the Rev. John Patten of Clonmel. The first case in which he distinguished himself was that of J. Napper Tandy against the Viceroy (the Earl of Westmoreland) and others, in which the validity of the Lord-Lieutenant's patent was contested, as having been granted under the great seal of England instead of under the Irish seal. Leonard McNally was one of Emmet's fellow-counsel, and there is every reason to believe betrayed all the pleadings to the Government. Emmet's speech attracted considerable attention, and a full report of the proceedings at the trial was published by the Society of United Irishmen. In September 1793 we find Emmet associated with the Shearshes and McNally, in the defence of a Mr. O'Driscoll, tried for seditious libel at the Cork assizes. In 1795 he appeared as counsel for persons charged with administering the United Irish oath, and to confirm his argument in favour of its legality, solemnly took it himself in open court. The next year, 1796, he began to take a prominent and leading part as a United Irishman. Possessed of private means, already earning £750 a year at the Bar, with a young family rising up round him, of domestic habits and irreproachable character, nothing but the clearest con-

victions of duty could have impelled him to range himself against the Government. Already, in 1792, he had joined the Catholic Committee, and Tone speaks of him as "the best of all the friends to Catholic Emancipation" except himself. In this service he had made no public display. The meeting with Russell and Tone, prior to the departure of the latter for America, took place at Emmet's house near Rathfarnham in 1795. In 1794 the Society was forcibly broken up; in the beginning of 1795 it was reorganized as a secret society, and in 1796 the military organization was engrafted on the civil. Upon O'Connor's arrest in 1797, Emmet took his place on the Directory. FitzGerald, O'Connor, and Jackson urged immediate action. Emmet, McCormick, and McNevin advocated the policy of waiting for French assistance. Emmet afterwards admitted that this dependence on French assistance was ultimately fatal, and that Bonaparte was the "worst enemy Ireland ever had." The Government, having allowed the plans of the Society to reach sufficient maturity, availed themselves of the services of Reynolds, the informer, and on the 12th March 1798 the deputies were arrested at Oliver Bond's, in Bridge-street. Emmet and others were taken at their houses, examined at the Castle, and after a few days committed to Newgate. There was no specific charge against Emmet, but he was rightly regarded as one of the most formidable opponents of the Government. Soon after his committal, his wife managed to visit him, and with the connivance of the jailers, and through her own determination and firmness, she was permitted to reside with him during the whole term of his incarceration of twelve months in Newgate and Kilmainham. Meanwhile, during the summer, abortive risings took place in different parts of the country, and after the engagements of Antrim, Ballinahinch, and Vinegar Hill in June, and the capitulation of Ovidstown on the 12th July, all hopes from insurrection were over. Blood now flowed in torrents, and with a view to arrest the slaughter, Emmet and other State-prisoners entered into an agreement with the Government, by which they bound themselves to disclose all the workings and plans of the association, without implicating persons, upon condition that the Government should stop the executions, and allow him and his companions to leave the country. Emmet's examination before Parliamentary Committees took place in August. He defended the policy of the United Irishmen, and showed that revolution was inevitable after the rejection of the moderate demands

of the Irish people for reform in Parliament—demands that embraced Church disestablishment, Catholic emancipation, a national system of education, freedom of commerce, and a reform of the criminal code. In the course of his observations, he remarked: "I have no doubt that if they [the United Irishmen] could flatter themselves that the object next their hearts would be accomplished peaceably, by a reform, they would prefer it infinitely to a revolution and republic." The gradual improvement of the condition of the people, in spite of evils complained of, being urged, he declared it was "post hoc sed non ex hoc." A study of these examinations will show the nature of the early claims of the United Irishmen, and on the other hand, how convinced Castlereagh and the Government were that the concession of reform was incompatible with "constitutional government." The Government, it is said, published a garbled report of these examinations; the State prisoners replied by advertisement in some of the papers. Upon the plea that this was a breach of faith, and in consequence of the objections of Rufus King, the American Minister in London, to the deportation of rebels to the United States, the Government altered its intentions (according to Emmet's account, broke faith), and on the 26th March 1799, after a year's imprisonment, Emmet, O'Connor, Neilson, and seventeen companions were embarked in the *Aston Smith* transport, landed at Gooroch on the 30th March, and imprisoned in Fort George, Inverness-shire. The governor, Stuart, was a humane man, and did all in his power to alleviate their confinement and mitigate the harsh orders of the Irish executive. About the close of 1800 Mrs. Emmet was permitted to join her husband, with her three boys, Robert, Thomas, and John. Their youngest child, Jane Erin, was born in Fort George. After three years' confinement, all the prisoners were liberated, and they landed in Holland, 4th July 1802. From this date, until October 1804, Emmet resided successively at Hamburg, Brussels, Paris, and on other parts of the Continent. He considered himself absolved from any promise of abstaining from action against the Government. In the end of September 1803 he received in Paris the news of his brother Robert's execution, and in the following December he had an interview with Bonaparte, and presented a memorial relative to an Irish expedition. Under the command of General MacSheehy, the United Irishmen in France formed themselves into a battalion, and prepared to take part in the invasion

promised by the First Consul in a communication to Mr. Emmet, dated 13th December 1803. Their hopes for a time ran high, as active preparations for invasion went forward; but they were doomed to disappointment. In April 1804 Bonaparte's plans were changed, and on the 4th October Emmet embarked with all his family at Bordeaux for the United States. During his residence in France all who were nearest and dearest to him in Ireland had been swept away by death—father, mother, brother, and sister. His intention after landing was to settle in one of the western States, but friends who knew his abilities opened the way for his appearance at the New York Bar, and there his success and advancement were more rapid than he had dared to hope. From the first he accepted the States as his adopted country, he seldom referred to the past, and he was happy in his family and in the society of many of his old friends who had settled in New York. His first case was one in which he was employed by some members of the Society of Friends to secure the liberty of slaves who had escaped into New York. Dr. Madden quotes the following: "His effort is said to have been overwhelming. The novelty of his manner, the enthusiasm which he exhibited, his broad Irish accent, his pathos and violence of gesture, created a variety of sensations in the audience. His republican friends said that his fortune was made, and they were right." From the first he attached himself to the Republican party. His profession soon brought him in from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. That his opinions regarding Irish affairs remained unchanged, may be gathered from an extract from a letter to a friend who in after years urged him to revisit Ireland: "I am too proud, when vanquished, to assist by my presence in gracing the triumph of the victor; and with what feelings should I tread on Irish ground? As if I were walking over graves—and those the graves of my nearest relations and dearest friends. No; I can never wish to be in Ireland, except in such a way as none of my old friends connected with the Government could wish to see me placed in. As to my children, I hope they will love liberty too much ever to fix a voluntary residence in an enslaved country." On Wednesday, the 14th November 1827 he was seized with an apoplectic fit in the United States Circuit Court of New York, and on being conveyed home, expired in the course of the night. The different courts were adjourned, and he was interred with every mark of public respect in St. Mark's Church, Broadway, New York, where

a monolith, with inscriptions in English, Latin, and Irish, marks his resting place. Thomas A. Emmet was six feet tall, and stooped somewhat; his face wore a sedate, calm look; he was near-sighted, and used an eye-glass frequently. Pleasant and playful in his family circle, abroad he was courteous and polished, dignified and self-respecting, without anything approaching to arrogance or self-sufficiency. His widow survived him nineteen years, and died in New York, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Graves, on 10th November 1846, aged 71. Particulars of the other members of the Emmet family will be found in Madden's *Lives of the United Irishmen*, also in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. ³³¹

Emmet, Robert, brother of preceding, was born in Molesworth-street, Dublin, in 1778. Shortly after his birth his father removed to 109 Stephen's-green West (corner of Lamb-lane). There, and at Casino, his father's country place near Milltown, his early years were passed. He was sent to Oswald's school, in Dopping's-court, off Golden-lane; subsequently he was removed to Samuel White's seminary in Grafton-street; and was afterwards put under the care of Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Camden-street. On 7th October 1793 he entered Trinity College. His college course, like his brother's, was brilliant. He exhibited great aptitude for the exact sciences, especially mathematics and chemistry. He took a prominent part in the Historical Society, and espoused the national side in the political debates. Thomas Moore, his fellow-student, thus describes his oratory: "I have heard little since that appeared to me of a loftier, or, what is a far more rare quality in Irish eloquence, purer character; and the effects it produced, as well from its own exciting power, as from the susceptibility with which his audience caught up every allusion to passing events, was such as to attract at last the serious attention of the Fellows; and by their desire one of the scholars, a man of advanced standing and reputation for oratory, came to attend our debates, expressly for the purpose of answering Emmet, and endeavouring to neutralize the impressions of his fervid eloquence." In April 1798 the Lord-Chancellor held a formal visitation for the purpose of inquiring into the extent of the sympathy with the United Irishmen existing in the College. Robert Emmet, on being summoned, wrote a letter to the Fellows requesting his name to be taken off the books, and indignantly denouncing the proposed proceedings. In this he is said to have had his father's approval. Some

fervid writings by Moore and Counsellor Walsh (the author of *Ireland Sixty Years Ago*) were in truth the cause of this visitation. Emmet's professional prospects were now blighted; his brother, Thomas Addis, was in prison, and a warrant was out for his own arrest. We know little of his life for some years. Probably he acted occasionally as confidential agent for his brother and others of the United Irish leaders then in confinement. In 1800 he visited his brother Thomas in prison at Fort George, and passed on for a tour on the Continent—visiting Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Spain. On his way back he rested at Amsterdam, and met his brother, then released from confinement, at Brussels. Robert appears at this time to have been much engaged in the study of works on military science. The leading United Irishmen then on the Continent were resolved on renewing their efforts, in the event of a rupture between England and France—regarding the struggle in Ireland as only suspended. Napoleon gave positive written assurance of his intention to secure the independence of Ireland. In the autumn of 1802 Robert had interviews with Napoleon and Talleyrand, and was strongly impressed with the insincerity of the former, believing that if he did interfere in the affairs of Ireland, it would be merely to advance his own designs. The impression left on his mind by these interviews was that Napoleon would probably invade England in August 1803. He returned to Ireland in October 1802. The day before his departure from Paris, he dined in company with Lord Cloncurry and Surgeon Lawless. Lord Cloncurry afterwards related how Emmet spoke of his plans for a revolutionary movement in Ireland with a view to securing its independence "with extreme enthusiasm—his features glowed with excitement; the perspiration burst through the pores, and ran down his forehead." On arriving in Ireland, he at once took the lead in a plan for insurrection the following summer. He had about £3,000 in cash, his own fortune, and some £1,400 advanced by a Mr. Long. His father and mother were then residing at Casino, and he remained there in seclusion for some weeks. In preparation for future possibilities, he formed hiding places between the floors at Casino, as he afterwards did at the house near Harold's-cross bridge where he was arrested. His father's death, in December 1802, left him more at liberty to pursue his plans. In the course of the spring he established depots of arms in Dublin, at Irish-town, Patrick-street, and at Marshalsea-

lane, where about forty men were engaged in manufacturing pikes, gunpowder, rockets, and explosive materials. Emmet's arrangements included an attack on Dublin Castle and Pigeon-house Fort, and all the details of an elaborate system of street warfare were set down on paper. The better to conceal his plans, he, under the name of Ellis, took a farm-house in Butterfield-lane, near Rathfarnham. He was untiring in his exertions, corresponding with his friends in the surrounding districts, and superintending the depots, undismayed by failures or mischances—always firm, determined, and hopeful. His printed proclamations and plans of government were conceived in a lofty and generous spirit; life and property were to be respected, religious equality upheld, constituencies were to be represented in proportion to population, in the national government he contemplated. He had not intended his rising before August, when he expected Napoleon to invade England; but an explosion in Patrick-street depot on the 16th of July hastened the development of all his plans, and he took up his abode in the Marshalsea-lane depot. "There," says Dr. Madden, "he lay at night on a mattress, surrounded by all the implements of death, devising plans, turning over in his mind all the fearful chances of the intended struggle, well knowing that his life was at the mercy of upwards of forty individuals, who had been or still were employed in the depots; yet confident of success, exaggerating its prospects, extenuating the difficulties which beset him, judging of others by himself, thinking associates honest who seemed to be so, confiding in their promises, and animated, or rather inflamed, by a burning sense of the wrongs of his country, and enthusiastic in his devotion to what he considered its rightful cause."³¹ He now fixed upon Saturday 23rd July for carrying his schemes into execution. The morning of that day found him and his companions divided in their plans. Consultations were held at the depot in Thomas-street, at Long's in Crow-street, and Allen's in College-green. The Wicklow men under Dwyer had not come in; the Kildare men came in, but dispersed at five in the afternoon through some misunderstanding; a contingent of 250 from Wexford were at hand, but without definite orders; so it was with a large body assembled at the Broadstone. "There is one grand point," remarked Emmet, "no leading Catholic is committed—we are all Protestants, and their cause will not be compromised." At length, about nine in

the evening, when Emmet was confused, heart-sick, and desperate, a report was brought that the military were in motion against them. "If that be the case, we may as well die in the street as cooped up here," he remarked, and putting on a uniform, he distributed arms, sent up a rocket to call in the country contingents, and at the head of about one hundred men sallied out of Marshalsea-lane into Thomas-street, and directed his steps towards the Castle, crying, as he drew his sword, "Come on, my boys." The stragglers in the rear soon perpetrated acts of pillage and assassination—Lord Kilwarden, a humane and popular judge (hastening to a Privy Council at the Castle), was dragged out of his coach and murdered. News of these proceedings reached Emmet, and he hastened back in horror; but the mob were beyond control, and conscious at last that all was over, he hastened out to Rathfarnham. There was some desultory fighting in Thomas-street and on the Coombe, where Colonel Browne and several soldiers were killed. In less than an hour the rout of Emmet's party was complete. Troops were now poured into Dublin, within a few hours martial-law was proclaimed, and the executions and the reign of terror that followed 1798 recommenced. Meanwhile his friend Russell had as completely failed in his efforts to rouse an insurrection in the north of Ireland. Emmet and a few companions remained at Butterfield-lane for nearly two days; and then, hearing that the house was to be searched, fled to the mountains. The father of their servant Anne Devlin procured horses, and accompanied them. A few days afterwards, Anne Devlin went up to the mountains with letters, and found Emmet and his friends sitting outside a cabin still in their uniforms, as they had been unable to procure other clothes. In all probability he might have escaped to France, had he not insisted upon returning with Anne Devlin for the purpose of taking leave of Sarah Curran, daughter of John Philpot Curran, to whom he was engaged. He concealed himself at the house of a Mrs. Palmer, at Harold's-cross, and while there drew up a paper for transmission to Government, in the hope that it would stop the prosecutions and executions. His hiding-place was not discovered until 25th August, when he was arrested by Major Sirr, about seven o'clock in the evening. We are yet unacquainted with the name of his betrayer—to whom £1,000 was paid over on 1st November ensuing. Emmet was at once taken to the Castle, and thence removed to Kilmainham. Vigorous but ineffectual

efforts were made to procure his escape. His trial for high treason came on at Green-street on 19th September. It is stated that he had previously offered to plead guilty if the Government would return to him an intercepted letter to Sarah Curran. The proceedings occupied but one day. Burrowes, his leading counsel, has often related that whenever he attempted to disconcert any Government witness, Emmet would interpose with: "No, no; the man's speaking truth;" and when Burrowes was about to avail himself of the privilege of reply, at the close of the case for the Crown, Emmet whispered: "Pray do not attempt to defend me; it is all in vain." The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Robert Emmet's speech before sentence has often been remarked upon as one of the most thrilling pieces of oratory delivered under like circumstances. He was repeatedly interrupted in its delivery by Lord Norbury, the presiding judge, who conducted the trial in a spirit of great harshness towards the prisoner. Dr. Madden says: "No published report gives any adequate idea of the effect its delivery produced on the minds of his auditors. Emmet pronounced the speech in so loud a voice as to be distinctly heard at the outer doors of the court-house; and yet, though he spoke in a loud voice, there was nothing boisterous in its delivery, or forced or affected in his manner; his accents and cadence of voice, on the contrary, were exquisitely modulated. His action was very remarkable; its greater or lesser vehemence corresponded with the rise and fall of his voice." The trial closed at half-past ten o'clock at night, by a sentence of death, to be carried into effect next day. He was immediately heavily ironed, and placed in a cell in Newgate, hard by the court, and at midnight was removed to Kilmainham. He spent part of the night in writing a long letter to his brother, explaining and justifying his conduct. (This letter was never delivered. Many years afterwards its contents reached Thomas Addis Emmet through the press.) His last hours were spent in religious exercises and conversation with his friends. He rejoiced on hearing of the death of his mother a few days previously, as he hoped the sooner to meet her in the other world. He declared his political principles to be unchanged. About noon he wrote a letter to Richard Curran respecting his love for his sister Sarah. He had already during the night written to the father, justifying his engagement with his daughter. About one o'clock he was conveyed under a strong guard to Thomas-street, where, at the

corner of the pavement by St. Catherine's Church, a scaffold had been erected. He ascended the steps with firmness, and addressed the crowd in a sonorous voice: "My friends, I die in peace and with sentiments of universal love and kindness towards all men." The halter was then placed round his neck, the plank on which he stood was tilted from beneath him, and after hanging a few minutes the head was severed from the body, and held up to the crowd. (This was 20th September 1803; he was aged 24.) His remains, first interred in Bully's-acre, near Kilmainham Hospital, are said to have been afterwards removed either to St. Michan's or to old Glasnevin churchyard. In his speech before sentence he had made the request: "Let no man write my epitaph; for as no man who knows my motives dares now vindicate them, let not prejudice nor ignorance asperse them." Let them rest in obscurity and peace: my memory be left in oblivion, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times and other men can do justice to my character. When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written." Robert Emmet is described as slight in person; his features were regular, his forehead high, his eyes bright and full of expression, his nose sharp, thin, and straight, the lower part of his face slightly pock-pitted, his complexion sallow. All with whom he came in contact were impressed with the sincerity of his convictions. The uniform in which he arrayed himself on the day of the rising (a green coat with white facings, white breeches, top-boots, and a cocked hat with feathers) has in Ireland become historical. Emmet was the author of several pieces of poetry, which will be found in his memoir by Dr. Madden. Sarah Curran, cruelly disowned by her father for her attachment to Emmet, was kindly received into the family of Mr. Penrose, a member of the Society of Friends residing near Cork, and two years afterwards (24th November 1805) married Captain Sturgeon, nephew of the Marquis of Rockingham, and accompanied him to the Mediterranean. Before her return to the United Kingdom she gave birth to a child, whose early death hastened a decline that seized her. She died at Hythe in Kent, 5th May 1808. Her father is stated to have refused a last request that she might be buried with a favourite sister in the lawn of his residence, the Priory, Rathfarnham, and she was interred with her ancestors, at Newmarket, County of Cork.

England, John, Bishop of Carolina and Georgia, was born in Cork, 23rd September 1786. He entered Carlow College in 1803, and while there founded a female penitentiary, and poor schools for both sexes. Admitted to orders at Cork in 1808, he was soon appointed Lecturer at the North Chapel and Chaplain of the prisons. There he edited a religious magazine, and distinguished himself in the cause of Catholic Emancipation. The courage of his utterance more than once brought him before the courts; on one occasion he was fined £500. After filling other appointments, he was in 1817 made parish priest of Brandon. In 1820 he was appointed Bishop of Carolina and Georgia, and settled at Charleston, South Carolina. There he established the *Catholic Miscellany*, the first Catholic paper in the United States, and otherwise exerted himself to extend Catholicism. His writings in favour of slavery attracted considerable attention. In 1832 he travelled in Europe, and spent some time in Rome, when the Pope appointed him Legate to Hayti. He died at Charleston, 11th April 1842, aged 55. His works were published in 5 vols. 8vo. in 1849. ^{16 37* 39}

England, Sir Richard, Lieutenant-General, one who advanced the early colonization of western portions of Upper Canada, was born at Lifford, County of Clare. As Captain in the 47th Regiment of British troops, he was wounded at Bunker's Hill. He served with distinction through the American Revolutionary war, and at one time was Commandant of Detroit. He died 7th November 1812. ^{37*}

English, William, Rev., was born at Newcastle, County of Limerick. He began life as a schoolmaster at Castletownroche and Charleville, and afterwards entered the Augustinian order. He had already become celebrated as a Gaelic poet. His writings contain several allusions to the Pretender. Perhaps his best known piece is "Cashel of Munster," excellently translated by Samuel Ferguson. He died in Cork, 13th January 1778, where he was buried in St. John's churchyard. ²⁶⁹

Ensor, George, a voluminous writer, was born in Dublin in 1769. His first publication, *The Principles of Morality*, appeared in 1801; a *Refutation of Malthus*, in 1818. He died in 1843. His work *On the Defects of English Laws and Tribunals* is styled by a legal critic "A rambling, desultory, fault-finding, ill-digested volume, in which the author finds little to praise, and much to blame." ^{16 39}

Erard, Saint, missionary of Ratisbon, was born, probably near Lough Neagh, in

the 7th century. The particulars of his life are confused and somewhat contradictory. They are given at full by O'Hanlon. All that is at all certain is that he was one of the many Irishmen engaged in missionary labours upon the Continent. He died about 671. His festival is the 8th January. ¹⁹²

Esmond, Sir Laurence, Lord Esmond, descended from an ancient Wexford family, was born probably in the second half of the 16th century. In 1601-'2 he commanded a troop of 150 foot and horse, was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, and served the Queen in Connaught, with Murrough O'Flaherty and Sir Theobald Burke. In 1622, being Major-General of all the King's Irish forces, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Esmond. During one of his campaigns in Connaught he fell in love with and married a beautiful Catholic lady, the sister of O'Flaherty. After the birth of their son Thomas, she carried him away to her Connaught relatives, so that he might be reared in her own faith, whereupon Lord Esmond entered into a union with Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the 9th Earl of Ormond. Lord Esmond was for many years Governor of Duncannon Fort, on the Suir. In the 4th Book of *Carte's Ormond* will be found full particulars of his negotiations in 1644 with the Duke regarding the custody of the fort, and of his ultimately going over to the side of the Parliament. He died 26th March 1646. From his son, before mentioned, Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., a General of Horse in the armies of Charles I., the present Esmonds of Ballynastra, County of Wexford, are descended. ^{52 53 54 771}

Eustace, or FitzEustace, Sir Roland, Lord Portlester, was descended from a branch of the Geraldines to whom Henry II. had granted the country round Naas. In 1454 he was appointed Deputy to Richard, Duke of York; and again in 1462 he filled the same office for the Duke of Clarence. Subsequently he was tried for plotting with the Earl of Desmond, and acquitted. Created Lord Portlester, he married Margaret, daughter of Janico d'Artois, by whom he had two daughters; the elder married Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare. He held the office of Treasurer of Ireland for many years, and was in 1474 appointed to the custody of the great seal, which six years afterwards he refused to surrender when the King granted the post to another. This was for a time a great hindrance to public business, until the King authorized the construction of a new great seal for Ireland by Thomas Archbold, Master of the King's Mint in Ire-

land, and that in Eustace's hands was "damned, annulled, and suspended," while his acts as Treasurer were also repudiated. A turbulent spirit was at that period shown by many of those who should have been foremost among the King's supporters. Eustace refused to give up the seal; his son-in-law Kildare positively declined to admit a new Lord-Deputy, Lord Grey; James Keating, Constable of Dublin Castle, broke down the drawbridge, and defied the Deputy and his three hundred archers and men-at-arms to gain admittance; and the Mayor of Dublin proclaimed that no subsidy should be paid the Earl; while a parliament held at Naas repudiated Lord Grey's authority; and one summoned at Trim declared the proceedings of Kildare's parliament at Naas null and void. Lord Portlester died 14th December 1496, and was buried at Cotlandstown, County of Kildare. Two monuments were erected to his memory—one in the new abbey, Kilcullen, which he had founded in 1460; the other in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, where he had built a chapel to the Virgin. ^{52 76}

Eustace, James, 3rd Viscount Baltinglass, a descendant of preceding, who distinguished himself in the Desmond war, was born early in the 16th century. Having with other lords of the Pale complained in 1576 to Elizabeth that their liberties and privileges had been annulled by the imposition of a cess, and that no tax ought to be levied upon them but by Act of Parliament, he was, with Lords Delvin, Howth, and Trimleston, committed prisoner to the Castle of Dublin, while their lawyers, whom they sent to represent their case to the Queen, were committed to the Tower of London. Mr. Richey says: "The opponents of the cess were the best and most loyal of the Pale—Baltinglass, Delvyn, Nugent, Howth, Plunket, Sarsfield, Nenagh, and Talbot. Thus all these thoroughly English gentlemen were laid in prison in the Castle for stating that although most willing to supply the necessities of the Government, they objected to illegal exactions, forbidden by a series of Acts of Parliament, and which every Deputy had denounced as mischievous and unjust." After a year's confinement they gave way; "but," says Mr. Froude, "they went home in bitter humour, and the rebellion in the south was a sore temptation to them. Had they risen when Desmond rose, the resources of English power would have been severely tried. . . . [Baltinglass] was a passionate Romanist; but besides his creed he was connected in blood with the marauding

tribes of the Wicklow mountains. He was the owner of Glenmalure, the scene of the murderous performance of the Naas garrison, and the victims of that remarkable atrocity were dependants of the house of Eustace." [See SIDNEY, SIR HENRY.] After vainly endeavouring to persuade the Earl of Kildare to rise with him, he, in the middle of July 1580, threw off his allegiance, and sent letters to his friends asking them to join in defending their country and their religion from the assaults of the English, saying: "A woman incapable of orders could not be head of the Church—a thing which Christ did not grant to his own mother." The Four Masters thus relate his proceedings: "James Eustace . . . broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur, Lord Grey, in Ireland, as Lord-Justice. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that from the Slaney to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension." One of Lord Grey's first acts was to collect a large force and march against him and his confederates entrenched in Glenmalure. Possibly they were put upon their guard by the Earl of Kildare, who was in Lord Grey's company. The English force of 800 men was led into an ambuscade and cut off almost to a man—Sir Peter Carew, Colonel John Moor, and Francis Cosby being amongst the slain, and the Lord-Deputy Grey escaping with difficulty. After this success Lord Baltinglass appears to have hastened to join the Desmonds and their Spanish allies in Kerry, and to have taken an active part in the Desmond war. His fortunes, after the death of the Earl of Desmond in 1583, are thus related by Holinshed: "The Viscount of Baltinglass, being advertised of the death of the earle of Desmond, which was no small grief vnto him, and he also verie wearie of his trotting and wandering on foot amongst bogs, woods, and desert places (being altogether distressed, and in great miserie, and now destitute of all his friends and acquaintances, and not able to hold head anie longer against her maiestie's force), did embarke himselfe for Spaine, in hope to haue some releefe and succor, and to procure some aid from the King of Spaine; and by that meanes to be of some abilitie to renew his force and rebellion. But he found in the end verie

small comfort. And therefore of a verie melancholie greefe and sorrow of mind, as it is thought, he died, being in verie extreame pouertie and need." His death is supposed to have taken place in 1583. By an *ex post facto* law, known as the *Statute of Baltinglass*, the Eustaces were deprived of their estates and titles. Sir Bernard Burke cites strong reasons in favour of the present representative of the family being legally entitled to the viscounty. ^{52 53 134 140 164 174}

Eustace, Sir Maurice, Lord-Chancellor, descended from family of preceding, was born at his father's seat at Castle-martin, about 1590. He gained a fellowship at Trinity College, and was called to the Bar, where he soon distinguished himself. He was a clear-headed man, and lost no opportunity of advancing his own interests in those disturbed times, and received grants of Harristown and other lands forfeited by Lord Baltinglass. As sergeant-at-law he attracted the notice of Lord Strafford, and in 1639 he was elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. His bombastic inauguration speech, given in *Flanagan's Chancellors*, is singularly illustrative of the times. In the Journals of the House of Commons under 1647, is to be found his complaint concerning the stealing of his cattle from Clontarf for the use of the army. After the Restoration, in 1660, he was appointed Lord-Chancellor; but as he was one of the Lords-Justices, Archbishop Bramhall was appointed Speaker of the Lords. He opposed some of the most unjust results of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. He continued Chancellor until failing health obliged him to resign the seals to Archbishop Boyle. He delighted in rural affairs, and his demesne at Harristown came to be regarded as the most beautiful seat in Ireland. The ex-Chancellor died in 1665, leaving his estates in Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, besides the Abbey of Cong, to his nephews, Sir John and Sir Maurice Eustace; also a "great house" (which probably gave its name to Eustace-street) in Dame-street, to Trinity College for the maintenance of a Hebrew lecturer. He was interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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Eustace, John Chetwode, Rev., born about 1765, received his education at Stonyhurst, and in 1795 accepted the professorship of belles-lettres at Maynooth. He travelled on the Continent as a tutor, and published the results of his observations in 1813 in his *Classical Tour through Italy*. It ran through six editions in eight years. Lady Morgan is said to have made it the

basis of her well-known work on Italy; but it has now fallen into disfavour. He was engaged in collecting materials for a supplementary volume, when he was carried off by fever at Naples in 1815. Hobhouse speaks of him as "one of the most inaccurate and unsatisfactory writers that have in our times attained a temporary reputation." He was the author of an *Elegy to Burke* and other works of minor importance. ^{16 39}

Evans, Sir De Lacy, Lieutenant-General, K.C.B., was born at Moig, County of Limerick, in 1787. He entered the 22nd Regiment as ensign in 1807, and served three years in India; afterwards joining the 3rd Light Dragoons, he served with distinction in Spain and Portugal in the campaigns of 1812-13-14. He was especially commended by Wellington for his survey of the Pyrenees. Early in 1814, having become brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th West India Regiment, he was ordered to America. At the battle of Bladensburg, 24th August 1814, he had two horses shot under him. It was he who, at the head of 100 men, acting under orders of General Ross, forced the Capitol at Washington. He also took part in the attack on Baltimore. He was wounded before New Orleans, 8th January 1815, and was sent home. He recovered in time to join Wellington at Quatre Bras, where he had two horses killed under him, and remained on Wellington's staff during the occupation of France. His next military employment was in 1835, when he commanded the British Legion of 10,000 men in Spain, in aid of Queen Isabella against Don Carlos. After his return in 1837 he entered Parliament as member for Westminster—a seat he held for almost thirty years, until he retired from political life in 1865. During the Crimean war he commanded the second division of the British army as Lieutenant-General, particularly distinguishing himself at the Alma. At Inkerman (5th November 1854) he rose from a sick bed to join his division, refusing to take the honours of the day from General Pennefather, who was in actual command under him. He received the thanks of the House of Commons on his return in February 1855. He was gazetted General in 1861, having already received the grand cross of the Bath and of the Legion of Honour. He resigned his seat in Parliament in 1865, on account of increasing infirmities, and died 9th January 1870, aged 82. ^{37*}

Fachtna, Saint, was established as first Bishop of Ross before 570, having been previously Abbot of Molana, a monas-

tery on an island in the river Blackwater, in the County of Waterford. His school at Ross [Ross Carbery, in the County of Cork] was one of the most celebrated in Ireland, and continued to be so esteemed even after his death, which took place in the forty-sixth year of his age, and towards the close of the 6th century. His festival is the 14th of August. ¹¹⁹

Farquhar, George, actor and dramatist, was born at Londonderry in 1678, and received his education at Trinity College, whence he was expelled for a jest on a sacred exercise. Through the influence of Wilks, the actor, he obtained an engagement at Smock-alley Theatre, at a salary of 20s. a week. After two years, however, he left the stage, in consequence of having, in the course of a performance, accidentally wounded a brother actor. He accompanied Wilks to London, where the Earl of Orrery gave him a commission in his regiment. In 1698 he published *Love and a Bottle*. It was eminently successful, and other popular plays followed from his pen, such as *The Constant Couple*, *Sir Harry Wildair*. About 1700 he served in Holland with his regiment. Ultimately selling out of the army, he was reduced to great misery, notwithstanding the popularity of his plays. He died in April 1707, aged 29, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. He left two helpless children to the care of his friend Wilks. "The appearance of his comedies may be regarded as an important epoch in the history of the English drama; . . . he was the first to write in an easy flowing style, equally removed from the pedantic stiffness of Congreve, and the formal, courtly viciousness of the Etherege school." ⁹⁷ Licentious as his plays may now appear, they were purer than many of his contemporaries'. As a player, his merits were of an ordinary stamp. ^{97 286 339}

Farren, Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, an actress, was born in 1759 at Cork, where her father, George Farren, was a surgeon and apothecary. His drinking habits brought on bankruptcy and early death, and his widow returned to her relatives in Liverpool, and went on the stage to support herself and her three children. Elizabeth, when scarcely more than a child, became an actress, and gave so much promise of excellence, and was endowed with such delicacy of mind and refinement of manners, that she soon became a public favourite. After her early novitiate, she never consented to appear in male attire, and thus shut herself out from many characters in which her rival and countrywoman, Mrs. Woffington, shone. After playing

in the provinces, in June 1777 she made her appearance in London, at the Haymarket, as "Miss Hardcastle" in *She Stoops to Conquer*. Her reception, though favourable, was by no means enthusiastic. Next year she played at Drury-lane, and her talents were there fully appreciated: during the summer vacations she filled up her time at the Haymarket and in the provinces. She had not been many seasons on the London stage, when by her purity of life and her professional success she obtained the entree of the fashionable world, and occasionally took part in, and conducted the stage arrangements at the private theatricals of the nobility. It was thus she first became acquainted with the Earl of Derby. Mr. Fox was one of her ardent admirers. The Earl of Derby was at this time married, but separated from his wife—the marriage had been most unhappy. Miss Farren is thus described at this period: "Her figure is considerably above the middle height, and is of that slight texture which requires the use of full and flowing drapery; her face, though not regularly beautiful, is animated and prepossessing; her eye, which is blue and penetrating, is a powerful feature when she chooses to employ it on the public, and either flashes with spirit, or melts with softness; her voice we never thought to possess extreme sweetness, but it is refined and feminine; and her smile fascinates the heart, as her form delights the eye." On 14th March 1797 the Countess of Derby died; a month afterwards Miss Farren took leave of the stage in her favourite character of "Lady Teazle," and on the 8th May she was married to the Earl of Derby. She was received at Court with peculiar favour by Queen Charlotte. She died 29th April 1829, aged 70. Her husband survived her five years. For notes regarding her ancestry, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. 3 54 116(65) 286

Faulkner, George, a well-known publisher, was born in Dublin 1699. He settled in Dublin as a printer and publisher soon after 1726, and there made a fortune by his *Journal* and other publications. He was satirized by Foote, in the character of "Peter Paragraph," and commenced a suit against him, which was dropped on the interference of Lord Townshend. He was well known as Swift's printer, and as having undergone imprisonment on account of the Dean's publications. For the rest, he was an alderman, vain and fussy, though not devoid of taste, who gave brilliant entertainments to literary men and persons of rank. His name is mentioned in many anecdotes relating to Swift. Some

of his work is creditable to the character of Dublin printing of the time. He died 30th August 1775, aged about 76. The bust of the Dean, intended for a niche in front of Faulkner's house in Parliament-street, was by his nephew presented to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where it is now placed over the Dean's tomb. In *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, will be found an interesting discussion relative to Faulkner's editions of Swift's works. ^{42 110 254}

Feichin, Saint, said to have been descended from Con the Hundred Fighter, was born early in the 7th century. Having finished his studies under St. Nathy, and being ordained for the priesthood, he retired to Fore, in the County of Westmeath, where he gathered round him a community of 300 monks. He founded another establishment on the island of Inishmaan, one of the Aran Islands, off the coast of Galway. Most of his life was passed in retirement and self-mortification, and he died of a pestilence that raged over Ireland in 665. His festival is the 20th January. This saint is venerated in Scotland as St. Vigean. ^{119 234}

Felim, King of Munster, and for a time monarch of Ireland in the 9th century, is by some writers represented as having rivalled the worst deeds of the Danes in the devastation of his country, taking advantage of their incursions to plunder and lay waste the land. In one engagement he defeated the Ard-Righ Nial Caille, and carried off his daughter Gormlaith. O'Mahony says: "That he was nevertheless a brave and wise prince, within the limits of his own principality, may be judged from the fact that Munster was kept comparatively free from the ravages of the Northmen during his lifetime." O'Curry styles him "a distinguished scholar and a scribe." He died 18th August 845. His name is in Irish spelled F^hhlímidh. ^{134 171 261}

Fergus, one of the chiefs who headed the migration of the Irish to the Western Highlands of Scotland, about the beginning of the 6th century. He was the second son of Ere, King of Dalriada, and with his brothers Lorn and Angus made a successful settlement on the promontory of Cantire about 503. Fergus took possession of Cantire, Lorn of the district which bears his name; and Angus colonized Islay. Fergus is said to have died in 506, and to have been succeeded by his son Domangart. ³⁹

Fergus MacRoigh, King of Ulster, one of the heroes of Fenian romance, said to have flourished in the 1st century. He won the hand of a beautiful widow Nessa, upon the condition that he would permit

her son, Conor MacNessa, to sit beside him on the judgment seat of his kingdom for one year, and he allowed himself to be gradually supplanted in the affections of his people by Conor, who delighted them by his wisdom and kingly bearing. Afterwards, when Conor had treacherously put to death the sons of Uisneach, for whose safety Fergus had pledged his honour, Fergus went into voluntary exile to the court of Meave and Ailill in Connaught. In the legend of the *Tain Bo Chualigne* he was the guide and director of the expedition on the side of the Connaught men against Conor MacNessa; and, as it would appear, was himself the historian of the war. He eventually fell a victim to the not unmerited jealousy of Ailill, husband of Meave, Queen of Connaught, who caused him to be killed by a javelin, cast as he was swimming in Lough Ein, near Cruachan. It was by Fergus MacRoigh's grave that the seer Murgen was fabled afterwards to have recovered the story of the great *Tain Bo Chualigne*. [See MEAVE.] ^{171 179 260}

Field, John, a distinguished pianist, was born in Dublin, 26th July 1782. His father was a violinist in a theatre; from his grandfather, an organist, he received his first lessons on the piano; these he perfected under Clementi, after his family removed to London. Field accompanied his master on a Continental tour in 1802, and left a lasting impression in Paris by his performances, especially his rendering of the fugues of Bach. Master and pupil arrived in St. Petersburg towards the close of 1803, and found so many admirers that Field remained behind to push his fortune. He received large sums for playing at concerts and giving lessons. He was, however, incurably lazy and addicted to drink, and thereby lost the opportunities afforded him of amassing a fortune. In 1822 he removed to Moscow, and there established himself with even greater honour and profit than attended his nineteen years' residence in St. Petersburg. In 1831 he revisited England, and performed in London; then he travelled through France, the Netherlands, and on to Italy, giving concerts with his usual success. Illness induced by dissipation compelled him to seek shelter in a Neapolitan hospital, where he remained several months, until rescued by a Russian family, who brought him back to Moscow. There he ended his days in indigence, 11th January 1837, aged 54. Field had married a French pianiste, Mdle. Charpentier, by whom he had one son, who became a distinguished Russian tenor—Leonoff. Field's musical abilities were of

the highest order, and his published works were numerous. He is said to have been the originator of those pieces called "nocturnes."^{39 250}

Finaghty, James, an Irish astrologer and exorcist, flourished the end of the 17th century. He acquired a wonderful reputation for curing diseases by passes and incantations, and was followed at times by vast crowds, so that persons were trodden to death in their eagerness to approach him. His deceptions were eventually unmasked by the efforts of Sir William Petty, and he sank into obscurity.¹¹⁵⁽⁴⁾

Finan, Saint, born in Ireland, was in 651 appointed successor of St. Aidan as Bishop of Lindisfarne, an island off the eastern coast of Northumbria. He appears to have been educated at Iona. In his efforts for the conversion of the surrounding peoples, he was ably assisted by King Oswin, and he is specially noticed by the Venerable Bede as having borne an important part in the conversion of the northern Saxons. In the differences concerning the time for holding Easter, he held to the precedents of the Western Church. He died towards the close of the 7th century, and his festival is generally celebrated upon the 9th January.¹⁹²

Findley, William, a politician, was born in the north of Ireland, about 1750. He went to America in early life, served in the Revolutionary war, and at its close moved to Western Pennsylvania. A fluent speaker, he before long became a noted politician, entered the legislature, was a member of the State Constitution Convention, and was afterwards a member of Congress for more than one term. He opposed the adoption of the United States Constitution, and was a supporter of Jefferson. He published a *Review of the Funding System* in 1794, a *History of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania* in 1796, and *Observations*, in which he vindicated religious liberty. He died in Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 5th April 1821.³⁷

Finen, or Finnian, Saint, Bishop of Clonard, was a native of Leinster, born the end of the 5th century. He was educated under Bishop Fortchern at Roscor, and when thirty years of age travelled in Britain, and became acquainted with British saints and missionaries. Finen ultimately returned with several ecclesiastics, and landing at Carn, in the County of Wexford, settled at Clonard, on the Boyne, about 530, and founded there the renowned school with which his name has since been associated. Among his pupils were Ciaran and St. Columcille. We are told that "his

usual food was bread and herbs; his drink water. On festival days he used to indulge himself with a little fish and a cup of beer or whey. He slept on the bare ground, and a stone served him as a pillow." He died at Clonard in 552. He is the patron saint of the diocese of Meath, and his effigy is on the seal of the clergy. His festival is the 12th December. The *Martyrology of Donegal* styles him "a doctor of wisdom, and tutor of the saints of Ireland in his time."^{119 234}

Finley, Samuel, D.D., a scholar and Presbyterian divine, was born in Armagh in 1715. He arrived in Philadelphia in September 1734, and was licensed to preach in 1740. He was ordained at New Brunswick in October 1742, and at once occupied himself in itinerant labours during the great revival of the day. Preaching in New Haven, contrary to a law of the colony forbidding unauthorized itinerant ministry, he was seized by the authorities, and carried as a vagrant beyond its limits. From 1744 to 1761 he was settled at Nottingham, Pennsylvania, and conducted an academy which acquired a high reputation. He was for some time principal of Princeton College—succeeding President Davies, whose sermons he edited. He was the author of some sermons and dissertations. Mr. Finley died in Philadelphia, 17th July 1766, aged about 51.³⁷

Finn MacCumhail was a distinguished chief who flourished in the 3rd century. He was son-in-law to King Cormac, being married in succession to his daughters Graine and Ailbe. Innumerable stories are related of him—in Irish legend as "Finmacool," and in Scottish as Fingal. He was commander of the Fenian militia, a body of several thousand warriors maintained by the Irish monarchs of that age. In peace they are said to have numbered 9,000, in war, 21,000. In winter they lived in small parties on the inhabitants of the country, while in summer they maintained themselves by hunting and fishing. When Finn was on the point of being married to his first wife, Graine, she eloped with his friend Diarmaid. The wanderings of the lovers and Finn's pursuit was one of the most fruitful themes of Fenian romance. Diarmaid eventually met his death from the thrust of a wild boar on Benbulbin, in the County of Sligo. Finn's arrival on the scene before his rival's death, forms the subject of one of the most beautiful of Ferguson's *Lays of the Western Gael*. In addition to his warlike accomplishments, Finn is reported to have possessed the gifts of poetry, second sight, and healing. His principal residence was on

Dun Almhain (the Hill of Allen, near Kildare)—an abode glowingly described in so many of his son Oisín's lays. The surrounding rath or fortification is still traceable, even from a distance. His other abode was Moyel in the present King's County. Moore says in his history: "It has been the fate of this popular Irish hero, after a long course of traditional renown in his country—where his name still lives, not only in legends and songs, but yet in the most indelible records of scenery connected with his memory—to have been all at once transferred, *by adoption*, to another country [Scotland], and start under a new but false shape, in a fresh career of fame." The Four Masters state that Finn met his death in 283, at Rath-Breagha, near the Boyne, whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He was killed by the blow of a fishing gaff, at the hands of one Athlach, and his death was avenged by Cailte Mac-Ronain, his faithful follower. ^{13 134 171}

Finnachta, King of Ireland, 686 to 693. His age is memorable on account of a British invasion of Ireland, a great cattle plague, a severe frost, and his crushing defeat of the Leinster men in a battle at Lagore, near Dunshaughlin. Some remains of this encounter have been found in our own time. The invasion occurred in 683, when the British plundered Leinster, and carried away captives, who were afterwards returned at the intercession of St. Adamnan. Bede declares that this expedition ended in the unhappy plunder and wasting by Saxon hands of a country most friendly to the English. At the request of Saint Moling, Finnachta is said to have remitted the Borromean tribute off Leinster. He was killed in a battle near Kells, in 693. ^{134 171}

Finnbarr, or Baire, Saint, a native of Connaught, was born in the 6th century, his original name being Lochan. He was educated in Leinster by MacCorb, afterwards travelled in Britain with St. Maidoc, and spent some time with St. David. In the beginning of the 7th century he founded his monastery on the banks of the Lee, on ground granted to him by a chief, Aedh. The number of students who flocked thither caused habitations to spring up, and the foundations of Cork to be laid. He was consecrated Bishop of the district, and died in 623 at Cloyne, after an episcopate of seventeen years. The most eminent of his disciples was St. Nessian. One of St. Finnbar's favourite retreats was Glengariff. His festival is the 25th of September. The island of Lough Erc, now Gouganebarra, was

his hermitage, and preserves his name. [Barra, gen. of Barr.] He is also patron saint of a northern diocese in Scotland. Dr. Richard Caulfield, of Cork, has published his life in Latin, with a collation of various MSS. ^{119 233 234 235}

Finnbarr, Findia, or Finnian, Saint, Bishop and Abbot of Moville, near Newtownards, in the County of Down, was born about the beginning of the 6th century. He was educated by St. Colman of Dro-more, and thence passed to the school of Nennio, or Ninian, in North Britain. In 540 he established his famous school at Moville, where he died and was buried in 576. His festival is 11th February. See concerning him in Reeves's *Antiquities of Down and Connor*. ^{119 234}

Finnerty, Peter, one of the ablest reporters of his time, was born at Loughrea in 1766. At an early age he sought his fortune in Dublin, and became a printer. In 1797 he was printer and editor of the *Press*, the organ of the United Irishmen, to which both Curran and Moore are said to have contributed. On 22nd December 1797 he was tried for a libel on the Government concerning the trial and execution of Orr, and, refusing to disclose the name of the author, was sentenced to stand in the pillory, pay a fine, and suffer imprisonment for two years. Arthur O'Connor, Lord Edward FitzGerald, and others of his party, attended him at the pillory in Green-street. At the expiration of the sentence he removed to London, and procured an engagement as reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*. He sailed as an army reporter with the Walcheren expedition in 1809. Two years afterwards he was committed to Lincoln jail for eighteen months, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh. In the course of his defence on his trial, he made a false quantity in a Latin quotation, and was set right by Lord Ellenborough, whereupon herejoined: "Pronounce it as you like, my lord, isn't the English of it the same." He memorialized the House of Commons against the treatment he received; and in the several discussions on the subject he was highly spoken of by Brougham, Romilly, Burdett, and Whitbread. He died at Westminster, 11th May 1822, aged 56. ^{96 110 254 (2)}

Fitton, William Henry, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent geologist, was born in Dublin, January 1780. At Trinity College he acquired his degree of B.A. in 1799. During a residence in Edinburgh, he formed the acquaintance of Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, and other eminent men; and in 1809 he removed to London. In 1811 he began to write geological articles, the first being on the geological structure

of the neighbourhood of Dublin. In 1812 he settled as a physician at Northampton, occasionally contributing articles to the *Edinburgh Review* on his favourite study. As an original observer, he worked hard from 1824 to 1836, developing the true order of the secondary strata of England and France. He was President of the Geological Society, and a Fellow of the Royal and other scientific societies. He died in London, 13th May 1861, aged 81. ⁴⁰

FitzGerald, Maurice, one of the most prominent of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, was a son of Nesta, a Welsh princess [See NESTA], and Gerald FitzWalter, grandson of Lord Otho, an honorary Baron of England, said to have been descended from the Gherardini of Florence. [The Gherardini pedigree will be found in the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal* for 1877.] His descendants are consequently styled Geraldines, as well as FitzGerald. When Dermot MacMurrough was returning home, after having arranged with Strongbow for a descent on Ireland, he was hospitably received by David FitzGerald, Bishop of St. David's. The Bishop proposed to Dermot that his brother Maurice and his half-brother FitzStephen should join him with a body of troops in the spring, and gain a footing in the country, while Strongbow was getting together his larger armament. Dermot gladly accepted the offer, and agreed to give them two cantreds of land, and the town of Wexford. In May 1169 FitzStephen landed at Bagenbun with 400 archers and men-at-arms, and marched against Wexford, which he took by assault. Soon after FitzGerald arrived at Wexford with two ships, having on board 10 knights, 30 men-at-arms, and about 100 archers. Dermot, having vested his allies with the lordship of the town, marched to attack Dublin with FitzGerald, while FitzStephen remained to build a castle at Ferrycarrick, near Wexford. After exacting hostages from the Danish King of Dublin, Dermot, thinking Strongbow had given up his projected expedition, offered his daughter Eva in marriage to FitzGerald or FitzStephen, if they would bring over a force sufficient to subdue the island; but they being married declined the offer, and on Strongbow's arrival at Waterford, Eva was married to him. In 1171 Maurice and Strongbow were in Dublin, when it was besieged by Roderic O'Conor at the head of 30,000 men, and the harbour blockaded by a Manx fleet. FitzStephen was at the same time besieged by the Irish at Ferrycarrick. At a council of war, Cambrensis represents Maurice as making the following speech: "We

have not come so far, comrades, for pleasure and rest, but to try the chances of fortune, and under peril of our heads to meet the forces of the enemy. For such is the mutability of human affairs, that as the setting of the sun follows its rising, and the light in the east dispels the darkness of the west, so we, on whom fortune has hitherto conferred glory and plenty, are now beleaguered by land and sea, and are even in want of provision; for neither the sea brings succour, nor would the hostile fleets permit it to reach us. FitzStephen, also, whose courage and noble daring opened to us the way into this island, is now with his small force besieged by a hostile nation. What should we, therefore, wait for? Though English to the Irish, we are as Irish to the English; for this island does not show us greater hatred than that. So away with delays and inactivity; for fortune favours the bold, and the fear of scarcity will give strength to our men. Let us attack the enemy manfully; though few in number, we are brave, well-armed, and accustomed to hardship and to victory, and will terrify the ill-armed and unwarlike multitude." This advice was adopted. Next morning at daybreak the Anglo-Normans attacked the headquarters of Roderic at Finglas, routed him, and then marched to the relief of FitzStephen—too late, however, to prevent his falling into the hands of the Irish. In April 1172, Henry II., on his departure for England, appointed FitzGerald and FitzStephen Wardens of Dublin, under Hugh de Lacy. It was FitzGerald who saved De Lacy's life in the encounter with O'Rourke at the Hill of Ward. On the recall of De Lacy in 1173, FitzGerald retired to Wales, in consequence of misunderstandings with Strongbow. In 1176 matters were arranged between them, and he was made a grant of the barony of Offaly, and the territory of Offelan, comprising the present towns of Maynooth and Naas. He was given the castle of Wicklow in return for his share of Wexford, appropriated with other towns by the King. In September 1177 he died at Wexford, and was buried in the Abbey of Grey Friars, without the walls of the town. According to Lodge, his death was "not without much sorrow of all his friends, and much harm and loss to the English interest in Ireland. He was a man witty and manful; a truer man, nor steadfaster, for constancy, fidelity, and love, left he none in Ireland." Cambrensis thus describes him: "Maurice was indeed an honourable and modest man, with a face sun-burnt and well-looking, of middle height; a man well modelled in

mind and body; a man of innate goodness; desiring rather to be than to seem good. A man of few words, but full of weight, having more of the heart than of the mouth, more of reason than of volubility, more wisdom than eloquence; and yet, when it was required, earnest to the purpose. In military affairs valiant, and second to few in activity; neither impetuous nor rash, but circumspect in attack, and resolute in defence; a sober, modest, and chaste man; constant, trusty, and faithful; a man not altogether without fault, yet not spotted with any notorious or great crime." One of his sons, Thomas, surnamed the "Great," was ancestor of the Desmond FitzGerals. [See DESMONDS.] ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Raymond, surnamed **Le Gros**, nephew of preceding, son of William FitzGerald, was one of the bravest and most adventurous of the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland. Strongbow sent him forward to Ireland with ten men-at-arms and seventy archers, on 1st May 1170. He landed, says Cambrensis, at "Dundunolf, which lies on the sea coast, about four miles from Waterford, and to the south of Wexford: they threw up a rather slight fortification made of turf and boughs of trees." They were almost immediately attacked by a large party of the men of Waterford and Offaly. Raymond and his little party making a sally, gained a complete victory over their assailants; "500 quickly fell by the sword, and when the pursuers ceased striking from sheer weakness, they threw vast numbers from the edge of the cliffs." They kept seventy of the principal townsmen as prisoners. Shortly after their arrival they were joined by De Marisco, who had come with FitzStephen the previous summer. We are not told much of how they fared until Strongbow's arrival in August, when they placed themselves under his command, and took part in his campaigns against Waterford and Dublin. When Strongbow left Ireland for England, Raymond was associated with Hervey de Marisco in the government. On his return, Raymond asked for his sister Basilia in marriage; but Strongbow rejected his suit, jealous of Raymond's popularity among the soldiers, and Raymond returned to Wales in high displeasure. The perilous position in which the invaders found themselves before long compelled Strongbow to recall him, and consent to the marriage, giving him at the same time a large dowry of lands and the post of Constable and Standard-bearer of Leinster. The nuptials were immediately celebrated in Wexford, and the next day Raymond marched north to

repel an incursion of Roderic O'Conor into Meath. He was too late to prevent the destruction of the castle of Trim. He then turned westward, and besieged and took Limerick, displaying remarkable bravery in fording the Shannon and leading his troops to the assault. De Marisco forwarded alarming reports to Henry II. of the rising power of Strongbow and Raymond, and commissioners were sent over to watch the one and recall the other. Limerick was soon besieged by O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and as the soldiers would march only under Raymond, the commissioners had to invest him with the command, or permit the place again to fall into the hands of the Irish and Northmen. Raymond entered into a successful treaty with O'Brien, brought even Roderic to terms, and secured considerable possessions in Desmond from the MacCarthys. In the midst of these successes, he heard from his wife of the death of Strongbow, and, confiding Limerick to O'Brien (who immediately re-established his own authority), marched to Dublin, where the council chose him as Strongbow's successor. The King, still jealous of his influence, before long appointed FitzAdelm de Burgh to the post. This ended Raymond's public career; he appears to have lived the remainder of his life as quietly as the times permitted on his estates at Wexford—seeing occasional service, as when he went to the succour of his uncle FitzStephen in Cork. He died about 1182. He is thus described by Cambrensis: "Raymond was very stout, and a little above the middle height; his hair was yellow and curly, and he had large, grey round eyes. His nose was rather prominent, his countenance high-coloured, cheerful, and pleasant; and, although he was somewhat corpulent, he was so lively and active that the incumbrance was not a blemish or inconvenience. Such was his care of his troops that he passed whole nights without sleep, going the rounds of the guards himself, and challenging the sentinels to keep them on the alert. . . . He was prudent and temperate, not effeminate in either his food or his dress. He was a liberal, kind, and circumspect man; and although a daring soldier and consummate general, even in military affairs prudence was his highest quality."

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FitzGerald, Gerald, 1st Baron Offaly, son of Maurice FitzGerald, was with his father at the siege of Dublin in 1171, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the sortie. After his father's death, he was induced to exchange with FitzAdelm de Burgh his castle of Wick-

low for that of Ferns. In 1205 he sat in the Irish Parliament as Baron Offaly, and died the same year. His wife was Catharine, a daughter of Hamo de Valois, Lord-Justice of Ireland in 1197. ⁴¹

FitzGerald, Maurice, 2nd Baron Offaly, son of preceding, must have been very young at his father's death, as it was not until 1216 that he was put in possession of Maynooth and the other paternal estates, by a mandatory letter of Henry III. In 1215 he introduced into Ireland the order of the Franciscans, and in 1216 the Dominicans. He was appointed Lord-Justice both in 1229 and 1245. In 1232 he built the Franciscan Abbey of Youghal. In 1234, at a conference on the Curragh between Richard, Earl Marshal, the Baron of Offaly, and others; the former was murdered; whereupon FitzGerald proceeded to London, and took an oath before Henry III. that he was innocent of all participation in the deed. In 1234 the King issued a writ directing FitzGerald to proclaim free trade between Ireland and England. In 1236 he founded the Dominican Abbey at Sligo as the abode of a community of monks to say prayers for the Earl Marshal's soul, and the same year built the Castle of Armagh, and in 1242 that of Sligo. In 1235 he marched at the head of a large force into Connaught, and reduced the province to submission. In 1245 he and Felim O'Connor of Connaught were admonished for tardiness in joining the King in an expedition into Wales. After this, among other rights, the Irish Barons claimed exemption from attending the sovereign beyond the realm. In 1246 FitzGerald subdued Tyrconnel, and in 1248 marched into Tyrone, and forced O'Neill to give hostages; but in 1257 he was defeated by Godfrey O'Donnell at the Rosses, near Sligo. Soon after this he retired to the Franciscan monastery at Youghal, assumed the habit of the order, and died the same year. He had married a daughter of John de Cogan. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Maurice, 3rd Baron Offaly, succeeded his father in 1257. Terrible feuds raged in his time between the Geraldines and De Burghs. In 1272 he was made Lord-Justice. He more than once invaded Thomond, in 1277 taking prisoner and executing O'Brien Roe, prince of that district; on his return, with part of his forces, he was surrounded in a pass of the Slieve Bloom mountains, and his men were reduced to eat horse flesh, and ultimately compelled to give hostages, and grant to the Irish the Castle of Roscommon. A poem celebrating the efforts made to defend Ross against rival factions, by wall-

ing it in 1265, is given by Mr. Croker in his *Popular Songs of Ireland*. The Baron of Offaly died at Ross in 1277. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Sir Gerald, 4th Baron Offaly, succeeded his father in 1277. He completed the Grey Abbey at Kildare, and founded the Franciscan Abbey at Clane. He carried on wars with the O'Conors. In a battle with the O'Briens in 1287 many Anglo-Norman knights were slain, and he received a wound from which he shortly afterwards died at Rathmore. He was buried at Kildare. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Maurice, 5th Baron Offaly, succeeded. He married Agnes de Valence, great grand-daughter of Eva and Earl Strongbow. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, John, 1st Earl of Kildare. On the death of the 5th Baron Offaly, who left no children, John, descended from the third son of the 2nd Baron, was the only surviving male descendant of the 1st Baron. The story of an ape saving a member of the family from a burning castle, is told of the 1st Earl of Kildare, as well as of one of the Desmonds. When Swift was writing *Gulliver's Travels*, he had quarrelled with the then Earl of Kildare, and hence introduced the incident of Gulliver being carried off and fed by the Brobdingnagian ape. Whatever may be the truth of the story, the ape was adopted as the FitzGerald crest. [See DESMONDS.] In 1293, in consequence of a dispute between him and William de Vesci, Lord of Kildare, they were both summoned to appear before Edward I. After mutual recrimination, FitzGerald challenged De Vesci to single combat. When the day came, De Vesci fled to France, and the King declared FitzGerald innocent, and added: "Albeit Albert de Vesci conveyed his person into France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland," and he granted them to FitzGerald. Having consistently opposed the "Irish enemy," assisted on three occasions against the Scotch, and in 1315 opposed Edward Bruce at Ardsclull, in Kildare, he was, 14th May 1316, created Earl of Kildare, and granted the castle and town of that name. He died at Maynooth or at Laraghbryan, 10th September 1316, and was buried in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Thomas, 2nd Earl of Kildare, succeeded his father in 1316. In 1317 he took the field at the head of an army of 30,000 men against Edward Bruce, who was slain the following year near Dundalk. FitzGerald held the office of Lord-Justice more than once. During his lifetime Ireland continued to be torn by

contending factions. The Earl introduced into his territories the Irish exaction of "bonaght," or "coigne and livery"—money and food for man and horse without payment, as did the Earls of Ormond and Desmond into their palatinates. He died at Maynooth, 9th April 1328, and was buried in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Richard, 3rd Earl of Kildare, was born in 1317. He died at Rathangan, 7th July 1329, and was buried beside his father. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare, brother of preceding. In 1345 he was imprisoned in Dublin Castle by the King's order, but released the next year on the recognizances of twenty-four lords and gentlemen. In 1347 he attended Edward III. to Calais with thirty men-at-arms and forty hobellers, and for his bravery was knighted by the King. In 1378 we find him granted £10 from the Exchequer as compensation for his loss of six men, four coats of mail, and other armour, "in a certain great hosting upon the O'Morchoes of Sliewmargy." He died on 25th August 1390, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Gerald, 5th Earl of Kildare, succeeded his father. In 1398 he was taken prisoner by Calvagh O'Connor Faly, and was not released until he had paid heavy ransom. In 1407 he defeated O'Carrol at Kilkenny, slaying him and 800 of his men. In 1408 he was sent prisoner to Dublin Castle, and all his goods plundered by the servants of the Lord-Lieutenant, for disrespect to the Viceregal authority. He was afterwards liberated on paying a fine of 300 marks. He died in 1410, and was buried in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. He acted as Lord-Deputy in 1405. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, John, 6th Earl of Kildare, succeeded his father in 1410. He was known as "Crouchback," or "Shane Cam" by the Irish. He strengthened and enlarged the castles of Maynooth and Killea; the former had then been for more than a century the principal residence of the Earls of Kildare. He died 17th October 1427, and was buried at All Hallows, the site of Trinity College, Dublin. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, succeeded his father in 1427. He more than once acted as Lord-Deputy to the Duke of York, who as far as possible divided his favours between the FitzGerald and the Butlers. When the Duke fell at the battle of Wakefield, several members of both families were slain under his banners. As Deputy the Earl held several parliaments, at Naas, Drogheda,

and elsewhere; he also acted as Lord-Chancellor. In 1467 he and his brother-in-law the Earl of Desmond were attained "for alliance, fosterage, and alterage with the King's Irish enemies." Desmond was beheaded; but Kildare pleaded his own cause before the King, had the attainder reversed, and the same year was appointed Lord-Justice. He established the "Brothers of St. George," the only standing army of the Pale, consisting of 120 mounted archers, 40 horsemen, and 40 pages; the archers received sixpence, the horsemen fivepence, per diem. The object of the fraternity was to resist the "Irish enemies and English rebels." The Earl died 25th March 1477, and was buried beside his father. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, called the "Great Earl," succeeded his father in 1477. He was appointed Lord-Deputy to the young Duke of York; but was shortly dismissed, and Lord Grey appointed in his place, on the plea that an Englishman was more suited to the office. This roused the indignation of the lords of the Pale, who, declaring that Lord Grey's patent was informal, opened a parliament of their own, under the presidency of Kildare. On appeal, Edward IV. believing it his best policy to govern Ireland through the Geraldine faction, recalled Lord Grey and appointed the Earl. Kildare displayed great vigour in the government, and continued in his post undisturbed by the accession of Richard III. On the accession of Henry VII. it was a matter of surprise that he for a time permitted the Earl, a known Yorkist, to continue in office. The Earl was summoned to London, but made sundry excuses for non-compliance, with which Henry had to content himself at the time. Kildare's adhesion to the cause of Simmel afforded clear evidence of his insincerity, and Henry, still unable to dispense with his services, sent over Sir Richard Edgecomb to exact the most binding oaths possible from him and the other men of mark who had espoused Simmel's cause and invaded England. It was considered necessary that Sir Richard should have the Host upon which these oaths were taken prepared by his own chaplain. FitzGerald continued to exhibit ability in the government. Lodge mentions that he received a present from Germany of six muskets, then a great novelty, with which he armed his guard at Thomascourt. After some time Kildare found it necessary to go over to London to answer complaints of the Archbishop of Armagh. The decision was in his favour, and he and his friends were entertained at a banquet, where it is

said they were deliberately humiliated, by Simmel, whom they had once crowned, being set to attend on them. When the adventurer Warbeck appeared in Ireland, Henry prudently displaced the Earl, and for a time the Butlers regained their supremacy. Both Kildare and Ormond joined Lord-Deputy Poyning in a raid on the O'Hanlon's territory in Ulster. Eventually the enemies of Kildare triumphed, and he was thrown into the Tower, where he remained two years. During his imprisonment, on 22nd November 1494, his Countess, Alison, died of grief, and was buried at Kilculen. When brought to trial in 1496, and asked whether he was provided with counsel, he replied, "Yea, the ablest in the realm; your Highness [the King] I take for my counsel against these false knaves." Accused by the Archbishop of Cashel of burning down his cathedral, he answered: "I would not have done it if I had not been told that my Lord Archbishop was inside." This frankness delighted the King, and we are told that when some one exclaimed, "All Ireland cannot govern this Earl," Henry VII. rejoined, "Then let this Earl govern all Ireland." He had been sent to England almost a convicted traitor, and returned Lord-Deputy. Soon afterwards he showed his zeal by expeditions against the O'Briens in Thomond and the O'Neills in the north. In 1499 he entered Connaught and established castles at Athleague, Roscommon, Tusk, and Castlereagh. Many useful enactments were passed at a parliament held by him at Castledermot in 1499. Next year he marched against malcontents in the north, and also against Cork, the mayor of which city he hanged. Some years later a powerful confederacy under Lord Clanricard was formed in Connaught, and a large army assembled. Kildare marched against them, and on the 19th August 1504 a battle was fought at Knocktuagh ("Hill of Axes"), now Knockdoe, seven miles from Galway. Clanricard was routed with a stated loss of 4,000 to 9,000 men, and Galway and Athenry were taken. O'Brien fell, and two sons and a daughter of Clanricard were taken prisoners. "We have for the most number killed our enemies," said Lord Gormanstown to Kildare, on the field of Knocktuagh, "and if we do the like with the Irish that we have with us, it were a good deed." The battle is thus described by the Four Masters: "Far away from the troops were heard the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise of the lords, the clamour of the troops when en-

dangered, the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of brave men, and the triumphing of nobles over plebeians." Kildare's power was firmly established by this victory, and he was created a Knight of the Garter by the King. In 1513, in an expedition against the O'Carrolls, he was wounded by the enemy while watering his horse in the river Greese at Kilkea. He was conveyed by slow stages to Kildare, where, after lingering a few days, he died, 3rd September, and was buried in his chapel of St. Mary in Christ Church. He it was that first introduced artillery into Ireland. The door was until lately shown in St. Patrick's through a hole in which the Earl of Ormond and he shook hands after an encounter between their followers in the church. Some of the coins issued in Ireland in his time bear his arms. He was thrice married. Holinshed says: "He was a mightie man of stature, full of honoure and courage, who had ben Lord-Deputie and Lord-Justice of Ireland three-and-thirtie years. Kildare was in government milde, to his enemies sterne. He was open and playne, hardley able to rule himself, when he was moved; in anger not so sharp as short, being easily displeased and sooner appeased. . . . Notwithstanding hys simplicitie in peace, he was of that valoure and policie in warre, as his name bred a greater terrour to the Irish than other men's armies." 196 202 216

FitzGerald, Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, son of the preceding, was born in 1487. He is said to have been one of the handsomest men of his time. The Irish annalists call him "Geroid Oge," or "Garrett MacAlison," after his mother. In 1496 he was detained by Henry VII. at his court as a hostage for his father's fidelity. In 1503, when but sixteen, he married Elizabeth Zouche, and was soon after permitted to return to Ireland. Next year he was appointed Lord High Treasurer. In August 1504 he commanded the reserve at the battle of Knocktuagh, where his rashness and impetuosity were the cause of some loss. On the death of his father in 1513 he succeeded to the title, and was by the council chosen Lord-Justice. Henry VIII. soon afterwards appointed him Lord-Deputy. Some of the Irish chiefs at the end of 1513 having ravaged parts of the Pale, the Earl, early in the following year, defeated O'More and his followers in Leix, and then, marching north, took the Castle of Cavan, killed O'Reilly, chased his followers into the bogs, and returned to Dublin laden with booty. This energetic action was so highly approved by the King that he granted the Earl the customs of the ports in the County

of Down—rights repurchased by the Crown from the 17th Earl in 1662. In 1516 the Earl invaded Imayle, and sent the head of Shane O'Toole as a present to the Mayor of Dublin. He then marched into Ely O'Carroll, in conjunction with his brother-in-law the Earl of Ormond, and James, son of the Earl of Desmond. They captured and razed the Castle of Lemyvannan, took Clonmel, and in December he returned to Dublin "laden with booty, hostages, and honour." In March 1517 he called a parliament in Dublin, and then invaded Ulster, stormed the Castle of Dunderum, marched into Tyrone, and took Dunganon, "and so reduced Ireland to a quiet condition." On the 6th October of the same year his Countess died at Lucan, and was buried at Kilkullen. Next year, 1518, his enemies having accused him of maladministration, he appointed a deputy and sailed for England. He was removed from the government, and the Earl of Surrey appointed in his stead. He appears to have accompanied the King to France in June 1520, and was present at "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," where he was distinguished by his bearing and retinue. On this occasion he met the King's first-cousin, Lady Elizabeth Grey, whom he married a few months afterwards, and thereby gained considerable influence at court. Reports now came from Ireland that he was secretly striving to stir up the chieftains against the new Deputy. After inquiries, the King wrote to Surrey that, as they had "noon evident testimonies" to convict the Earl, he thought it but just to "release hym out of warde, and putt hym under suretie not to departe this our realme without our special lisenze." He was permitted to return in January 1523. About this date he founded the College of Maynooth, which flourished until suppressed in 1538. He signalized his return to Ireland by an expedition into Leix in company with the Mayor of Dublin. Having burnt several villages, they were caught in an ambuscade, and after considerable loss retreated with some difficulty to Dublin. In consequence of disputes and misunderstandings between the Earl of Kildare and Ormond, now Lord-Deputy, they appealed to the King, accusing each other of malpractices and treasons. Arbitrators were appointed, who ordered that both the Earls should abstain from making war without the King's assent, that they should cease levying coigne and livery within "the four obeysant shires—Meth, Urgell, Dublin, and Kildayre," that the two Earls should persuade their kinsmen to submit to the laws, and that they should be bound

by a bond of 1,000 marks each to keep the peace for one year. Before long, however, their mutual hatreds blazed forth again in consequence of the murder of James Talbot, one of Ormond's followers, by the retainers of Kildare. Again the Earls appealed to the King, and again commissioners were sent over, who conducted an inquiry at Christ Church, Dublin, in June 1524. Their decision was in the main in favour of Kildare, and an indenture was drawn up, by which the Earls agreed to forgive each other, to be friends, and to make common cause for the future. Soon afterwards Kildare was reappointed Lord-Deputy. He took the oaths at Thomascourt, his nephew, Con Bacagh O'Neill, carrying the sword of state before him. He then entered into an indenture with the King not to grant pardons without the consent of the council, to cause the Irish in his territories to wear English dress, to shave their "upper berdes," and not to levy coigne and livery except when on the King's business, and then only to a specified amount, not exceeding 2d. a meal for horsemen, 1½d. for footmen, and 1d. for horseboys, with 12 sheaves per day of corn for war horses, and 8 for pack horses. Next year, 1525, Kildare and Ormond were again at daggers drawn. They appealed to the King concerning a disputed sum of £800 in account between them, accusing each other, as before, of sundry enormities and malfeasances. About the same time Kildare, in accordance with a royal mandate, assembled a large force, and marched into Munster to arrest the Earl of Desmond, making a show of great eagerness, but sending private instructions to the Earl how to keep out of the way. He next turned north, and by diplomacy and force pacified the O'Neills and O'Donnells. In 1526 he was ordered to England to meet the charges of the Earl of Ormond (now Earl of Ossory through surrender of the higher title to the King) of having secretly assisted the Desmonds, and having murdered many good subjects because they were adherents of the Butlers. On arrival in London, he was for a time committed to the Tower, and was retained in England for four years; and when he was brought before the council, a violent altercation ensued between him and Wolsey, which is reported at full length by Holinshed. Wolsey is said to have obtained an order for his immediate execution, which his well-wisher, the Constable of the Tower, frustrated by exercising a right (still inherent in the office) of demanding a personal interview with the King. Liberated on bail for a time, Kildare was recommitted

on the discovery of his intriguing with the Irish princes to induce them to commit assaults on the Pale, so as to make his return appear necessary. Liberated again, he was one of the peers who in 1530 signed the letter to the Pope relative to the divorce of Queen Catharine. The same year, to the joy of his retainers, he was permitted to return to Ireland with Skeffington, the new Lord-Deputy. On his arrival he marched against the O'Tooles to punish them for ravages on his tenantry in his absence, and then accompanied the Deputy against the O'Donnells. The friendship of the Deputy and Earl did not last long, and they sent letters and messages to the King accusing each other. The Deputy, as might be expected, was supported by the Butlers. Nevertheless, the Earl appears to have cleared himself, and to have been appointed to succeed Skeffington as Deputy to the Duke of Richmond. Landing at Dublin in this capacity, in August 1532, Kildare was received with great acclamations. But lengthened peace appeared impossible. He insulted the late Deputy, degraded Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, wasted the territories of the Butlers, was accused of forming alliances with the native chiefs, and in 1533 the council reported to the King that such was the animosity between the Earls of Kildare and Ormond that peace was out of the question so long as either of them was Deputy. At this period, Kildare had partially lost the use of his limbs and his speech, in consequence of a gun-shot wound received in an attack upon the O'Carrolls at Birr. He was again summoned to court; and in February 1534, at a council at Drogheda, in an affecting speech, he nominated his son Thomas, Lord Offaly, as Vice-Deputy, and then, embracing him and the lords of the council, set sail for England. On his arrival in London he was arraigned on several charges, and was committed to the Tower, where he died of grief, 12th December 1534, on hearing of his son's rebellion, and perusing the excommunication launched against him. He was buried in St. Peter's church in the Tower. He is described as valiant and well-spoken, "nothing inferior to his father in marshall prowess," hospitable and religious, beloved by his friends and dependants. He strengthened and kept in repair several castles — Rathangan, Rheban, Kildare, Woodstock, Athy, Kilkea, Castledermot, and Carlow. His likeness, painted by Holbein in 1530, is still preserved at Carton; while a book containing his rent-roll, and lists of his horses, plate, and furniture, is in the British Museum. From it we learn

that his library consisted of 31 Latin, 37 French, 22 English, and 18 Irish books. The war cries of the time—"Crom-a-boo" (from Croom Castle, and "a buaid," to victory) of the Kildares, "Shanet-a-boo" (from Shanid Castle) of the Desmonds, and "Lamlhaider-a-boo" ("the strong hand to victory") of the O'Briens, as well as the other Irish war cries—were declared illegal by 10 Henry VII. c. 20. ^{41 42}

FitzGerald, Lady Elizabeth, generally known as "The Fair Geraldine," daughter of the preceding by his second wife Lady Elizabeth Grey, was born about 1528, and was still an infant when she was taken by her mother to England. She was brought up at Hunsden, with the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth. When about thirteen she was there seen by the Earl of Surrey, who has immortalized her in several sonnets. There is no reason to suppose that the friendship which existed between them in the following years was anything but Platonic.

"From Tuscan came my ladies worthy race;
Faïre Florence was sometime her ancient seat;
The western yle, whose pleasant shore doth face
Wilde Cambers cliffs, did gyve her lively heate:
Fosterd she was with milke of Irish brest;
Her sire, an Erle; her dame of princes blood:
From tender yeres, in Brittain she doth rest
With kinges childe, where she tasteth costly food.
Honsden did first present her to mine eye;
Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine she hight:
Hampton me taught to wishe her first for mine;
And Windsor, alas, doth chase me from her sight.
Her beauty of kind, her vertues from above;
Happy is he, that can obtaine her loue!"

There is an apocryphal story that Surrey, at a tournament at Florence, defied all the world to show such beauty as hers, and that he visited the celebrated alchemist, Cornelius Agrippa, who revealed to him in a magic mirror the object of his affections. Scott, in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, recounts the tale in five stanzas, of which the following is one:

"Fair all the pageant—but how passing fair
The slender form, that lay on couch of Ind!
O'er her white bosom strayed her hazel hair,
Pale her dear cheek, as if for love she pined;
All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine
Some strain that seemed her inmost soul to find:—
That favoured strain was Surrey's raptured line,
That fair and lovely form, the Lady Geraldine."

In 1543, when but fifteen, "The Fair Geraldine" married Sir Anthony Brown, K.G., then sixty years of age. After his death in 1548, she became the third wife of the Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1583 without issue by her. She died in March 1589, and was interred beside the Earl, her husband, under a fine monument in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. A fac-simile of a letter written by her, and a photograph from her portrait preserved in the Duke of Bedford's gallery (a copy of which is at Carton) are given in the

Kilkenny Archaeological Journal for 1873. The portrait, according to Mr. Graves, "does not represent what would now be called a beautiful woman. She had reddish hair and high cheek bones, and the chin was longer and more pointed than the strict rules of beauty allow; but her eyes were fine, the mouth had a sweet expression, the forehead expansive and intelligent, and brows well arched; altogether we can well imagine that the features . . . combined with the delicate complexion which usually accompanies auburn hair, made her a very lovely girl when first she met Surrey's eyes." ^{10 (1873) 198}

FitzGerald, Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, son of the 9th Earl, commonly known as "Silken Thomas," was born in England in 1513. In 1534, then bearing the title of Lord Offaly, he was appointed Vice-Deputy by his father. He was brave, open, and generous, but wanting in discretion. One day he kept the council at Drogheda waiting for some hours, when John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, exclaimed: "My Lords, is it not a prettie matter that all we should stay this long for a boy." This the Deputy, coming up the stairs, heard; and he rejoined, on entering the room, much to the Archbishop's confusion, "My Lordes, I am heartily sorry that you stayed this long for a boy." In the beginning of June 1534 a rumour was spread that his father, then in the Tower, was to be beheaded, and that the same fate was prepared for himself and his uncles. Thereupon he took council with O'Neill, O'Connor, and his other friends. To avenge his father's reported death, and save himself, his only course appeared to be to throw off his allegiance. The occasion was favourable, for as Vice-Deputy he had under his control most of the Pale fortresses, and large government stores. The Earl of Desmond and many of his father's oldest and best friends reasoned with him; but he was not to be turned from his purpose, and on 11th June 1534 he rode to the council at St. Mary's Abbey, attended by 140 gallowglasses with coats of mail and silken fringes to their helmets. This display of finery caused him to be thenceforward known as "Silken Thomas." When he had seated himself at the head of the council board, his followers rushed in and filled the hall. In a stirring speech he renounced his allegiance, and declared his intention of striving for the mastery with Henry VIII.—"I am none of Henrie his Deputie; I am his fo. I have more mind to conquer than to governe—to meet him in the field than to serve him in office." The Chancellor, Allen, with tears in his eyes, besought

him not to commit himself to such a rash proceeding; but the young Lord's harper, understanding only Irish, and seeing signs of wavering in his bearing, commenced to recite a poem in praise of the deeds of his ancestors, telling him at the same time that he lingered there over long. Roused by this he exclaimed: "I will take the market as it ryseth, and will choose rather to die with valiantnesse and libertie, than to live under King Henrie in bondage and villanie." Throwing down the sword of state, he rushed from the hall, followed by his adherents. The council sent an order for his immediate arrest to the Lord Mayor, who, however, had not sufficient force at his disposal. Now, nearly four centuries after the invasion, the English power in Ireland had sunk almost to the point at which it stood when FitzStephen and his little band fortified themselves at Bagenbun. The Castle of Dublin alone held out for the King of England: almost all Ireland had to be reconquered. Lord Offaly immediately called the lords of the Pale to the siege of the Castle: such as refused to swear fidelity to him he sent prisoners to his castle of Maynooth. Goods and chattels belonging to the King's subjects he declared forfeited, and he announced his intention of exiling or putting to death all born in England. He sent messengers to his cousin and friend Lord Butler, son of the Earl of Ormond, offering to divide the kingdom with him if he would join his cause, but this Butler indignantly refused. Several children of the citizens of Dublin in different parts of the Pale were seized as hostages for the good affection of the city. Archbishop Allen, in an attempt to escape by sea, was wrecked near Clontarf, and on the 28th July barbarously murdered in the presence of Lord Offaly and his uncles. Lord Offaly sent his chaplain to Pope Paul III. craving absolution for this sacrilege; and an envoy with a present of "twelve great hawkes, and fourteen fair hobbies" to the Emperor Charles V., to ask for aid in the task of securing Ireland. Meanwhile the citizens of Dublin, having secretly sent provisions by night into the Castle, were obliged to admit Lord Offaly's troops within the city walls. He himself marched south to bring the Butlers under subjection, but was glad to make a truce and return, on receiving news that Dublin had closed its gates, and thus entrapped the assailants of the Castle. After burning the vessels in the harbour, and endeavouring to stop the water supply of the city, he assaulted the Castle from the east—cutting through the partitions between the houses in the

streets, and thus protecting his followers from the arrows and shot from the Castle walls. Encouraged by the news of approaching succour from England, the besieged made a brave sally, slew 100 gallowglasses, and obliged Lord Offaly to raise the siege, and agree to a temporary truce and an exchange of prisoners. On the 14th October he left his army encamped at Howth, and went to place the castle of Maynooth in a proper state of defence. Portlester, Rathangan, Lea, Athy, Kilkea, Castledermot, and Carlow, were all well garrisoned and fortified. His chief allies were his cousin Con Bacagh O'Neill of Tyrone, his brother-in-law O'Connor Faly, O'More, O'Byrne, MacMurrough, O'Brien, and most of the gentlemen of Kildare. In the autumn he defeated at Clontarf an English contingent that had landed, sending the survivors prisoners to Maynooth. His admiral, Roukes, about the same period, captured several English transports. On 14th October Sir W. Skeffington, Lord-Deputy, sailed from Beaumaris with a fleet, which was driven by a storm under shelter of Lambay; but he was shortly enabled to land with troops and supplies for the relief of Dublin; and the Earl of Ossory invaded and ravaged Carlow and Kildare, and induced Sir Thomas Eustace and forty of Lord Offaly's adherents to return to their allegiance. The winter passed over with desultory operations on both sides. In December Offaly succeeded to the earldom of Kildare on the death of his father in the Tower of London. In March 1535 the new Earl of Kildare had with him 120 horse, 240 gallowglasses, and 500 kerns. Leaving Maynooth Castle strongly fortified in the hands of his foster brother and confidant, Christopher Parese, he went into Offaly to raise additional adherents for the summer campaign. Skeffington invested Maynooth Castle on the 14th March, and on the 23rd Parese, consenting to betray his trust, permitted the outer defences to be taken without resistance, after which the keep was carried by assault. A park of heavy artillery, brought up to the siege by the English, and for which the Anglo-Irish were quite unprepared, had no small effect in compelling such a speedy surrender of a place the Earl of Kildare regarded as almost impregnable. Of the garrison, twenty-five were beheaded, and one hanged, as it was thought dangerous to spare skilled soldiers. "Great and rich was the spoile; such store of beddes, so many goodly hangings, so rich a wardrobe, suche brave furniture, as truly it was accompted, for household stuffe and utensiles, one of the richest earle his houses under the crowne of Eng-

lande." Parese, to increase the estimation in which his treachery should be regarded, dwelt on the trust and confidence Kildare bestowed on him: and Stanihurst tells us how his treachery was rewarded: "The Deputy gave his officers commandment to delyver Parese the summe of muneys that was promised to him upon the surrender of the castell, and after to choppe off his heade." The Earl had meanwhile raised 7,000 men in Offaly and Connaught, and was on his way to relieve the castle, when the news of its fall induced most of his forces to disperse and return to their homes. With such as remained true, he advanced and gave battle to the royal forces near Slane. The Deputy's artillery again gave him a superiority, and the Earl was defeated with heavy loss. Again the Deputy considered he was justified in putting his prisoners, 140 gallowglasses, to death. After this disaster, the Earl took refuge in Thomond, with a retinue of sixteen gentlemen and priests, sending a deputation to the Emperor to entreat for succour. The Irish chiefs one by one submitted, and the Earl's castles were taken, except Crom and Adare. In July, aided by O'Connor Faly, the Earl assaulted and took Rathangan Castle, and held it for a time; he also harassed the Deputy by cutting off his supplies, and carrying on a skirmishing warfare; nevertheless, but for the supineness of the English commanders and the extreme disorder of the soldiers, the war would soon have been ended. On 3rd August Kildare's forces were further disorganized in an engagement near the Hill of Allen—indeed, would have been annihilated, but that at the decisive moment, the kerns of O'More and O'Connor, nominally in alliance with the English, refused to fall upon their fellow-countrymen. William Keating, one of Kildare's captains, was taken in this engagement, and saved his life by not only deserting the cause of his leader, but undertaking to drive him out of his fastnesses in Kildare, and to allure from him the Keating kerns, his last reliance. Driven out of a fortified rath near Rathangan, the Earl was forced to retire into Offaly, and at length, worn out by fatigue, and deserted by all his followers, he surrendered himself to Lord Grey, near Maynooth, on the 18th August 1535, as Stanihurst asserts, on the promise that he should be pardoned on his conveyance to England. During the first six months of the fourteen which the war lasted, Ireland was practically clear of English troops, and it was in the power of the Irish lords and chiefs to have made a permanent stand against the English rule,

had they so desired, and been united. In none of the communications between Skeffington and London is there any mention of the Earl of Kildare's surrender being other than unconditional; yet the following extract of a letter from the Duke of Norfolk to Thomas Cromwell would lead one to suppose that some terms were agreed to: "One [reason against executing him] is, that conserynyng the facion of his submysion, my Lord Leonard and my Lord Buttler shuld for ever lose their credight in Irlond; which were pite, for they may do gode servize; another is, that sewerly the Irishemen shall never after put them selves into none Englishman his handes." At the end of August the Earl was sent prisoner to London, under the escort of Lord Grey, and by the King's order was committed to the Tower. His uncles Sir Oliver and Sir John were also captives, while Sir James, Sir Walter, and Sir Richard, who had been all along opposed to their nephew's proceedings, were on the 31st December treacherously seized, and also sent to the Tower. On the passage to England, Stanihurst relates that Sir Richard asked the captain the name of the vessel, and was informed it was the *Cow*. "Dismayed at this, he said: Now good brethren, I am in utter despaire of our return to Ireland, for I beare in mind an old prophecie that five Earle's brethren should be caryed in a cowe's belly to England, and from thence never to returne. Whereat the rest began afresh to houle and lament, which doubtlesse, was pitifull to behold five valiant gentlemen, that durst meete in the fieldes five as sturdie champions as could bee picked out in a realme, to bee so sodanly terrified with the bare name of a modern cow." In May 1536, an Act of attainder was passed against Kildare and his relatives. In a letter from the Tower, towards the end of 1536, to his follower John Rothe, he gives a most deplorable account of the barbarity with which they were treated. On the wall of the State-prison may still be seen the letters, "Thomas FitzG"—the name was never completed—for on 3rd February 1537 the Earl of Kildare, then aged but 24, after an imprisonment of sixteen months, and his five uncles, after an imprisonment of eleven months, were executed at Tyburn. Stanihurst thus describes him: "Thomas FitzGiralde, upon whom nature poured beautie, and fortune by byrthe bestowed nobilitie, which, had it been well employed, and were it not that his rare gyftes had bene blemished by his later evill qualities, hee would have proved a ympe worthis to bee engrafte in so honourable a stocke.

Hee was of nature tall and personable; in countenance amicable; a white face, and withall somewhat ruddie, delicately in eche lymme featured; a rolling tongue, and a rich utterance; of nature flexible and kinde; verie soon caryed where hee fansied; easily with submission appeased, hardly with stubbornnesse weyed; in matters of importance an headlong hotespurre, yet nathelesse taken for a young man not devoyde of witte; were it not, as it fell out in the ende, that a fool had the keeping thereof." He married Frances Fortescue, but had no children. "He lovys hir well," says a writer of the time; "howbeit I cannot perceyve that sche favors him soo tenderlye."²⁰²

FitzGerald, Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, brother of the preceding, was born 25th February 1525, and was consequently but ten years old at the time of Lord Thomas's arrest. He was then lying ill of the small-pox at Donore, in Kildare, and being the only hope of the family, he was carefully conveyed in a large basket, by Thomas Leverous, a priest and foster-brother of his father, into Offaly, to his sister Lady Mary O'Connor; and when recovered was removed into Thomond, to the care of his cousin James Delahide. The Irish Council spared no efforts to induce the O'Briens to surrender him; but after using all their diplomacy, they had to confess to the Lord Chamberlain, Thomas Cromwell: "And as to O'Brene, notwithstanding his letters and promises of subjection and obeydents to the Kinges Highness, we coulde neyther gett hym to condescend to anny conformyte according the same, ney yet to delyver the Erle of Kyldare's plate and goodes." After six months' rest in Thomond, Delahide and Leverous conveyed Gerald to his aunt, Lady Eleanor MacCarthy, at Kilbriton, in Cork. Her son, the MacCarthy Reagh, was tributary to the Earl of Desmond, and the Government endeavoured to induce the Earl to compel the lad's surrender. Royal Commissioners were appointed, and a "most gracious pardon" offered to the lad himself if he would but come in. Remembering the fate of his uncles, and the known anxiety of the King for the extinction of the Geraldines, he wisely declined putting himself into the English power. It appeared desirable that he should seek some safer asylum, and accordingly his aunt, Lady Eleanor, urged by O'Neill and Desmond, consented to a long-talked-of marriage with Manus O'Donnell of Tirconnell, so as to be enabled to offer him an asylum in the north. The marriage took place, and all the plottings and plans of the

Government for securing Gerald's person were completely frustrated. In September 1539 Cromwell was informed by an Irish correspondent: "I ensue your Lordship that this English Pale, except the townes, and a very few of the possessioners, bee too affectionat to the Geraldynes, that for kynrede, maryage, fostering, and adhering as followers, they coeuite more to see a Geraldyn to reigne and triumphe, then to see God come emonges theym; and yf they might see this young Gerotes baner displayed, yf they should lose half their substance, they would reyoise more at the same, then otherwise to gayne great goodes." Later on, in the beginning of 1540, the Council inform the king that "the detestable traitors, younge Gerald, O Nele, O Donyll, the pretended Erle of Desmond, O Brene, O Connor, and O Mulmoy, continued to destroy the property of his Majesty's subjects, to subdue the whole land to the supremacy of the Pope, and to elevate the Geraldines."²⁰² In March 1540 Lady Eleanor O'Donnell, suspecting that her husband harboured intentions of surrendering the young Earl, determined to send him away. "She engaged a merchant vessel of St. Malo, which happened to be in Donegal Bay, to convey a small party to the coast of Brittany. She then gave 140 gold Portugueses to Gerald, and he departed with his tutor Leverous, and Robert Walsh, a faithful servant of his father. He is described as having been dressed in a saffron coloured shirt like one of the natives. The vessel immediately set sail, and arrived safely at St. Malo, where Gerald was hospitably received by the governor. Gerald once in safety, Lady Eleanor reproached O'Donnell for his intended treachery, told him no further inducement existed for her tolerating his company, "and trussing up bag and baggage, returned to hir country." After Gerald's departure, the Irish league fell to pieces, and O'Donnell, O'Neill, Desmond, and the other Irish princes submitted, and were ultimately pardoned and received into royal favour. The attention young Gerald met with on the Continent, and the reports sent abroad that he was the rightful heir to the Irish crown, created much manoeuvring and correspondence at the court of King Henry VIII. Francis I. placed him with the young Dauphin for a time; he was next sent privately into Flanders, then part of the dominions of the Emperor Charles V.—the English ambassador keeping a careful watch on his movements. From Charles V. he was passed on to Cardinal Pole at Rome, who settled upon him an annuity of 300 crowns,

treated him with affection, and had him educated and trained as a prince of high expectations. In 1544, when his education had been completed, he visited the Knights of Malta (to which body two of his uncles had belonged), and gathered laurels in an expedition to the coast of Africa. In 1545 he was appointed master of the horse to Cosmo de Medici, with a salary of 300 ducats per annum, besides other handsome allowances. In June of the same year Lady Eleanor O'Donnell was pardoned for her part in his escape. After the death of Henry VIII. in 1547, he visited London together with some foreign ambassadors, accompanied by his old friend, Thomas Leverous. At a masque given by Edward VI. he fell in love with Mabel Brown, a lady of the court, whom he shortly afterwards married. He was received into favour and restored to his Irish estates by patent of 25th April 1552. [His faithful adherent, Leverous, was appointed Bishop of Kildare and Dean of St. Patrick's, preferments of which he was deprived in 1559 on refusing to adopt the reformed tenets. He afterwards kept a school at Adare, and died about 1577, in the 80th year of his age, at Naas, where he was buried in the parish church of St. David.] Reinstated in all his father's possessions and titles, the young Earl returned to Ireland in November 1554, and was received with an outburst of delight by the dependents of the Geraldines. If we except one recall to London in 1560, in consequence of reported machinations between him and the Earl of Desmond, he appears to have been regarded as a loyal and trusted servant of the Crown, and as such often accompanied the Deputy in his expeditions against rebellious Irish chieftains. He is praised by contemporary writers for having "presented the Government many times with a number of principall outlawes heades." In 1562 he accompanied Shane O'Neill on his visit to Queen Elizabeth. On 25th August 1580 he formed one of the party that accompanied the Lord-Deputy, Lord Grey, and was defeated in Glenmalure by the O'Byrnes. Later on, however, Government had occasion to suspect his loyalty, and he and his family were for some time confined successively in Dublin Castle and the Tower of London. He was eventually liberated, and died in London 16th November 1585; his remains were brought over and interred at Kildare. His wife survived him until 25th August 1610. "He was of low stature and slender figure, and was reputed to have been the best horseman of his day. With many good qualities — honourable, courteous,

valiant, affable, and having all the qualifications belonging to a gentleman, he was passionate and covetous. He conformed to the Protestant religion in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.”^{41 202}

FitzGerald, Henry, 12th Earl of Kildare, second son of preceding, was born in 1562. He was called “Henry na Tuagh”—“of the battle-axes.” Espousing the Anglo-Irish side in the wars with Hugh O’Neill, he was wounded in a skirmish on the Blackwater, July 1597. Brought to Drogheda, he died there on 30th September (aged about 35) from the effects of the wound and through grief for the death of his two foster-brothers, O’Conors, who had been slain by his side. He was buried in St. Bridget’s Cathedral, Kildare. His wife was Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the Earl of Nottingham.²⁰²

FitzGerald, William, 13th Earl of Kildare, brother of preceding, was born about 1563. Returning from a visit to England in March 1599, prepared to accompany the Earl of Essex in the war against O’Neill, he perished at sea with “eighteen of the chiefs of Meath and Fingall.”²⁰²

FitzGerald, Gerald, 14th Earl of Kildare, grandson of the 9th Earl, succeeded on the death of his cousin in 1599. He was well affected towards the Crown, and occupied several positions of trust. He died 11th February 1612, and his obsequies were solemnized at Maynooth; but his remains were not buried at Kildare until November. He married Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of Lord Delvin.²⁰²

FitzGerald, Gerald, 15th Earl of Kildare, son of preceding, was born 26th December 1611, and was only six weeks old at the time of his father’s death. He was given in ward to the Duke of Lennox, with an order from the King that he should be married to the Duke’s granddaughter. This plan was frustrated by his early death at Maynooth, 11th November 1620, aged 8. He was buried at Kildare.²⁰²

FitzGerald, George, 16th Earl of Kildare, great-grandson of 9th Earl, born January 1612, was known as the “Fairy Earl,” apparently for no other reason than that his portrait, still extant, was painted on a small scale. Given in charge to the Earl of Cork, he, when but eighteen, married the Earl’s daughter, Lady Joan Boyle. The castle of Maynooth, which had fallen into decay on the death of the 14th Earl of Kildare, was restored and improved for him by his guardian. In 1638 he was committed to prison for refusing to submit the title-deeds of his estates to the Earl of Strafford. He took the Anglo-Irish side in the War of 1641-’52, and suffered much

in estate—Maynooth Castle being pillaged and dismantled by the Confederates. After Cromwell’s landing in 1649, his regiment was with many others disbanded. He died in 1660, aged about 48, and was buried at Kildare.²⁰²

FitzGerald, Wentworth, 17th Earl of Kildare, son of preceding, was born in 1634. He died 5th March 1664, aged 30, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin.²⁰²

FitzGerald, Robert, second son of the 16th Earl of Kildare, and father of the 19th Earl, born August 1637, was an active promoter of the restoration of Charles II. He received estates, and many offices of trust and emolument were conferred upon him. Opposing James II.’s Irish policy, he was deprived of his lands and was for a time confined in Trinity College with about fifty other persons of distinction. When the news of the battle of the Boyne arrived, he was released, and exerted himself to preserve Dublin from pillage before its surrender to William III., exhibiting the greatest nerve and executive capacity. On the 6th July, when William entered Dublin in state, it was FitzGerald that presented him with the keys of the castle and city. The King returned them, saying: “Sir, they are in good hands, you deserve them well and may keep them.” He was shortly afterwards restored to all his estates and offices of trust, and reappointed on the Privy-Council. He died 31st January 1699, aged 61. He was the author of a work extolling the benefits of salt water sweetened (Lond. 1683), and of *A Full and True Account of the late Revolution in Dublin* (Lond. 1690).²⁰²

FitzGerald, John, 18th Earl of Kildare, son of the 17th Earl, was born in 1661, died in 1707, aged about 46, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. In 1683 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. In 1689 his estates, of the annual value of £6,800 in Ireland, and £200 in England, were sequestered by James’s Irish Parliament. He sold the family lands of Adare and Croom to pay off incumbrances on his other property.²⁰²

FitzGerald, Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, grandson of the 16th Earl, was born in 1675. He died 20th February 1744, aged 68, and was interred in Christ Church. Finding Maynooth Castle too much dilapidated to be restored, he purchased Carton, the present seat of the family. He is said to have been “extremely formal and delicate, insomuch that when he was married to Lady Mary O’Brien, one of the most shining beauties

then in the world, he would not take off his wedding gloves to embrace her." ²⁰²

FitzGerald, James, 20th Earl of Kildare, and 1st Duke of Leinster, son of preceding, was born 20th May 1722. He laid the foundations of Leinster House, Dublin, saying, when told that it was in an unfashionable part of the town, "They will follow me wherever I go." In consequence of a spirited remonstrance to the King relative to the disposition of the large unappropriated surplus of Irish revenue, he became one of the most popular men in Ireland—a medal being struck in his honour. He was created a Marquis in 1761, and Duke of Leinster in 1766. He died in Leinster House, 19th November 1773, aged 51, and was buried in Christ Church. In 1746 he married Lady Emily Mary Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, sister of Lady Holland, Lady Louisa Conolly, and Lady Sarah Napier. They had nine sons and ten daughters. She survived the Duke many years, and married William Ogilvy, by whom she had two daughters. She died 27th March 1814. ²⁰²

FitzGerald, William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, the second son of the preceding, was born in London, 2nd March 1749. Upon the death of his elder brother in 1765 he became Earl of Offaly; and when his father was created Duke in 1766, Marquis of Kildare. In 1767 he was elected member for Dublin, and continued to be a member of the House of Commons until his father's death in 1773. He held many important offices connected with the State, was one of the generals of the Volunteers, and on the institution of the order of St. Patrick in 1783 was the first of the original knights. Upon the Union, he received £28,800 compensation for the disfranchisement of Kildare and Athy. He died 20th October, 1804, aged 55, leaving a family of five sons and eight daughters. Barrington says: "His disposition and address combined almost every quality which could endear him to the nation; . . . he always intended right. . . . Something approaching to regal honours attended his investiture" [as a General of the Volunteers]. ^{21 202}

FitzGerald, Lord Edward, twelfth child of the 1st Duke of Leinster, and brother of preceding, was born at Whitehall, London, 15th October 1763. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his mother and step-father (Mr. Ogilvy) to France. The latter superintended his studies, which were chiefly directed to the acquisition of knowledge that would fit him for a military career. In 1779 they returned to England, and Lord Edward received a commission

in a militia regiment of which his uncle, the Duke of Richmond, was colonel. In 1780 he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the 26th Regiment. Soon after joining at Youghal, he exchanged into the 19th, then under orders for America, and in June 1781 sailed for Charleston. His letters from America exhibit ardent enthusiasm for the military profession and the warmest affection towards his mother, to whom they were written. He distinguished himself in an engagement with the United States commander, Colonel Lee, and was soon appointed Aide-de-camp on Lord Rawdon's staff. Probably the success of the American colonists in fighting against regular troops, led him in after years to the conviction that his countrymen in Ireland could cope with them with a similar result. He brought with him from America a negro servant, "the faithful Tony," who followed his after fortunes with devoted affection. Indeed Lord Edward had a singular power of attaching to himself all who came within his influence. In 1783 he visited the West Indies. A few months afterwards he returned home, finding that his hopes of promotion lay in Europe. In the autumn of the same year he entered Parliament for Athy, and for the two following years resided chiefly at Frescati, Blackrock. He derived a moderate income from the rents of his estate of Kilrush in the County of Kildare. In the spring of 1786 he took the then unusual step for a young nobleman of entering the Military College, Woolwich. In 1787 he visited Gibraltar, and travelled in Portugal and Spain. In May 1788 he joined his regiment, the 54th, in Nova Scotia, and for a year was stationed at New Brunswick, Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal. He wrote to his mother: "I grow fonder of my profession the more I see of it, and like being Major much better than Lieutenant-Colonel, for I only execute the commands of others." Cobbett was then Sergeant-Major of the 54th, and afterwards wrote of him: "Lord Edward was a most humane and excellent man, and the only really honest officer I ever knew in the army." In April 1789, with Tony and a brother officer, he explored the country from Frederickstown, New Brunswick, to Quebec, camping out. He accomplished the journey of 175 miles in twenty-six days, and established a shorter practicable route than that hitherto followed. In June he sojourned amongst the Indians near Detroit, and was made an honorary chief of the Bear Tribe. In December he arrived at New Orleans, and finding it impracticable to proceed to Spanish America, returned to Ireland. The simplicity of

life in the colonies delighted him. He writes: "There are no devilish politics here;" and "every man here is exactly what he can make himself, and has made himself by his own industry." In February 1787 he expressed himself much disappointed, though not dispirited, at the turn affairs were taking in Ireland. On the 13th March, in a speech in Parliament in support of a motion by Grattan, he said: "Tithes having for thirty years been considered as a hardship and matter of grievance, it became the wisdom of the House to inquire into them. While the people were quiet no inquiry was made; while they were outrageous no inquiry, perhaps, ought to be made; but certainly it was not beneath the dignity of the House to say that an inquiry should be made when the people returned to peace and obedience again." Family considerations induced him for a time to consent not to vote against the Government; but to show that he was not influenced by mercenary motives, he declined to accept promotion during that interval. In 1790 he was offered by Pitt the command of an expedition against Cadiz; but finding that acceptance might necessitate his voting against his convictions in Parliament, he was obliged to relinquish this chance of distinguishing himself. The same year he was returned for the County of Kildare. In October 1792 he visited Paris, and he writes: "I lodge with my friend [Thomas] Paine; we breakfast, dine, and sup together. The more I see of his interior, the more I like and respect him. I cannot express how kind he is to me; there is a simplicity of manner, a goodness of heart, and a strength of mind in him, that I never knew a man before possess." At a meeting of the British residents in Paris on the 19th November, he joined in drinking to the progress of liberty and the revolution. Amongst other toasts was: "The people of Ireland, and may Government profit by the example of France, and reform prevent revolution." He and other young noblemen renounced their titles, actual or honorary; and for participation in these proceedings he was dismissed from the army. On the 21st December, after a short acquaintance, he married Pamela, a lovely and fascinating girl of about eighteen years of age, a ward of Madame de Genlis—most probably her daughter by the Duke d'Orleans (Philip Egalite). Pamela had been previously, while on a visit to England, engaged to Sheridan, then a widower. The nuptials took place at Tournay, and Louis Philippe, afterwards King of the French, was amongst the witnesses to the ceremony. The mar-

riage proved in every respect happy. In his place in Parliament, soon after his return home with his wife, he denounced the Government for prohibiting a meeting of volunteers in Dublin. When called upon to apologize, he said: "I have spoken what has been taken down; it is true, and I am sorry for it." In 1793 he voted and spoke against the Arms and Insurrection Bills, declaring: "The disturbances of the country are not to be remedied by any coercive measures, however strong; . . . nothing can effect this, and restore tranquillity to the country, but a serious, a candid endeavour of Government and of this House to redress the grievances of the people." No endeavours in that direction were made, and many men like Lord Edward lost hope of all constitutional changes, and gradually drifted into revolution. He became intimate with Arthur O'Connor, who occasionally resided with him at Frescati. About this period he formally joined the United Irishmen. In May 1796 he and his wife proceeded by Hamburg to Basle, for the purpose of communicating with the agents of the French Government relative to obtaining armed assistance in Ireland. It is now known that his proceedings were carefully watched by spies, and information of all his negotiations conveyed to Pitt. In the spring of 1797 Edward J. Lewins was sent to France by the Leinster Directory of United Irishmen, and resided at Paris as accredited agent of "the Irish nation." In May of the same year Lord Edward again visited the Continent, and met an emissary of the French Government. Wolfe Tone was then, and had been for some time, working within France, and the United Irish leaders were working from without, in urging on the French expeditions that eventuated in the abortive Bantry attempt in December 1796, the preparations at the Texel in July 1797, Humbert's landing at Killala in August 1798, and the engagement off Lough Swilly in September 1798, in which Tone was taken prisoner. At the election of 1797 Lord Edward addressed the electors of Kildare, and expressed his intention of not soliciting their votes, on the ground that nothing was to be hoped for from Parliament as then constituted. Grattan retired about the same time, and for the same reason. Lord Edward now assumed the military leadership of the United Irishmen, determined to assert by arms the independence of Ireland, a post for which he was in every way qualified both by training and disposition. It was decided that an insurrection should take place in March 1798. The union

considered it could rely upon 267,296 armed men: Ulster furnishing 110,990; Munster, 100,634; Leinster, 55,672. None appear to have been enrolled for the County of Wexford, where the most vigorous stand was subsequently made. As the plot thickened, it was intimated to Lord Edward that the Government would connive at his leaving the country; but he spurned the suggestion, declaring: "It is now out of the question; I am too deeply pledged to these men to be able to withdraw with honour." In March 1798 he was residing at Leinster House with Lady Edward FitzGerald, and on the 12th (the day of the seizures at Bond's in Lower Bridge-street) an attempt was made to arrest him there. Frescati was also searched in vain. His papers at both places were examined. From this time until the 10th of May he was a wanderer, secreted with friends in different parts of Dublin: first at a friend's in Harold's-cross; then at Dr. Kennedy's in Augier-street, where he was constantly visited by his associate Surgeon Lawless, and once by Reynolds the informer, whose perfidy was not yet known to the United Irish leaders. He was afterwards removed in disguise to the house of a Mrs. Dillon, close by the Portobello Hotel. Whilst there he visited Lady FitzGerald, then residing in Denzille-street with her children, a faithful maid, and Tony. A servant afterwards related that "on going into her lady's room late in the evening, she saw his lordship and Lady Edward sitting together by the fire. The youngest child had been brought down out of its bed for him to see, and both he and Lady Edward were, as she thought, in tears." Tony often bitterly lamented that "his unfortunate face" prevented him from visiting his master. For three weeks Lord Edward was concealed at Mrs. Dillon's. We are told that he attached himself much to a little child that used to accompany him in his night walks along the canal. From Mrs. Dillon's he was removed to the house of Mr. Murphy, a feather merchant, 153 Thomas-street, where he held frequent consultations with the leaders on the intended insurrection, and again visited Denzille-street disguised as a woman. Their daughter Emily was born during Lady Edward's residence in Denzille-street. The leaders of the United Irishmen now concluded that French aid could not be depended on, and it was arranged that Lord Edward should take the field at the head of their forces on the 23rd May. The increased vigilance of the authorities now necessitated more frequent changes of residence—to Mr. Cormack's, 22 Thomas-

street, Mr. Moore's, 119 Thomas-street, Mr. Gannon's, 22 Corn-market. A reward of £1,000 was placed upon his head, and he had more than one narrow escape from capture. On the 17th of May he returned to Murphy's—by day hiding in a valley on the roof of an outhouse—by night holding consultations with his friends. In the afternoon of the next day he was in bed with a cold, when the house was suddenly surrounded, and Majors Swan and Sirr, accompanied by a body of soldiers, rushed up stairs and into his room. In the struggle that ensued Lord Edward wounded more than one of his antagonists; but in the end, disabled by a shot from Major Sirr's pistol, he was made prisoner, and was conveyed under a strong guard to the Castle, and afterwards to Newgate. He expressed regret when told by a surgeon that his wound was probably not mortal. [It is now known that Lord Edward was betrayed by Francis Higgins, or the "Sham Squire."] The Surgeon-General, Stewart, had been called in, and while dressing his wound he whispered to Lord Edward his readiness to convey any message he desired to Lady Edward. "No, no," he rejoined, "thank you; nothing, nothing; only break it to her tenderly." He lingered on for sixteen days in Newgate, until two o'clock on the morning of the 4th June 1798, when he passed away, aged 34. Until within a few hours of his death all communication with his relatives and friends was denied. Then (through the influence of Lord Clare) Lady Louisa Connolly and his brother, Lord Henry FitzGerald, were admitted to his bedside. He kissed and embraced both of them, spoke of his wife and children, raved about public affairs, and remarked, "I knew it must come to this; we must all go." His remains were privately interred in a vault of St. Werburgh's Church. Attainted by Act of Parliament, his estate was forfeited and sold, but was secured by his step-father for the benefit of his children. The attainder was reversed in 1819. Lady Edward FitzGerald's after life, passed upon the Continent, was not happy. Her means were derived from an allowance by her reputed half-brother, Louis Philippe. She died in Paris, 8th November 1831, aged 55, and was buried at Montmartre. Lord Edward's only son, Edward Fox, died in 1863, leaving a daughter. His daughters Pamela and Lucy, who married respectively General Sir Guy Campbell, and Captain G. F. Lyon, had died a few years previously. Dr. Madden, in concluding his sketch of Lord Edward, says: "The loss of Lord Edward to the cause of the United Irishmen was

irretrievable. It might be possible to replace all the other members of the Directory after the arrests in March; but there was no substitute to be found in Ireland for Lord Edward. He was the only military man in connexion with the Union capable of taking command of any considerable number of men, competent for the important office assigned him, and qualified for it by a knowledge of his profession, practical as well as theoretical. When he was lost to the cause, it was madness to think there was any hope left of a successful issue for resistance." Lord Holland, writing in 1824, bears the following testimony to Lord Edward's character and intentions: "More than twenty years have now passed away. Many of my political opinions are softened—my predilections for some men weakened, my prejudices against others removed; but my approbation of Lord Edward FitzGerald's actions remains unaltered and unshaken. His country was bleeding under one of the hardest tyrannies that our times have witnessed. He who thinks a man can be even excused in such circumstances by any other consideration than that of despair from opposing a pretended government by force, seems to me to sanction a principle which would insure impunity to the greatest of all human delinquents, or at least to those who produce the greatest misery among mankind. . . . Lord Edward was a good officer. The plans found among his papers showed much combination and considerable knowledge of the principles of defence. His apprehension was so quick, and his courage so constitutional, that he would have applied, without disturbance, all the faculties he possessed to any emergency, however sudden, and in the moment of the greatest danger or confusion. He was, among the United Irish, scarcely less considerable for his political than his military qualifications. His temper was peculiarly formed to engage the affections of a warm-hearted people. A cheerful and intelligent countenance, an artless gaiety of manner, without reserve, but without intrusion, and a careless yet inoffensive intrepidity, both in conversation and in action, fascinated his slightest acquaintance, and disarmed the rancour of even his bitter opponents. These, indeed, were only the indications of more solid qualities—an open and fearless heart, warm affections, and a tender, compassionate disposition. Where his own safety was concerned, he was bold even to rashness; he neither disguised his thoughts nor controlled his actions: where the interests or reputation of others were at stake, he was cautious, discreet, and considerate.

. . . Indignant as he was at the oppression of his country, and intemperate in his language of abhorrence at the cruelties exercised in Ireland, I never could find that there was a single man against whom he felt the slightest personal animosity. He made allowance for the motives and even temptations of those whose actions he detested." Perhaps there is no one whose memory is held in more loving regard by the Irish people than Lord Edward FitzGerald. ^{72 132 331}

FitzGerald, Augustus Frederick, 3rd Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, eldest son of the 2nd Duke, was born 21st August 1791. When quite a boy he succeeded his father as Duke of Leinster. He was educated at Eton and at Oxford. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and supported in the House of Lords the cause of Queen Caroline, Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and other measures of a liberal tendency. Most of his life was passed in Ireland attending to the duties connected with his estates and his position in the country. He was a man of singular refinement and amiability of character. He died 10th October 1874, aged 83, and was succeeded by his son. ^{7 54 202}

FitzGerald, Edward, a leader in the Insurrection of 1798, was a country gentleman of ample means who was born at Newpark, County of Wexford, about 1770. He was in Wexford jail on suspicion, at the breaking out of the Insurrection in 1798, was released by the populace, and during the occupation of the town commanded in some of the engagements that took place in different parts of the county, showing far more ability than the Commander-in-chief, Bagenal B. Harvey. Dr. Madden says: "With regard to the prisoners that fell into his hands at Gorey, he behaved in the most humane manner possible; amid the threats and shouts of the people for vengeance on those who had recently slain or butchered their nearest relatives, . . . he said to the people: 'You cannot bring the dead to life by imitating the brutality of your enemies. It is for us to follow them, and come face to face with them.'" He particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Arklow, where he commanded the Shermalier gunsmen. He afterwards joined in the expedition against Hacketstown; and surrendered upon terms to General Wilford, in the middle of July. With Garrett Byrne and others he was detained in custody in Dublin until the next year, when he was allowed to remove to England. He was re-arrested on 25th March 1800, imprisoned for a short time, and then permitted to

emigrate to Hamburg, where he died in 1807. He is described as a handsome, finely formed man.¹³¹

FitzGerald, George Robert, "Fighting FitzGerald," a noted duellist and lawless desperado, was born at Turlough, County of Roscommon, about 1748. He was of good family, nephew of the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry; was educated at Eton; was received at the court of Versailles; commanded a body of the Volunteers, and in 1784 was presented with the freedom of the city of Londonderry. He brought one young wife to an early grave, mourned for her in an extravagant manner, and before long married a second. An account of his wild freaks and lawless excesses would fill a small volume. Most of his life was spent on his paternal estate in the County of Mayo. There he hunted by torchlight, terrified his friends by keeping bears and other ferocious animals as pets, erected a fort and set the law at defiance, and even held his father to ransom for a sum of £3,000. In 1782 he published a volume of 463 pages—*An Appeal to the Public*, relative to legal proceedings in which he had been engaged. On 12th June 1786 he was executed at Castlebar, with two accomplices, for the murder of an obnoxious attorney. Considering his station and connexions, the Irish Government showed remarkable firmness in permitting the law to take its course. His wife adhered to him to the last. His daughter, brought up by a relative, died in 1794, it is said of anguish on reading of her father's fate in an old copy of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, hidden away on the top shelf of a bookcase. An interesting series of articles on his life will be found in the *University Magazine* for 1840.^{132 133 146}

FitzGerald, John FitzEdmund, Seneschal of Imokilly, in the County of Cork, was one of the most distinguished FitzGerald of the 16th century—"the chief man of service among the rebels." He went out into insurrection with the Earl of Kildare. In 1569 Sir H. Sidney captured his castle of Ballymartyr; and eventually, with FitzMaurice, he had to submit to Sir John Perrot among the ruins of the church of Kilmallock, which they had destroyed a short time before. When FitzMaurice proceeded to France to seek assistance against England, the Seneschal was discovered to be in communication with him; and in November 1579 he threw aside the mask of loyalty and invaded the country of the Butlers, burning Nenagh and some other of Ormond's towns. Soon after, we are told, "Sir Walter Rawley returning from Dub-

lin, had a hard escape from the Seneschal, who set on him with fourteen horse and sixty foot. . . . About Twelfth-tide the Seneschal of Imokilly killed thirty-six of Pers's soldiers, and ten of Sir W. Morgan's, as they had been to get a prey." Next year he burnt down numerous towns in the Decies, and carried off 7,000 head of kine; reaping all the corn and conveying it to hiding places in the woods. In September 1582 he was in the field at the head of 200 horse and 2,000 foot; but his fortunes, like those of his friend the Earl of Desmond, were soon on the wane. Shortly before the Earl was slain, the Seneschal, much to the satisfaction of Queen Elizabeth, submitted unconditionally; and Ormond, respecting the character of his former antagonist, successfully exerted himself to save his life. In 1585 he was committed to Dublin Castle, where he appears to have ended his troubled career early in 1589. He must not be confounded with his namesake and cousin, the following.¹⁴⁷

FitzGerald, Sir John FitzEdmund, Seneschal of Imokilly, cousin of preceding, was born about 1528. He stood by the Government all through the Desmond war, although often sorely tempted to join the Earl, who was a relation of his. In July 1572 he was recommended to the Queen by Sir H. Sidney as deserving of reward for his sufferings in her service, and was granted an immediate sum of 100 marks and an annuity of 100 more out of the Munster forfeitures. When Parliament met for the arrangement of the forfeitures of the Desmond estates, he produced a feoffment which the deceased Earl had made of his property to him before the war. The dates of the document were proved to be erroneous, and his character for loyalty was compromised by this attempt to aid the family of his kinsman, and cheat the undertakers out of their prey. Nevertheless he continued to show himself "the best subject the Queen had in Munster." In March 1601, when Mountjoy sojourned at his house in Cloyne, he was knighted. He was a friend of Sir George Carew, and in his old age was in the enjoyment of as much leisure and dignity as official favour could procure for him. He died 15th January 1612, aged 84, and was buried in Cloyne Cathedral, where his monument may still be seen.¹⁴⁷

FitzGibbon, John, Earl of Clare, was born near Donnybrook, in 1749. His father, a lawyer, originally was a Catholic, who had risen from obscurity to eminence, and amassed a large fortune. Young FitzGibbon, of a haughty and imperious temperament, received his early education under

Mr. Ball in Ship-street. He was distinguished as an apt scholar, totally devoid of fancy or taste. Among his school-fellows were Foster, Boyd, and Grattan. FitzGibbon obtained his degree of B.A. from the University of Dublin in 1762, and that of LL.D. in 1765. He also took a degree at Oxford, and then entered as a student at the Temple. He was called to the Irish Bar, 19th June 1772, in his twenty-third year, and being a well-read and accomplished lawyer, his progress was rapid. The first year his fees were £343. By 1788 they had risen to £7,980 per annum. Altogether, between June 1772, and June 1798, he received £45,912. He joined the Munster circuit, where his father's reputation as a careful and painstaking lawyer, and his owning large estates near Limerick, gave him a status. Amongst those who rode circuit with him were Barry Yelverton and Curran. "Of slender figure, not very robust health, and rather delicate features, he had the haughty air, the imperious glance, the despotic will of a Roman emperor. He was an able and ready advocate, exceedingly painstaking, always master of his case, and these qualifications ensured him abundance of briefs."

⁷⁶ His personal appearance is also described by Barrington: "He was about the middle size; slight, and not graceful; his eyes—large, dark, and penetrating—betrayed some of the boldest traits of his uncommon character; his countenance, though expressive and manly, yet discovered nothing which could deceive the physiognomist into an opinion of his magnanimity, or call forth an eulogium on his virtues." Ambitious and desirous of distinction, a large allowance from his father did not lessen his eagerness for practice. The success of his advocacy on the University election petition of 1778, led to his election for the University of Dublin in 1780, his coadjutor being Hussey Burgh. When requested by the electors to support Grattan's Petition of Rights, he wrote: "I have always been of opinion that the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for his country is a daring usurpation on the rights of a free people, and have uniformly asserted the opinion in public and in private." We are told that "FitzGibbon's oratory, though inferior to that of many of his great cotemporaries—Grattan, Hussey Burgh, Yelverton, or Flood—was of no mean order. . . . It was bold, rapid, and forcible—ministering always to his wants, and rescuing him from difficulties by its quick and apposite application. He had the power of awakening attention and infusing animation into the dull and flagging

debate. When carelessness or absence of interest rendered the proceedings of the House stupid, he rushed forward, and by a sharp stroke of personal invective, or a vigorous attack upon the opposition generally, elicited the applause of his own party, or provoked the indignation of his adversaries, so that the strife was again renewed, and sparks of a divine eloquence were generated in the collision." ⁷⁶ In 1783 he succeeded Yelverton as Attorney-General. Grattan approved of this appointment, although many of his colleagues feared FitzGibbon—amongst the rest, Mr. Daly, who declared: "You are quite mistaken; that little fellow will deceive you all." Before long he joined the Government side—in March 1784, opposing Flood's Reform Bill in a speech of singular power and acuteness, in which he bitterly denounced the action of the Volunteers. He was now found upon all occasions—especially upon the questions of Reform and Emancipation—in opposition to the popular party. Writers are much divided as to whether his course was prompted by ambition or by sincere conviction. From whatever motives, however, he bent his great powers and stern will implacably against Irish self-government, and supported English supremacy in all matters. Unlike many politicians, he is said to have carried his public resentments into private intercourse, and is often represented as a man rather to be feared than loved. The influence he before long exercised was enormous; his will became the pivot upon which the movements of the Government party turned, and he ruled in every department of Irish affairs with irresistible sway. He recommended himself to the King and Government by preventing the holding of a national conference in Dublin—threatening to attach the Sheriff, who had agreed to preside. His action was brought before Parliament, and in the course of the ensuing debate he styled Curran "a puny babbler." Curran retorted: "I am not a man who denied the necessity of parliamentary reform at a time when I proved the expediency of it by reviling my own constituents—the parish clerk, the sexton, and the grave-digger." On the Regency question in 1788 FitzGibbon sided unreservedly with Pitt, proving the sincerity of his convictions by voting with the party that desired to limit the prerogatives of a probable king *de facto*. In the course of the debate FitzGibbon declared that it was Ireland's duty on all such questions implicitly to follow the leadings of the Parliament of Great Britain, and that a contrary course would inevitably lead to a union. The

King's recovery the following spring put an end to the discussion of the question, and Government dismissed from place all the members who had voted on the popular side. Grattan and his party protested against this course in a famous document, signed by fifty-six noblemen and members of the House of Commons, binding themselves not to accept the place of any person so dismissed, and FitzGibbon violently declared that those who signed were worthy of "being whipped at a cart's tail," and that it was a combination beneath that of journeymen pin-makers. During a debate in August 1789, on a question at issue between Great Britain and Ireland, he said: "If Ireland seeks to quarrel with Great Britain, she is a besotted nation. Great Britain is not easily aroused, nor easily appeased. Ireland is easily roused, and easily put down." For this he was called to order by Flood, who said "he never heard more mischievous or more inflammatory language, nor more saucy folly." Curran followed with a violent diatribe against FitzGibbon, and a duel ensued between them at Ball's Bridge. While the sheriff's officer was held down in a ditch, they fought, and after harmless shots on both sides FitzGibbon declared himself satisfied; according to Lord Plunket, "Curran and FitzGibbon fought, but unluckily they missed each other." After FitzGibbon became Chancellor, he is said to have carried his animosity against Curran to the extent of making it all but impossible for him to hold a brief in Chancery. Curran was wont to declare that the Chancellor's hatred had been a loss of fully £30,000 in his practice. It was mainly through his influence that an efficient Police Bill was passed for Ireland, establishing a force of 3,000 sub-constables and 520 chief-constables. The system of county chairmen was also inaugurated by him. In 1789, on the death of Lord Lifford, FitzGibbon was created Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, Baron FitzGibbon of Lower Connello. It had not theretofore been customary to give the office to an Irishman; and it is said that Pitt could not have overcome Lord Thurlow's objection to the appointment, but for the influence of the beautiful Dowager Duchess of Rutland, of whom FitzGibbon had at one time been an ardent admirer. His advancement in the peerage was rapid. In 1793 he was created a viscount; in 1795, Earl of Clare; and in 1799 a British peer. He opposed the Catholic Relief Bill of 1793 and other kindred measures. Dreading the march of "French principles," he held that the only hope of maintaining the integrity of the British Empire lay in the

union of Great Britain and Ireland, and therefore bitterly opposed all projects for reform in any way likely to interfere with the carrying of that measure. Mr. Lecky writes: "There appears indeed to be little question that during the later years of the ministry of Pitt, it was the firm resolution of the Government not only to resist the attempts to purify the Parliament, but also steadily and deliberately to increase its corruption. FitzGibbon, afterwards Lord Clare, was the chief agent in attaining this end. His avowed political maxim was that 'the only security for national concurrence is a permanent and commanding influence of the English executive, or rather English cabinet, in the councils of Ireland,' and for many years before the Union, the Government was continually multiplying places, in order to increase that influence."²¹² He opposed Lord Fitzwilliam's policy in 1795, and advised his recall; and on the entry of Lord Camden, his house would have been broken into, and he would have been sacrificed to the fury of the mob, but for the fortitude of his sister, Lady Jeffries, of Blarney Castle, who mixed with the crowd and led them to seek him elsewhere. His conduct during the Insurrection of 1798 has been thus eulogized: "Nor was it long before he had reason to perceive that his measures produced the desired effect. The disaffected were everywhere panic-stricken; the invading force became prisoners of war." As Chancellor of the University of Dublin, he effectually prevented the spread of revolutionary sentiments amongst the students; and caused the expulsion of Robert Emmet and others known to be disloyal. Moore gives a vivid account of the visitation that was held, of the "awfulness" of the Chancellor's presence, and the difficulty with which he himself pulled through without implicating his friends. FitzGibbon's personal character should be relieved of much of the odium attaching to it by his considerate conduct towards Lord Edward FitzGerald. Before the Insurrection broke out he besought Lord Edward's friends to induce him to leave the country, assuring them that all his plans were known, and that he would guarantee his escape if he departed immediately. And afterwards, when Lord Edward lay dying of his wounds in Newgate, Dublin, the Chancellor himself accompanied his brother and aunt to his death bed, and waited for three hours in an outer apartment during the interview. Lord Clare's position upon the Bench enabled him to counteract and overcome the anti-Union sentiments of the Irish Bar. When the measure was first discussed at a meeting of lawyers, it was opposed by 166

voices and advocated by only 32. He managed matters so as effectually to silence the opponents of the measure, and to reward the minority with places or pensions. In the final debate upon the Union, Lord Clare delivered an able speech, stigmatized in *Grattan's Life* as "distressing to hear, and delivered with discreditable purpose, full of mis-statement, misrepresentation, and calumny." On the other hand, Cornwallis, writing to the Duke of Portland, says: "The Chancellor exerted his great abilities in a speech of four hours, which produced the greatest surprise and effect on the Lords, and on the audience, which was uncommonly numerous." Lord Clare opposed Cornwallis's desire that the Act of Union should include emancipation of the Catholics, and he was kept in ignorance of the secret negotiations between the Irish Government and the Catholics, by which Catholic neutrality upon the question was secured through hopes held out of immediate measures of relief. This reticence on the part of his colleagues afterwards aroused his most lively indignation—none the less that the hopes held out to the Catholics were not realized. The Union accomplished, Lord Clare set himself vigorously to work to remove many of the abuses in his court. The sale of offices was put an end to, and the post of Master of the Rolls established on a more satisfactory footing. Upon taking his seat in the Imperial House of Lords, we are told that his irritable and overbearing disposition, his opposition to all liberal views, his support of martial law, and his tendency upon all occasions to depreciate Ireland and Irishmen, rather disgusted his English auditors, and embarrassed a government anxious in words at least to conciliate the Catholics. In private life his friendships were as fixed and sincere as were his public enmities; in money matters he was strict and punctual; his hospitality was liberal and splendid; his application to business was incessant. "He did much to establish equity practice in Ireland on a solid basis; he reformed abuses with no niggard hand, and purged the court of much that called for reform. Fraud fled before him, for when grasped he punished it with relentless rigour. . . . His decisions display his great legal mind and, I must add, despotic disposition."⁷⁶ One of the last public matters in which he interested himself, shortly before his death, was assisting Mrs. Hamilton Rowan to save her husband's property, and to obtain leave to join him on the Continent. Lord Clare died at his mansion in Dublin, after a brief illness, 28th January 1802, aged 53,

and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard. Eloquent encomiums upon his services to Ireland are to be found in Mr. Froude's *English in Ireland*. One remarkable passage must not be omitted: "Grattan has been beatified by tradition as the saviour of his country. In his own land his memory is adored. . . . FitzGibbon is the object of a no less intense national execration. He was followed to his grave with curses, and dead cats were flung upon his coffin. If undaunted courage, if the power to recognize and the will to act upon unpalatable truths, if the steady preference of fact to falsehood, if a resolution to oppose at all hazards those wild illusions which have lain at all times at the root of Ireland's unhappiness, be the constituents of greatness in an Irish statesman, Grattan and FitzGibbon are likely hereafter to change places in the final estimate of history." Cornwallis, although often obliged to differ from Lord Clare, styles him "the most right-headed politician in this country." The death of Viscount FitzGibbon, Lord Clare's grandson, in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, brought his lineage to an end. ^{21 22 54 72 75 87}

FitzHenry, Miler, grandson of Henry I. by the Welsh princess, Nesta [See NESTA], one of the principal Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, was in 1199 appointed Lord-Justice by King John. This post he held until 1203, and again from 1205 to 1208. By his wars in Connaught he dispossessed the native chieftains, and obtained large tracts of country. He lowered the overweening power of De Burgh, and deprived him of the government of Limerick. On his death, in 1220, he was interred in the Abbey of Great Connell, County of Kildare, which he had built. He married a niece of De Lacy. He is thus described by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Miler was of a dark complexion, with black eyes and a stern, piercing look. Below the middle height, for his size he was a man of great strength. Broad-chested and not corpulent, his arms and other limbs were bony and muscular, and not encumbered with fat. An intrepid and adventurous soldier, he never shrank from any enterprise, whether singly or in company, and was the first in the onset, the last in retreat. . . . He would have deserved the highest praise if he had been less ambitious of worldly honours, and had paid due reverence to the Church of Christ, not only by preserving its ancient rights and privileges inviolate, but also by halloving their new and sanguinary conquest, in which so much blood had been shed, and which was stained by the slaughter of a

Christian people, by liberally contributing some portion of their spoils for religious uses." 5 148 196

FitzMaurice, Thomas, Lord of Kerry, was, according to Lodge, "born in 1502, and being bred a soldier in Milan, in Italy, under the Emperors of Germany, for many years before the honour accrued to him, was then in that country; whereupon one Gerald FitzMaurice, the next heir male apparent, entered upon Lixnaw, and possessed it about a year, when Joan Harman, who had been nurse to the Lord Thomas (being then very old), accompanied by her daughter, went in search of him, and taking ship at Dingle, landed in France, proceeded to Milan, and having acquainted him with her errand, died on her return home." After considerable difficulty he obtained possession of the family lands and title. He was in favour with Edward VI. and Queen Mary, having several estates granted or confirmed to him, and he sat in several parliaments. In 1581, however, he rose in rebellion, and took Adare and Lisconnell castles. Zouche, the Governor of Cork, marched against him, and defeated him at the wood of Lisconnell, whereupon he escaped into the Galtee mountains, was reduced to great distress, and besought pardon. This was granted through the intercession of the Earl of Ormond, and he was received into favour and knighted by Sir H. Sidney. He died at Lixnaw, 16th December 1590, aged about 88, and was buried in Bishop Stack's tomb in the Cathedral of Ardferit. He is said to have been handsome and athletic. A correspondent writing to Walsingham, in 1581, describes him as dressed in a russet mantle, hat, leathern jerkin, pair of hose, and a pair of brogues, the whole "not worth a noble." 140 216

FitzMaurice, James, cousin of the 15th Earl of Desmond, born early in the 16th century, was styled by English writers, "James Geraldine," or "the Arch Traitor." His early life abroad is thus referred to in the *Desmond Pedigree*: "In his lifetime, being a great traveller in France, Spaine, the Low Countreys, Germany, and Turkye, and a renowned Irish warrior, had letters of recommendation from the King of France to the Emperor, and from the Emperor to the King of Poland, where he was honourably entertained, and promoted for his fighting against the Turks. In that war he behaved himselfe soe bravely that he won greate applause and honor both for himselfe, his king, and his country." On the imprisonment of Gerald, 15th Earl of Desmond, and his brother, in the Tower of London, in 1567, the leadership of the family

fell by their desire to James FitzMaurice. He resisted the pretensions of Sir Thomas Desmond to his brother's earldom. Sir Thomas was supported by the Butlers and by FitzMaurice of Kerry. The origin of the contest that ensued between the chieftains of the south and the Government is thus stated by Mr. Froude: "A number of gentlemen . . . chiefly from Somersetshire and Devonshire—Gilberts, Chichesters, Carews, Grenvilles, Courteneyes—twenty-seven in all, volunteered to relieve Elizabeth of her trouble with Ireland. . . . They insisted they must have the whole coast line from the mouth of the Shannon to Cork harbour included in their grant. . . . The Irish, it is true, were not wholly savages; they belonged, as much as the English themselves, to the Aryan race; they had a history, a literature, laws, and traditions of their own, and a religion which gave half Europe an interest in their preservation; but it is no less certain that to these intending colonists they were of no more value than their own wolves, and would have been exterminated with equal indifference. . . . [Old title deeds were raked up, and a number of farms and castles, belonging to the Desmonds, MacCarthys, and Butlers, were occupied by some of these adventurers.] . . . MacCarthy More, James FitzMaurice, the Earl of Desmond's brother, and the south-western chiefs held a meeting in Kerry, and determined to use the opportunity of the quarrel between the Butlers and the English for a common rising to save themselves from impending destruction. To them the struggle was for their lands and lives, and as the colonization scheme leaked out, it became easy, with such a cause, to unite all Ireland against the invader. The religious cry and the land cry fell in together. The land was the rallying ground among themselves; religion gave them a claim on the sympathy and the assistance of the Catholic powers." They sent Sir James Desmond and some ecclesiastics to the Pope to crave his assistance; they overran the country in various directions; made an ineffectual attack on Kilkenny, sacked Enniscorthy, and marched into Ossory, where they were accused of committing every kind of outrage. They also sent messages to Turlough Luineach O'Neill, inviting him to join their standard of revolt with some of his Scotch auxiliaries. At this juncture Sidney set out on a military expedition into Munster, and the Earl of Ormond was sent over to bring his refractory brothers to order. The ranks of the insurgents being thus broken up,

James FitzMaurice retired with a few followers to the mountains. All the castles and the plain country were in the hands of Government, and Sir John Perrot was put in command of the conquered province. FitzMaurice renewed the war early in 1570. On 2nd March he invested, took by escalade, plundered, and burned Kilmallock. In 1571 Sir John Perrot took the field in Munster, boasting that he "would hunt the fox [FitzMaurice] out of his hole;" who, however, in the wilds of Aherlow was able to set Perrot and his troops at defiance. At the same time a desultory warfare was waged by the Irish chiefs in Connaught and Ulster. In 1572 the Earl of Clanricard having been taken prisoner by Sir Edward Fitton, his sons renewed the war; multitudes of the Irish rallied to their standard, and amongst the rest FitzMaurice. In May he went into Ulster, collected 1,500 Scots, and came down upon the country bordering the Shannon. His first step was to burn Athlone—the scanty English guard left in the castle being unable to interfere. Thence he moved down to Portumna, where he was joined by the De Burghs, and crossed the river into Limerick. Sir John Perrot came up with him between Limerick and Kilmallock, cut his forces in two, and might have annihilated them but for a mutiny among his soldiers, whose wages were in arrear. Perrot again surprised FitzMaurice at Ardagh, and killed thirty of his Scots; a month later the Butlers destroyed a hundred more, and sent their heads to rot on the gates of Limerick. After aimless and wasting expeditions, the Connaught insurgents dispersed to their homes, and FitzMaurice, having encountered innumerable perils, forced his way south, only to find that Castlemaine, the last of his strongholds, had been compelled to capitulate to the Lord-President. He sustained himself in the woods until the following February (1573), when he sent in hostages and proffered his submission to the President. This was gladly received; and he was still powerful enough to ensure his life being preserved. The ruined church of Kilmallock, the scene of his principal aggression, was selected for the ceremony of reconciliation. There, on his knees, in the most abject terms, he confessed his guilt, and craved the pardon of the President, who held his naked sword with the point towards the fallen chieftain's breast. The latter kissed the weapon, and falling on his face exclaimed: "And now this earth of Kilmallock, which town I have most traitorously sacked and burnt, I kiss, and on the same

lie prostrate, overfraught with sorrow upon this present view of my most mischievous part!" FitzMaurice after this appears to have taken up his residence in France, and before long was engaged in plots for the subversion of Elizabeth's power in Ireland. Having made application unsuccessfully both to Henry III. of France and Philip II. of Spain, to furnish him with means for an expedition against the English power in Ireland, he proceeded to Rome, where he was favourably received by Gregory XIII. in 1578. His solicitations were warmly seconded by the Bishop of Killaloe, and Dr. Saunders, an English ecclesiastic. The Pope granted a bull encouraging the Irish to fight for their autonomy and in defence of their religion, and an expedition was fitted out under the command of Stukely, an English adventurer—formerly high in the confidence of Sidney in Ireland. Stukely, created Lord of Idrone by Gregory, acted as admiral of the expedition, while Hercules Pisano, an experienced soldier, had the military command. The soldiers numbered about 800, many, according to O'Sullivan's *Historia Compendium*, highwaymen, who had been pardoned on condition of their joining the expedition. Stukely sailed with his squadron from Civita Vecchia. Touching at Lisbon, he was easily persuaded to join Sebastian, King of Portugal, in an expedition to Morocco, upon the promise of after assistance in the Irish project. At the battle of Alcansar, Stukely, Sebastian, and the greater part of his troops, were killed. Meanwhile FitzMaurice, travelling by land to Spain, embarked for Ireland with about eighty persons in three small vessels. [Philip's views regarding England had been changed by Drake's doings in the West Indies.] The party consisted of FitzMaurice and his wife; Saunders, the Legate; two Irish bishops; a few friars; a handful of English refugees; and some twenty-five Italians and Spaniards. Their strength lay in FitzMaurice's name, and in their being representatives of the Pope, who had furnished them with a banner blessed by himself. Off the Land's End they took a couple of small vessels, and on the 17th July 1579 landed at Dingle, and crossed over to Smerwick, where they set to work to fortify Oilean-an-Oir. FitzMaurice sent a long explanatory letter to the Earl of Desmond, who immediately forwarded it to Government with assurances of his loyalty. He was, however, joined by the Earl's brothers, Sir John and Sir James of Desmond, and by some 200 of the O'Flahertys, who came round from Galway in their galleys. The murder of Davells

and Carter followed. [See DESMOND, 15th Earl.] Before long the Spaniards, who had been led to expect a general rising of the people, were much disheartened. Eight days after landing their vessels were captured by English cruisers, the O'Flahertys returned home, and to avoid starvation the Spaniards left their fort and marched inland under the three Desmonds. On 17th August they separated into small parties. Sir John retired to the fastness of Lynamore; Sir James to that of Glenfesk; whilst FitzMaurice, accompanied by a few horse-men and kerns, proceeded towards Tipperary (on pretence of making a pilgrimage to Holycross Abbey), to rally the disaffected in Connaught and the north. In the district of Clanwilliam their horses gave out, and they seized some from the plough. These horses belonged to William Burke of Castleconnell, whose sons Theobald and Ulick, with Mac-I-Brian Ara, pursued the party, and came up with them a few miles east of Limerick, near the present Barrington's Bridge, 18th August 1579. FitzMaurice remonstrated with his assailants, but was fired at and mortally wounded. Even after this he rushed into the thick of the melee that ensued, with one blow cleft the head of Theobald Burke, and with another that of his brother. FitzMaurice expired in a few hours, the rites of religion being administered to him by Dr. Allan, who was in his company. "After that he was thus dead," says Holinshed, "and the same made known to the lord justice, he gaue order that he should be hanged in the open market of Killmallocke, and be beheaded and quartered, and the quarters to be set upon the towne gates of Killmallocke, for a perpetuall memoriall to his reproch for his tresons and periuries, contrarie to his solemne oth taken in that errour." ¹⁶⁴ FitzMaurice left two sons, one of whom was shortly afterwards slain in the Irish wars, and the other is said to have perished by shipwreck on the Irish coast in one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada. His widow and younger children died miserably shortly afterwards at the hands of the Anglo-Irish soldiers who were ravaging Desmond. [See DESMOND, 15th Earl.] ^{52 100 134 140 147 170*}

FitzMaurice, William, Earl of Shelburne, Marquis of Lansdowne, a distinguished statesman, was born in Dublin, 20th May 1737. [His father, on the decease of a maternal uncle, inherited the large Irish estates of his grandfather, Sir William Petty, and was in 1753 created Earl of Shelburne.] His early years were spent in Munster with his grandfather, the Earl of Kerry. There he was allowed

to run wild. He owed his first steps in learning to the care of his aunt, Lady Arabella Denny. At sixteen he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. Afterwards, entering the army, he served in Germany, and gave signal proof of personal valour at the battles of Kampen and Minden. At the accession of George III. he was appointed aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was elected member for Wycombe, a seat he held but for a few weeks, as upon his father's death on 10th May of that year, he passed to the House of Lords as Earl of Shelburne in the Irish and Baron Wycombe in the British peerage. In April 1763 he was, though not then twenty-six years of age, appointed to the head of the Board of Trade, and sworn of the Privy Council. In these official positions he reported upon the organization of the government and the settlement of boundaries of the newly-acquired Canadian territories. His strongly-worded representations as to the danger attending the proposed plans for the taxation of the American colonies, caused him to be regarded with disfavour by George III. On Grenville's modification of his cabinet in the following September, Shelburne resigned his office, and thenceforth remained closely united with Pitt, against whom, at the outset of his career, he had been strongly prejudiced. For more than a year he lived in retirement at Bowood, adding to his library and improving his estate. In 1766 Pitt, then Earl of Chatham, formed his second administration, and the Earl of Shelburne accepted the post of Secretary of State for the Southern Department, which included the colonies. As might have been expected from his previously declared opinions, he endeavoured to gain the good-will of the American colonies—putting himself in communication with their several agents in England, and seeking full information on the points in which the colonists regarded themselves aggrieved. In these good offices he was to some extent thwarted by his colleagues, and when illness obliged Lord Chatham to withdraw from an active share in the Government, the influence of Grafton, Townshend and others became paramount, and Shelburne's conciliatory policy was cast to the winds. After the passage of the Import Duties Act, he would probably have resigned, were it not that he considered himself bound to Chatham, then too ill to see any of his coadjutors even on the most important affairs. The management of the colonies was shortly afterwards transferred to Lord Hillsborough, the other secretary, and

Lord Shelburne gladly resigned office on 19th October 1768. Lord Chatham's resignation followed, and George III. found a congenial minister in Lord North. Shortly after this Lady Shelburne died, and he paid a prolonged visit to the Continent with his friend Colonel Barre. In Paris he became acquainted with Baron d'Holbach, Malesherbes, the Abbe Morellet, and other eminent men; and he afterwards declared that his intimacy with Morellet was the turning point in his career; in his own words, "Morellet liberalized my ideas." Many of his French friends were afterwards induced to visit Bowood, where, in company with Franklin, and Garrick, Barre, Priestley, and others, they found the equivalent of the brilliant society of Paris. Out of office, Lord Shelburne continued the steady friend of Chatham, opposing Lord North's ministry on most leading questions, especially those relating to America. Nevertheless, like Lord Chatham, he expressed the strongest repugnance to the plans of the colonists for independence—opinions of which he was afterwards reminded by opponents, when as Premier he was forced to acknowledge the independence of the United States. In the debate on the American Conciliatory Bill, 5th March 1778, he went so far as to say: "The moment that the independence of America is agreed to by our Government, the sun of Great Britain is set, and we shall no longer be a powerful or respectable people." He desired that the countries should be united by at least a federal union, in which they would have the same friends and the same enemies, one purse and one sword for common purposes. A few days after these utterances, Lord North resigned (April 1778), and the negotiations for the return of Lord Chatham to office (put an end to by his death) were carried on almost entirely by Lord Shelburne. Next year his marriage with Lady L. FitzPatrick connected him more closely than before with Fox and Lord Holland. After Lord Chatham's death, Shelburne joined Lord Rockingham, consenting to waive in his favour, in case of office being offered to him, his title to the premiership. His opposition to Lord North increased in activity as the policy of the latter became more and more unsuccessful, while Shelburne himself may be said to have become proportionately popular. The measures passed in December 1779 for the relief of Irish commerce had his heartiest approval. On 20th March 1782, in consequence of the surrender of Cornwallis, Lord North's ministry succumbed, and Lord Rocking-

ham became his successor, with Lord Shelburne and Charles James Fox as Secretaries of State. As Secretary of State, Shelburne, in the House of Lords on 17th May, moved those measures which conceded Parliamentary independence to Ireland. The ministry lasted little over three months—Rockingham's death in July being the immediate cause of its dissolution. Fox, with Burke and his other friends, then insisted on the Duke of Portland being made Premier; the King, however, who had come to place great confidence in Lord Shelburne, preferred him, and entrusted him with the formation of a ministry. Fox's party, unable to dissuade him from acceding to the King's desire, seceded in a body, being unwilling to accept his leadership. During Shelburne's administration of little over seven months, Gibraltar was successfully defended, the great victories of Howe and Rodney enabled Great Britain to make honourable terms with France, Spain, and Holland, and separate preliminaries of peace were arranged with the United States. Shelburne resigned in February 1783, and did not again accept office, or take any prominent part in public affairs—giving, however, a steady and useful support to his younger and abler colleague, Pitt. He was created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784. His health being feeble, he felt neither strength nor inclination again to enter into the turmoil of party politics. In the debate in the British House of Lords on 19th March 1799, he expressed himself very fully regarding the proposed union with Ireland. It is, however, difficult to gather his exact sentiments. On the one hand, he declared, as a party to the concessions of 1782, that that settlement by no means precluded a measure of closer union when desirable. Referring to the disturbed state of Ireland he said: "There is no remedy for all these evils but a union; . . . a union was at all times desirable; at present it was indispensable. The resolutions respecting it should be acted on immediately, for our very existence was at stake." On the other hand, he appeared to desire that the real sentiments of the people of Ireland upon the question should be consulted—not merely the opinions of the members of the Irish Parliament. He declared immediate Catholic emancipation desirable. "There was one point on which his mind doubted, as to the mode of carrying a union into effect, and that was the union of the Parliaments. . . . He felt inclined to adopt all the resolutions except that which related to the addition of one hundred members to

the House of Commons." Lord Lansdowne died on 7th May 1805, aged 67, and his remains were interred in the church of High Wycombe. The following summary of his character is from Knight's *Cyclopædia*:—"The Earl of Shelburne was not a great statesman; but he was a highly cultivated and well-informed one, liberal in his general views, and possessing a wider acquaintance with foreign affairs and sounder commercial principles than most of the political men of his time. He was, moreover, an able debater, assiduous in his attention to business, and there can be now little doubt, honest in purpose, and less swayed than many of his eminent contemporaries by mere party motives; but he was proud, unaccommodating, and wanting in frankness; so that, while he made many enemies by his assumption, he failed to secure a character for sincerity, earnestness, and firmness. In private life he was highly esteemed. He was the friend of men of talent and genius, and his love of letters led him to form one of the noblest libraries which had ever been collected in England by a private individual. It was in his library that his last years were chiefly spent, though he continued to superintend personally as much as possible his extensive estates. On his death, his collection of printed books was dispersed by auction; but his MSS. were purchased for the British Museum—a parliamentary grant of £4,925 being voted for the purpose." The *Edinburgh Review* (January 1877) says: "History has not done justice to the character of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, who only wanted the opportunity to have taken his place in the first rank of English statesmen. During his short administration he concluded a disastrous war by a peace in which the interests and the honour of the country were duly regarded, and the domestic policy which he pursued was only in fault inasmuch as it was in advance of the knowledge and morality of the time. His personal failings were certainly not those of casuistry and duplicity, which are popularly attributed to him. He rather erred from a stubborn faith in the virtue of principle, and a contemptuous neglect of those party connexions, without which, even in this improved age, it is difficult to carry any measure bearing the stamp of novelty or progress. But in truth Lord Shelburne was even more of a political philosopher than a statesman; and his political philosophy was far above the level of his own age. He was an ardent champion of American independence. He hailed with enthusiasm the French Revolution. He

had always firmly maintained that France ought not to be the enemy, but the friend and ally of England. He was the strenuous advocate of free trade. He was for Catholic emancipation and complete religious equality before the law; he would have proposed a Reform Bill and the disenfranchisement of nomination boroughs; he was in favour of the rights of the neutral flag in time of war; he did institute a close search into the gross abuses that pervaded every branch of the administration; his house became, what it continued to be for two generations, a centre of cultivated and liberal society, for Priestley, Price, Morellet, Dumont, Romilly, Bentham, were among his most constant associates. On all these points Lord Shelburne was fifty years ahead of his own times; and whatever place may be assigned to him in the ranks of party, he was undoubtedly one of the most genuine liberals who has ever played a part in the affairs of England. If his public life was on the whole a failure, it was throughout consistent in its adherence to these liberal principles; it was neither stained by corruption nor disfigured by faction; and in one respect Lord Lansdowne was most fortunate; his declining years were cheered by the early promise of a son who ultimately inherited his honours and added lustre to his name." He was twice married—in 1765 to Lady Sophia Carteret, and after her death, to Lady Louisa FitzPatrick in 1779. One of his sons by the first marriage succeeded him as 2nd Marquis of Lansdowne, and another by the second became 3rd Marquis. ^{40 158}

201 305

FitzPatrick, Sir Barnaby, Lord of Upper Ossory, was descended from an old Milesian family, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, about 1550. In his youth he served in the French army, and was a personal friend of Edward VI., by whom he was greatly beloved. He was knighted in 1558 for bravery at the siege of Leith, and Sidney in his report concerning the condition of Ireland in 1575 bears testimony to the ability with which he then governed his territories. He completely reduced the O'Mores and O'Conors, and in 1578 attacked and killed Rory Oge O'More, and was recommended to the English council "for that, of his own charge, and with his owne forces onelye, without her Majesty's pay, he hath adventured hymselfe in the service, and so happelye hath atchieved to his greate estimacion and credit." Of the 1,000 marks due for Rory's head, he accepted only £100, which he distributed amongst his followers. In

1579 he attended the Deputy into Munster against James FitzMaurice and the Spanish garrison of Smervick, in consideration of which services he received a pension and further grants from Government. He died 11th September 1581, "at the house of William Kelly, surgeon, in Dublin."²¹⁶

FitzPatrick, Richard, Lord Gowran, a distinguished naval commander, born at Castletown, of same family as preceding. Entering the naval service, he was in May 1687 appointed to a command, and signalized himself in several actions against the French. William III. granted him an estate in the Queen's County. In February 1691 he drove ashore two French frigates, and captured their convoy of fourteen merchantmen. In the reign of Queen Anne he assisted in the expedition against Cadiz and in the attack on Vigo. On the accession of George I. he was created Baron Gowran, and took his seat in the Irish Parliament. He died 9th June 1727, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom afterwards became Earl of Upper Ossory.^{52 349}

FitzRalph, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, one of the most eminent Irish churchmen of the middle ages, was born at Dundalk about the end of the 13th century, and was educated at Oxford. He commenced Doctor of Divinity, and became Chancellor of that University in 1333. He was collated Chancellor of the church of Lincoln in 1334, became Archdeacon of Chester in 1336, and was installed Dean of Lichfield in 1337. By Pope Clement VI. he was advanced to the see of Armagh, and was consecrated at Exeter, on 8th July 1347. He espoused the cause of the secular clergy in their contests with the mendicant orders, whose abuses he discerned and exposed both by writings and preaching. The heads of the Irish Franciscans and Dominicans cited him to Avignon, where he appeared, and in presence of Pope Innocent VI. undauntedly maintained the conclusions he had arrived at. The examination of the matter was committed to the cardinals, who, after a long controversy, decided against him. FitzRalph was silenced, and the rights of the friars in relation to preaching, confession, and free sepulchre were maintained. FitzRalph died at Avignon, 16th November 1360.¹¹⁸ Ten years afterwards, in 1370, his bones are said to have been translated to Dundalk, by Stephen de Valle, Bishop of Meath. Harris's *Ware* says: "Because he was an enemy to the mendicants, some have spoken but indifferently of him and his writings, and Bellarmine thinks they ought to be read with caution. Prateolus

and others, although they allow him to have been possessed of great accomplishments, yet rank him among the heretics; but Wadding, though not favourable to his cause, yet clears him of this aspersion, . . . and adds that he rather offended by the exuberance of his knowledge than by the perversity of his will." He is said to have translated the Bible into Irish, and by some writers has been ranked amongst the earliest British reformers. Harris's *Ware* gives an extended list of his writings. Another will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, by a writer who, as also the author of a note in Cotton's *Fasti*, cites authorities to show FitzRalph's claim to be considered a native of Devon.^{118 254(2) 339}

FitzSimmons, Thomas, an American statesman, was born in Ireland in 1741. He was an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, subscribed large sums for the supply of the army, and during the Revolutionary war commanded a volunteer company. He was for many years a member of the State Assembly, was a delegate to the old Congress in 1782-3, and to the Federal Convention in 1787, and was a member of Congress 1789-95. He died in Philadelphia, August 1811, aged about 70.^{37*}

FitzSimon, Henry, Rev., was born in Dublin about 1569, of Protestant parents. After matriculating at Oxford, he travelled on the Continent, where he became a Jesuit. On his return to Ireland he was soon involved in religious disputations, and was committed to Dublin Castle. There, we are told, he expressed a desire for exercising his logical faculties—declaring that, "as he was a prisoner, he was like a bear tied to a stake, and wanted somebody to bate him." Ussher, then only in his nineteenth year, took up the gauntlet and proved an able adversary. This was in 1599. On gaining his liberty he travelled on the Continent, and then returned to Ireland. "He was a great abetter and encourager of the rebellion in 1641; but when the rebels began to be subdued, he was obliged to fly for shelter into woods and mountains, and to skulk from place to place; until at last he died miserably on the 1st of February 1643." He was the author of several controversial works.³³⁹

FitzSimons, Walter, Archbishop of Dublin, who was consecrated in 1484, joined the Earl of Kildare and others in crowning Simnel in 1487; but, having made his submission and craved pardon of King Henry VII., he was again received into favour, and was entrusted with many important offices. He died at Finglas, 14th

May 1511, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. "He was a prelate of great gravity and learning; of a graceful presence." He inveighed against idle younger sons and beggars, "who live in sloath and indolence on account of the great plenty of all kinds of provision that the land naturally produceth; and for this they neglect to labour." ³³⁹

FitzStephen, Robert, son of Nesta and Stephen, constable of Cardigan [See NESTA], the first Anglo-Norman invader of Ireland, in the 12th century. He was one of those who with Strongbow entered into Dermot MacMurrough's plans, upon his return from his interview with Henry II. in Normandy. He had been confined in prison by Rhys-ap-Griffen, a feudatory of Henry II., and was released so as to be able to join in the invasion of Ireland, on the intercession of his half-brothers the Bishop of St. David's and Maurice FitzGerald. Dermot agreed to grant him and Maurice FitzGerald the town of Wexford and two adjacent cantreds of land. Accordingly, while Earl Strongbow made his preparations for invasion on a more extensive scale, in May 1169 FitzStephen embarked at Milford 30 men-at-arms, 60 men in half-armour, and 300 archers and foot-soldiers, in three ships, and after a favourable passage landed at Bannow, or Baginbun Head, on the south coast of Wexford "on the calends of May." He was accompanied by his nephews, Miler FitzHenry and Miles of St. David's, and by Hervey de Marisco, his son-in-law. Maurice de Prendergast joined them next day with two ships containing 10 men-at-arms and a body of archers. They were immediately waited on by Dermot's son Donal, "a valiant gentleman," with 500 spearmen. Dermot himself followed with a large force of horse and foot, and the united armies immediately marched to the assault of Wexford. The town was bravely defended, and did not surrender until it had sustained an assault for seven hours, and the citizens had been advised to submit by two bishops. FitzStephen and FitzGerald were immediately put in possession of the town, and Hervey de Marisco was given two cantreds lying between Wexford and Waterford. "These things having been accomplished according to their desires," says Cambrensis, "and their troops having been reinforced by the townsmen of Wexford, they directed their march towards Ossory, with an army numbering about 3,000 men." Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, now led a large force against the Anglo-Normans and their allies, and the latter were

obliged to entrench themselves near Ferns. Terms were ultimately agreed to: Dermot acknowledged Roderic paramount king and monarch of Ireland, and Roderic confirmed Dermot in the sovereignty of Leinster. FitzStephen appears now to have applied himself to the settlement of his newly-acquired territory, and to have brought over his wife and children, and next year, while Strongbow and FitzGerald were engaged at Dublin, "he was," says Cambrensis, "building a fort upon a steep rock, commonly called Karrec [Ferry-carrick], situated about two miles from Wexford, a place strong by nature, but which art made still stronger." There he was shortly beleaguered by the townsmen of Wexford, who had thrown off his authority, and had been joined by the men of Kinsale, to the number of 3,000. The castle was only in process of construction; he had to depend upon an ill-fortified hold built of turf and stakes; and he and the garrison were obliged to surrender to the overwhelming numbers of their assailants. Upon the arrival of Strongbow from Dublin, Wexford was given to the flames, and the Irish retreated with their captives to Begeri, then an island in Wexford harbour. FitzStephen must have been detained prisoner nearly a year by the Irish, for we are told by Cambrensis, that on the arrival of King Henry II., "the men of Wexford, to court his favour, brought to him in fetters their prisoner FitzStephen, excusing themselves because he had been the first to invade Ireland without the royal licence, and had set others a bad example. The King having loudly rated him, and threatened him with his indignation for his rash enterprise, at last sent him back loaded with fetters, and chained to another prisoner, to be kept in safe custody in Reginald's Tower." After Henry's return from Lismore, FitzStephen "was again brought before him, and being touched with compassion for a brave man, who had been so often exposed to so great perils, and pitying his case, at the intercession of some persons of rank about his court he heartily forgave and pardoned him, and freely restored him to his former state and liberty, reserving to himself only the town of Wexford, with the lands adjoining." On Henry II.'s departure for England, in April 1172, FitzStephen was appointed joint Warden of Dublin with FitzGerald. King Henry granted him and Milo de Cogan the southern part of Munster, west of Lismore, excepting the city of Cork. Having taken possession of this district, they proceeded north with De Braosa, to put him in occupation of Limerick and

the surrounding country. On their approach, the inhabitants of Limerick fired the city, and the confederates retreated, "rather than run the risk," says Cambrensis, "to which they would be exposed in a country so hostile and so remote from all succour." The same writer attributes their failure to the pusillanimity of De Braosa and the pack of "cut-throats, and murderers, and lewd fellows" who accompanied him from Wales. FitzStephen's latter days were clouded by misfortunes. His son and many of his bravest companions fell in battle with the Irish; he was himself beleaguered in Cork, and when the siege was raised by his nephew, Raymond le Gros, it was found that the first and the bravest of the little band of Anglo-Norman adventurers had been deprived of reason. He died shortly afterwards, in 1182. His memory is thus spoken of by Giraldus Cambrensis: "O excellent man, the true pattern of singular courage and unparalleled enterprise, whose lot it was to be obnoxious to fickle fortune and suffer adversity with few intervals of prosperity. . . Thou wert indeed another Marius; for if you consider his prosperity no one was more fortunate; if you consider his misfortunes, he was of all men most miserable. FitzStephen was stout in person, with a handsome countenance, and stature somewhat above the middle height; he was bountiful, generous, and pleasant, but too fond of wine and women." ^{5 148 196 202}

Flann Mainistrech was a chief professor of the school of St. Buite, at Monasterboice, in the 11th century. He was of Munster extraction. "Of Flann's private life or history nothing remains to us; of his public life we have on record the fact of his having risen to the highest position in the profession of learning, . . . and we have evidence of his great celebrity in after ages in the high compliment paid to him by the Four Masters (whose words of praise are always very measured), in the following entry of his death: 'A. D. 1056. Flann of the Monastery, chief professor of Saint Buite's monastery, the wise master of the Gaedhils in literature, history, philosophy, and poetry, died.'" ²⁶¹ "Flann compiled very extensive historical synchronisms, which have been much respected by some of the most able modern writers on early Irish history." ²⁶⁰ O'Curry gives a lengthened analysis of his numerous poems, and writes as follows of some of them: "They are precisely the documents that supply life and the reality of details to the blank dryness of our skeleton pedigrees. Many a name lying dead in our genealogical tracts, and which has found

its way into our evidently condensed chronicles and annals, will be found in these poems, connected with the death, or associated with the brilliant deeds of some hero whose story we would not willingly lose; while, on the other hand, many an obscure historical allusion will be illustrated, and many a historical spot as yet unknown to the topographer will be identified, when a proper investigation of these and other great historical poems preserved in the *Book of Leinster* shall be undertaken as part of the serious study of the history and antiquities of our country." ^{260 261}

Flannan, Saint, a confessor and Bishop of Killaloe, 639, was the son of Turlough, King of Thomond. Educated in the monastery founded by St. Molua, he ultimately retired to Lismore, where he was joined by his father, who resigned his throne. We are told that he spent much time in this retreat between "the soaring mountains on the north and the thick and extensive forests on the south." Archaeologists have maintained that the traces of artistic taste acquired during a sojourn in Rome are evident in the churches erected by St. Flannan in Munster. He died "full of years," and was buried at Killaloe, of which he was the first Bishop. His festival is the 19th December. ^{119 134 235}

Fleming, Patrick, Rev., of the family of the Lords of Slane, was born in the townland of Lagan, County of Louth, 17th April 1599. At thirteen he was sent to the Continent, and studied diligently at Douay and Louvain; at the latter place he took the habit of St. Francis on 17th March 1617. At Paris he became intimate with Hugh Ward, and perceiving his capacity for the task, induced him to undertake the work of collecting materials for a work on the lives of the Irish saints. In 1623 he removed to Rome in company with Hugh MacCaughwell, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh. After studying in St. Isidore's at Rome, Fleming returned to Louvain; and in a few years removed to Prague, where in 1631 he was appointed President of the Irish College. When Prague was about being besieged by the Elector of Saxony in 1631 he fled with a companion, but was set upon by some peasants and murdered, 7th November in the same year. Fortunately when departing for Prague he left his *Collectanea Sacra* in MS. in the hands of Moret, a printer in Antwerp. It appeared in Louvain in 1677. The work is now extremely rare, having at Dr. Todd's sale brought £70. An exposition of the contents, by Dr. Reeves, will be found in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ii. ^{11 339}

Flood, Henry, a distinguished orator and statesman, was born on the family estate near Kilkenny, in 1732; his father was Chief-Justice of the King's Bench; his grandfather came over to Ireland as an officer, during the War of 1641-'52. After the death of a brother and sister, he remained an only child, and his studies were attended to with the care proportioned to his expectations as the inheritor of extensive property. He entered Trinity College as a fellow-commoner when but in his sixteenth year, and completed his education at Oxford, where he studied under Dr. Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York. He devoted himself especially to the classics, and wrote some poetry. Having left Oxford, he entered at the Temple, and altogether he spent about seven years of study in England. He was passionately fond of private theatricals, and he is said to have occasionally acted with Grattan, although the latter was fully eighteen years younger. In youth he was a singularly attractive companion—"genial, frank, and open; endowed with the most brilliant conversational powers, and the happiest manner—"the most easy and best tempered man in the world, as well as the most sensible," according to Grattan. His figure was exceedingly graceful, and his countenance was in youth of corresponding beauty. He was of a remarkably social disposition, delighting in witty society and in field sports, and readily conciliating the affection of all classes." He entered Parliament in 1759 as member for Kilkenny, being the sixth of the name and family who sat in Parliament during the 18th century. Two years later, his marriage with Lady Frances Maria Beresford added to his position and prestige in the country. Endowed with remarkable eloquence, indomitable courage, and singularly acute judgment, he possessed almost every requisite for a leader of public opinion. The Irish Parliament was at this time corrupt to the last degree: of the 300 members, 200 were elected by 100 individuals, and nearly 50 by 10. Lord Shannon returned 16; the Ponsonbys, 14; Lord Hillsborough, 9; and the Duke of Leinster, 7. An enormous pension list and the entire Government patronage were systematically and steadily employed in corruption. Amongst the nobility absenteeism was the rule. The House was almost independent of popular control, lasting during the reign of each sovereign; while, under Poyning's law, the British Government had the power either of altering or rejecting all Bills. Flood's eloquence soon made him the leader of the

growing party determined to abridge the corrupt influence of Government, and establish a modified independence. "His eloquence," says Mr. Lecky, "as far as we can judge from the description of contemporaries and from the fragments that remain, was not quite equal to that of some later Irish orators. He was too sententious and too laboured. He had, at least in his later years, but little fire and imagination; his taste was by no means pure; and his language, though full of force and meaning, was often tinged with pedantry. He appears, however, to have been one of the very greatest of parliamentary reasoners." "In comparison with Grattan," continues Mr. Lecky, "Flood was invariably considered the more convincing reasoner of the two. He was a great master of grave sarcasm, of invective, of weighty, judicial statement, and of reply; and he brought to every question a wide range of constitutional knowledge, and a keen and prescient, though somewhat sceptical judgment." Through his exertions a healthy public opinion soon began to spring up outside the walls of the House, and a powerful opposition was organized within. For about ten years a desultory warfare was carried on between the two parties—the Government, while growing weaker, still able to command working majorities—Flood becoming more and more the idol of the country. In 1767, however, a great and unforeseen change came to favour the popular party, after the appointment of Lord Townshend as Lord-Lieutenant. A measure for making the judges irremovable was recommended from the throne and passed, but was considerably altered by the English Ministry. On the other hand, the Octennial Bill, urged on by Mr. Flood, and passed by the Irish Parliament in 1768, perhaps only to gain popularity, and in the hope of its being vetoed in England, was, much to the dismay of the majority, allowed to become law, and Parliament became in some real sense an organ of popular sentiment, as far at least as the Protestant portion of the nation was concerned. In the course of the election that took place after the passing of this Bill in September 1769, Flood had an unhappy quarrel with Mr. Agar, his colleague in the representation of Callan, who forced on two duels, and in the second was shot through the heart by Flood. As a matter of form Flood stood trial for the offence; but, in accordance with the feelings of the time, was triumphantly acquitted. The same year a money bill, originated by Government, was rejected

by the House of Commons, whereupon the Lord-Lieutenant delivered an angry protest (inserted by his directions in the Journals of the House of Lords), and prorogued Parliament, though pressing business was on hand. It was not summoned again for more than a year, Government improving the opportunity by a wholesale system of bribery—not less than £500,000 being spent in seeking to obtain a majority. Nevertheless the Parliament of 1771 rejected another money bill without a division. Lord Townshend now resolved upon increasing the number of the Commissioners of Revenue from seven to twelve, and thereby increasing the Government influence in the House. Flood denounced the proposed measure. By the casting vote of the Speaker a vote of censure upon Government was carried, and Lord Townshend was immediately recalled. In the course of these contests the famous *Baratariana* paper appeared, supposed by many to be the joint production of Flood, Grattan, and Langrishe. According to Mr. Lecky, Flood's portions "are powerful and well reasoned, but, like his speeches, too laboured in style, and they certainly give no countenance to the notion started at one time that he was the author of the *Letters of Junius*." The same author goes on to say: "Flood had now attained to a position that had as yet been unparalleled in Ireland. He had shown that pure patriotism and great abilities could find scope in the Irish Parliament. He had proved himself beyond all comparison the greatest orator that this country had as yet produced, and also a consummate master of parliamentary tactics. In the midst of a corruption, venality, and subservency which could scarcely be exaggerated, he had created a party before which ministers had begun to quail—a party which had wrung from England a concession of inestimable value, which had inculcated the people with the spirit of liberty and of self-reliance, and which promised to expand with the development of public opinion, till it had broken every fetter and had recovered every right." Flood now appeared to believe that all concessions possible had been gained for Ireland, and that it was the duty of Irishmen to accept the situation and work with the Government. Whatever may have been his inspiring motive, it is certain that on the accession of Lord Harcourt as Lord-Lieutenant, Flood, hitherto in bitter opposition and possessed of an ample fortune, solicited place. Lord Harcourt, writing 19th June 1774, says: "Among the many embarrassments of my

situation, I have found none more difficult than to make a proper provision for Mr. Flood." Again: "It may be better to secure Mr. Flood almost at any expense, than risk an opposition which may be most dangerous and mischievous." Eventually he was appointed Vice-Treasurer, a post hitherto reserved for Englishmen, and one that added £3,500 per annum to his income. The confidence of the Irish people now passed from him, and during the seven years that he remained in office he was necessarily obliged to keep silence on those great questions which before he so ceaselessly expounded. He formed part of a government that upheld the commercial restraints on Ireland, that imposed a two years' embargo in consequence of the American war, that sent 4,000 Irish troops to fight against American independence—troops that Flood designated "armed negotiators." Grattan afterwards, in his famous invective, referring to this expression, spoke of him as standing "with a metaphor in his mouth and a bribe in his pocket, a champion against the rights of America—the only hope of Ireland, and the only refuge of the liberties of mankind." When these troops were sent abroad, Ireland was defenceless; and on the first hint of a French invasion Government had to admit that it was powerless to defend the country. The Volunteers sprang into being, with the series of important events whose recital more properly belongs to the lives of Grattan and Charlemont. "Conspicuous amongst their colonels was Flood, not uninjured in his reputation by his ministerial career; yet still reverent from the memory of his past achievements and the splendour of his yet unfading intellect."²² In the torrent of patriotic enthusiasm that then swept over Ireland, Flood found his position as a minister intolerable. He threw up his £3,500 a year, returned to his old friends, and the King himself erased his name from the list of Privy-Councillors. However great his mistake may have been in taking office, he amply atoned by thus renouncing it. Nevertheless it was too late for him to resume his old place in the affections of his country. Mr. Lecky says: "In 1779 Yelverton brought forward a Bill for the repeal of Poyning's law; and Flood, while supporting the measure, complained bitterly that after a service of twenty years in the study of this particular question he had been superseded. He added: 'The honourable gentleman is erecting a temple of liberty. I hope that at least I shall be allowed a niche in the fane.' Yelverton retorted by reminding him that,

by the civil law, 'if a man should separate from his wife, desert and abandon her for seven years, another might then take her and give her his protection.' The next occasion upon which Flood prominently came before the public was on the question of "simple repeal." He asserted that the simple repeal of the Acts that had fettered Ireland was not enough—that there should be a formal renunciation of them by the British Parliament. Grattan was willing to confide in the honour of the British Government; Flood declared that Great Britain would upon the first opportunity endeavour to reassert her lost supremacy. The conflict that ensued between Flood and Grattan was most unfortunate. Having gained so much, mainly by the influence of the Volunteers, it was desirable that the country should settle down into the old paths of constitutional action. But Flood's declamations threw Ireland into a state of fresh unsettlement. In October 1783 occurred a deplorable altercation between Flood and Grattan in Parliament. An uncalled-for allusion to Flood's illness escaped from Grattan in the heat of a debate. "Flood rose indignantly, and after a few words of preface, launched into a fierce diatribe against his opponent. His task was a difficult one, for few men presented a more unassailable character. Invective, however, of the most outrageous description, was the custom of the time, and invective between good and great men is necessarily unjust. He dwelt with bitter emphasis on the grant the Parliament had made to Grattan. He described him as 'that mendicant patriot who was bought by his country, and sold that country for prompt payment;' and he dilated with the keenest sarcasm upon the decline of his popularity. He concluded in a somewhat exultant tone: 'Permit me to say that if the honourable gentleman often provokes such contests as this, he will have but little to boast of at the end of the session.' Grattan, however, was not unprepared. He had long foreseen the collision, and had embodied all his angry feeling in one elaborate speech. Employing the common artifice of an imaginary character, he painted the whole career of his opponent in the blackest colours, condensed in a few masterly sentences all the charges that had ever been brought against him, and sat down, having delivered an invective, which for concentrated and crushing power is almost or altogether unrivalled in modern oratory. Thus terminated the friendship between two men who had done

more than any who were then living for their country, who had known each other for twenty years, and whose lives are imperishably associated in history. Flood afterwards presided at a meeting of the Volunteers where a resolution complimentary to Grattan was passed; Grattan, in his pamphlet on the Union, and more than once in private conversation, gave noble testimony to the greatness of Flood; but they were never reconciled again, and their cordial co-operation, which was of such inestimable importance to the country, was henceforth almost an impossibility."²² Flood and Grattan attempted a hostile meeting at Blackrock, but were interrupted by sheriff's officers, and were bound over to keep the peace towards each other for two years. In the Volunteer Reform Convention of 1783, Flood took a leading part, and the result of its deliberations was the preparation of a Reform Bill giving votes to all Protestant forty-shilling freeholders, and to leaseholders for thirty-one years of which fifteen were unexpired; extending the franchise in decayed boroughs to the adjoining parishes; excluding from Parliament pensioners who held pensions during pleasure, while those who accepted pension or place should vacate their seats; prescribing that each member was to take an oath that he had not been guilty of bribery; limiting the duration of Parliament to three years. The Bill was sadly one-sided, in not extending the political power to the Catholics, a point upon which Flood and Charlemont were equally firm. Flood brought this Volunteer Reform Bill before Parliament in a speech of singular vigour and brilliancy; his recovered popularity dispelled the gloom that had so long hung over his mind. It was, however, strenuously opposed by a majority of the members, declared to be insulting to the House as emanating from an armed convention, and was defeated by 150 to 77. Grattan voted in the minority. A resolution followed tantamount to a vote of censure on the Volunteers. Next year Flood made another effort for reform, and, failing in it, carried into effect his purpose of leaving Ireland, and entering the British Parliament. Although offered a seat by the Duke of Chandos, he preferred independence, and purchased one at a cost of £4,000. Grattan's surmise proved correct, that "he was an oak of the forest too great and too old to be transplanted at fifty." He made little impression in the British Parliament. We are told that "the slow, measured, and sententious style of enunciation which characterized his eloquence—however cal-

culated to excite admiration it might be in the sister kingdom—appeared to English ears cold, stiff, and deficient in some of the best recommendations to attention.” In 1785 he took a prominent part in the opposition to Orde’s commercial regulations, and in 1787 to the proposed commercial treaty with France. In 1790 he introduced a Reform Bill, providing for the addition of 100 members to the House of Commons, to be elected by household suffrage. Both Burke and Fox are said to have approved the measure; and Pitt based his opposition almost exclusively upon the disturbed state of public affairs. There is something pathetic in the speech delivered by Flood on this Bill, shortly before he retired, soured and disappointed, from public life: “I appeal to you whether my conduct has been that of an advocate or an agitator; whether I have often trespassed upon your attention; whether ever, except on a question of importance; and whether I then wearied you with ostentation or prolixity. I have no fear but that of doing wrong; nor have I a hope on the subject but that of doing some service before I die. The accident of my situation has not made me a partizan; and I never lamented that situation till now that I find myself as unprotected as I fear the people of England will be on this occasion.” He now retired to his estate at Farmley, near Kilkenny. While suffering from gout he imprudently exposed himself in helping to extinguish a fire, and took a cold, followed by pleurisy, of which he died, 2nd December 1791, aged 59. His remains were interred in the family vault at Burnchurch, close to Farmley. Of his property of £6,000 or £7,000 per annum, he willed the major portion, on the death of his wife, to Trinity College, for the purchase of Irish manuscripts, and to promote the study of the Irish language. The will was eventually set aside by the plea of the law of mortmain, which barred the claims of Trinity College, and the property went to his descendants, by whom it is now held. Mr. Lecky says: “A few pages of oratory, which probably at best only represent the substance of his speeches, a few youthful poems, a few laboured letters, and a biography so meagre and so unsatisfactory that it scarcely gives us any insight into his character, are all that remain of Henry Flood.”

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Flood, Valentine, M.D., a distinguished anatomist and demonstrator, was born in Dublin early in the present century. He was the author of several works on anatomy, published between 1828 and 1839. He was entering on a successful

career as a lecturer and teacher, when, devoting himself unreservedly to practice amongst the poor during the typhus epidemic accompanying the famine, he caught the fever himself, and died at Tubrid, County of Tipperary, 18th October 1847.

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Foley, Daniel, D.D., an Irish scholar, was born about 1815. He was for some time Professor of Irish in Trinity College, Dublin, and was the compiler of an *English-Irish Dictionary*. He strenuously opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and lectured in England and Scotland in its defence; and when the question was finally settled, threw himself with equal earnestness into its reorganization. He was latterly rector of Templeouhy, and prebendary of Kilbragh, in the diocese of Cashel. He was an occasional contributor to the *University Magazine*. Dr. Foley died at Blackrock, Dublin, 7th July 1874, aged about 59, and was buried near by at Grange cemetery. 233

Foley, John Henry, R.A., sculptor, was born in Dublin, 24th May 1818. At the age of thirteen he became a student in the art schools of the Royal Dublin Society, where he obtained first prizes for studies of the human form, for animals, for architecture, and for modelling. Removing to London in 1834, he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and first appeared as an exhibitor in 1839 with his “Death of Abel,” and a figure of “Innocence.” In 1840 his group of “Ino and Bacchus” elicited much commendation, and henceforth his success was rapid and striking. He became an A.R.A. in 1849. Two of the statues—those of Hampden and Selden—in the House of Parliament at Westminster, were executed by him. In 1856 he completed in bronze a statue of Lord Hardinge for Calcutta, believed to be the finest equestrian statue up to that time executed in the United Kingdom. In 1858 he modelled “Caractacus” for the London Mansion House, and the same year became a R.A. The overpowering press of work thenceforward imposed upon him prevented the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. He is best known in Ireland by his statues of Goldsmith and Burke in front of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Father Mathew in Cork; whilst his design for a monument to O’Connell, to be erected in Dublin, was, at the period of his death, nearly completed. Amongst other works from his chisel are the principal statue and five of the emblematical figures belonging to the Albert Memorial, in Hyde Park, London. Foley wrote poetry, and was an accomplished

and enthusiastic musician; he was much beloved and esteemed in all the private relations of life. He died at the Priory, Hampstead, London, 27th August 1874, aged 56, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The *Examiner* said at the period of his death: "We have said that Mr. Foley was our greatest practical sculptor, by which we mean the greatest artist who had fairly embodied his ideas. Flaxman as a designer and a draughtsman—as what we might term a sketcher in sculpture—has no equal; and if we say that Foley's art in its concrete, finished form, combining as it does the severity of the ancient with the picturesqueness of the modern school, is the finest yet seen in England, especially if we confine our remarks to historic portraiture, few, we should imagine, would be prepared to dispute the assertion. Mr. Foley's devotion to his art was as intense as his manners were simple. He flattered no literary coterie, and was never seen much in what we call society. His familiar friends were few, and nothing delighted him more than to see them round his table. He was a sympathetic listener, but could at opportune moments show that he was not deficient in the sprightly qualities of his countrymen. In all matters of a philanthropic kind he was always the first to move, and in this respect his wife was a ready and active helpmate unto him. The very last flower-wreaths that fell upon his coffin were dropped by grateful hands." 7 233

Forbes, Sir Arthur, 1st Earl of Granard, was born in 1623. [His father came to Ireland in 1620, from Scotland, and obtained large estates in the County of Longford: in 1632, while serving as an officer under Gustavus Adolphus, he was killed in a duel at Hamburg. His mother distinguished herself by the heroic defence of Castleforbes against the Confederate Irish in 1641.] He served Prince Charles in Scotland, and afterwards returned home, and was included in the Articles—not having fought against the Commonwealth in Ireland. After the Restoration he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, and in 1663 helped to frustrate the plot of the discontented Parliamentary soldiers for seizing the castles of Dublin, Drogheda, and Derry. A few years afterwards he became a Privy-Councillor, and was made Marshal of the Army, with an allowance. In 1675 he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Granard, and was afterwards made an Earl. He augmented the family estates. By James II. he was continued in the post of Marshal and Lieutenant-Gen-

ral of the Army in the North, and was appointed Lord-Justice in conjunction with the Archbishop of Armagh. Not agreeing to James's plans for the reorganization of the army, he was superseded in his commands by the Earl of Tircconnell. He joined William III., and in 1691 commanded one wing of the army that reduced Sligo and other towns. He died at Castleforbes, in the County of Longford, in 1696, aged about 73. He is described as "a statesman as well as a soldier, who understood the interests of Ireland perfectly well. He was wise and experienced in public affairs; upright, frank, and generous." 153 216

Forbes, Sir Arthur, 2nd Earl of Granard, son of preceding, was born about 1656. He served in the French army under Turenne. In 1686 he was made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Ireland (now the 18th Royal Irish), raised by his father. He adhered to the fortunes of James II., and was by William III. committed to the Tower. In confinement he is said to have refused a present of £300 from William, and on his release to have declined a commission in the army; and so late as 1702, although appearing at court, he refused the government of Jamaica. Afterwards he accepted a pension of £500 a year (which appears never to have been paid) from his friend Godolphin, and in 1715 was made Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Longford. He died at his mansion at Simmonscourt, near Dublin, 24th August 1734, and was interred at Castleforbes. 153 216

Forbes, Sir George, 3rd Earl of Granard, second son of preceding, was born 21st October 1685. He received most of his education at Drogheda Grammar School. He entered the navy in 1704, served with distinction in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and acted as adviser to the Emperor of Austria in naval matters. In 1729 he was appointed Governor of the Leeward Caribbee Islands. In 1733 he was sent as plenipotentiary to Russia, chiefly to negotiate a treaty of commerce. On his return in 1734 he was made Rear-Admiral of the White, then Rear-Admiral of the Red, and the same year became Earl of Granard on his father's death. The latter part of his life was spent on his Irish estates, promoting the commercial interests of the country. He had much to do with putting the coinage of Ireland on a more correct basis. He also appears to have devoted much of his time to study and literary pursuits. He died 19th June 1765, aged 79, and was buried at Newtownforbes. 153 216

Forbes, Sir George, 6th Earl of Granard, great-grandson of preceding, was born 14th June 1768, and succeeded his father in April 1780. He was educated at Armagh, and entered the army at an early age. He commanded the Longford Militia at Castlebar in 1798, during the French invasion of Connaught, and took part in the battle of Ballinamuck. He was a steadfast adherent of the Irish liberal party, and as he had supported Charlemont, Grattan, and Curran in early life, so in 1799-1800 he stood firm with his brothers-in-law, Lords Moira, Kingston, and Mountcashel, against the Union, and was one of those that signed the Peers' protest against the measure. For some years afterwards he took little part in politics, and devoted himself to his estates; but in 1806 he accepted the post of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, and was created a peer of Great Britain. He supported Catholic Emancipation and Reform, and declined the Ribbon of St. Patrick. The latter part of his life was spent principally in France. He died in Paris in 1837, aged 69, and was buried with his ancestors at Newtown-forbes. The present Earl (1877) is his grandson. ¹⁵³

Forde, Samuel, an artist, fellow-student of Daniel Maclise, was born at Cork, 5th April 1805. Most of his short life was spent in his native city, and there he died of consumption, 29th July 1828, aged about 23. He was of a refined and contemplative nature. We are told in somewhat extravagant language that "there exists in the generality of Forde's works that dignified pathos, that saddening grace, that drowsy tenderness, inducing 'a most sweet pain,' which we perceive or feel on surveying the finest Greek statues." ¹¹⁶

Forgall, Dallan, or the "Blind," a famous bard, a native of Connaught, who flourished in the 6th century. Harris's *Ware* says he was styled "the arch-master or supreme professor of the antiquities of Ireland. . . . He wrote in Irish several works, which (as Colgan says) were couched in so ancient an idiom, that in latter ages, few, though tolerably skilled in the language and antiquities of Ireland, could well understand." He was the author of an elegy on St. Columcille. According to Eugene O'Curry he took a prominent part in the convocation of bards at Drom-ceat in 574, and died and was buried on Iniskeel, in Gweebarra Bay, Donegal, about 594. Numerous references to him will be found in O'Curry's works. ^{261 339}

Foster, John, Baron Oriel, last Speaker of the Irish Parliament, was born in Ireland, 28th September 1740. He was

educated in Ireland, and called to the Bar, but early devoted himself to political life. Entering Parliament for Dunleer in 1768, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1785, and in 1786 was chosen Speaker of the Commons. Liberal on many matters, he was a strong opponent of the Catholics. In 1792 he opposed the petition in favour of a relaxation of the Penal Laws, declaring his opinion that "on the provisions for securing a Protestant Parliament depended the Protestant ascendancy, and with it the continuance of the many blessings they enjoyed." Bitterly hostile to the measure of Union, he did all in his power as Speaker to thwart it, and was presented with addresses of thanks by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of Dublin. When the House was in committee on the Bill he said: "I declare from my soul that if England were to give us all her revenues, I could not barter for them the free constitution of my country." It was supposed that as Speaker he might decline to put the final question from the chair. Barrington thus describes the scene at the last vote on the Union: "The Speaker (Foster) rose slowly from that chair which had been the proud source of his honours and of his high character; for a moment he resumed his seat, but the strength of his mind sustained him in his duty, though his struggle was apparent. With that dignity which never failed to signalize his official actions, he held up the Bill for a moment in silence; he looked steadily around him on the last agony of the expiring Parliament. He at length repeated in an emphatic tone: 'As many as are of opinion that this Bill do pass, say aye.' The affirmative was languid but indisputable. Another momentary pause ensued—again his lips seemed to decline their office. At length with an eye averted from the object which he held, he proclaimed, with a subdued voice, 'The ayes have it.' The fatal sentence was now pronounced. For an instant he stood statue-like. Then indignantly, and with disgust, flung the Bill upon the table, and sunk into his chair with an exhausted spirit." He declined to surrender the mace of the House of Commons, declaring that "until the body that intrusted it to his keeping demanded it, he would preserve it for them," and it is now held by his descendants, the Massareene family. After the Union he entered the Imperial Parliament for Louth, and accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. In July 1821 he was created Baron Oriel. He died at his seat at Collon, in Louth, 23rd August 1828, aged 87. Although not eloquent,

Foster had a calm, clear, and forcible delivery. He took a somewhat prominent part in the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament. Two of his speeches in the Irish Parliament—one against Catholic Emancipation, and the other against the Union—were printed at the time of delivery, and enjoyed a wide circulation. His son married the Viscountess Massareene, and assumed her surname of Skeffington.

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Fowke, Francis, Captain, R.E., was born at Belfast in 1823. After studying in the Military College, Woolwich, he in 1842 obtained a commission in the Engineers, and was ordered to Bermuda. He soon distinguished himself, and on his return home, superintended the erection of several government buildings, the Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, the National Gallery, Dublin, the London Exhibition buildings of 1862, and others. He had just commenced the South Kensington Museum, when he died from the bursting of a blood-vessel, 3rd December 1865, aged about 42. The plan of the Albert Hall, London, was based upon his suggested designs. Besides his architectural labours, he made important improvements in fire-engines, travelling scaffolds, and collapsing pontoons.⁴⁰

Francis, Philip, D.D., a well-known author, was born in Dublin early in the 18th century. [His father had been ejected from the rectory of St. Mary's and other clerical preferments, for political reasons.] He was educated at Trinity College, entered the church, and obtained the degree of D.D. Occasionally he wrote for the Castle. He edited several of the classics, and in 1743 published his well-known translation of *Horace*. About 1746, soon after the death of his wife, he removed to England, and in 1751 or 1752 established a school at Esher, in Surrey. One of his pupils was Gibbon the historian, whose recollections of his master were by no means pleasing. In 1756 he was almost domiciled in Holland House, and he was afterwards private chaplain to Lady Holland. He taught Stephen and Charles Fox to read, and Lady Sarah Lennox and Lady Susan to declaim. He wrote and published anonymous political pamphlets in the interest of Henry Fox and his ministerial colleagues, and for some years was one of the editors of the *Gazette* daily paper, in the pay of the court and Government. In 1757-'8 Dr. Francis dedicated to Mr. Fox his translations of *Demosthenes* and *Æschines*. His dramatic productions were not successful—neither the acting of Garrick nor the charms of

Mrs. Bellamy could establish his plays of *Eugenia* and *Constantine*. The intercourse between him and his only son, Sir Philip Francis, was of the most affectionate character, although clouded for a time by what he considered his son's misalliance, and the difference of their political principles. In religious matters there is little reason to suppose that he was more orthodox than Sir Philip. In June 1761 he was presented to the vicarage of Chilham, in Kent, and he died at Bath, 5th March 1773, having suffered from palsy the last seven years of his life.^{116(45) 136}

Francis, Sir Philip, K.C.B., statesman and author, son of preceding, was born in Dublin, 22nd October 1740. He was educated at his father's school in Surrey, and afterwards at St. Paul's School, London, and was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of State, continuing to occupy his leisure with classical and literary studies. In 1760 he went as Secretary of Lord Kinnoul's special embassy to the court of Portugal, and between January 1761 and May 1762 he acted as occasional amanuensis to the elder Pitt. On 27th February 1762 he married Elizabeth Macrabe, a lady without fortune, thereby incurring his father's displeasure. In the same year he became first clerk in the War Office under the Deputy-Secretary at War, Christopher D'Oyly. A warm friendship soon sprang up between them, and the Secretary entrusted nearly all the official correspondence of the office to Francis. This position he resigned in March 1772, probably on account of a quarrel with Lord Barrington, perhaps from chagrin at the failure of his hopes of promotion. He was now left without employment or resources, with a wife and several young children to provide for, and his fortunes seemed at a low ebb. In 1773, however, he was appointed one of the members of the new India Council, with a salary of £10,000 a year. With the other members of the Council, he sailed for India, 31st March 1774, and reached Calcutta on the 19th of October. That day seven years (19th October 1781), he landed at Dover on his return. While in India his conduct at the Council board was characterized by bitter hostility to Warren Hastings, and intrigues against him, with a view of obtaining the governor-generalship. His contention with Hastings culminated in a duel, in which Francis was shot through the body. His private life while in India was marked by grave irregularities; but it is to his credit that at a time when men in his position were returning to England with large fortunes

wrung from the natives, all he brought back was £30,000, for the most part saved out of his salary. Immediately on his return to England, he entered Parliament for Yarmouth, his introduction to the House being heralded by a strong eulogium from his friend Burke. He sided with the Whigs, then in opposition, led by Fox, and soon became a distinguished member, but never rose to any height of oratory. The impeachment of Hastings was to a great extent his work. Though he did not take a prominent part in the matter, it was he who supplied most of the grounds of impeachment, and he was ever at hand to second the action of Burke and the other accusers. Through the horrors of the French Revolution his radicalism continued of the most prominent type. From 1797 to 1802 he was out of Parliament. The death of Pitt in 1805 brought his party again into power, and he strove in vain to be appointed Governor-General of India; he was, however, made Knight of the Garter. His parliamentary career closed in 1807. His latter years, rendered irksome by disease, were spent in literary pursuits and social intercourse. He died on the 23rd of December 1818, aged 78, and was buried at Mortlake. In religion he was through life a freethinker. There are good grounds for believing that Francis was the author of the *Letters of Junius*, and the several anonymous contributions to the public press, under the signature of "Candor" and "Anti-Sejanus," that led up to "Junius." The first letter of the "Candor" series appeared in Woodfall's paper, the *Public Advertiser*, in August 1764. Two years afterwards, in 1766, a series of sixteen letters in the same paper, under the signature of "Anti-Sejanus," were commenced. The *Junius Letters* number sixty-nine—the first appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, 21st January 1769; the last, 21st January 1772. This series of powerful letters from the pen of an anonymous writer asserted the claims of civil liberty, constitutional law, and freedom of religious thought and profession, against the Government policy that culminated in the arrest and trial of Wilkes. They are singularly free from personalities and coarseness, though lavish in sarcastic irony and wit. We are not told how the copy and proofs were conveyed between Woodfall and his anonymous correspondent, nor is it believed that Woodfall had any idea as to who it was that so largely contributed to the enormous sale and popularity of his paper, and the large profits arising therefrom—profits that amply repaid him for the risks he ran of public and private actions

at law. "The classic purity of their language, the exquisite force and perspicuity of their argument, the keen severity of their reproach, the extensive information they evince, their fearless and decisive tone, and, above all, their stern and steady attachment to the purest principles of the constitution, acquired for them, with an almost electric speed, a popularity which no series of letters have since possessed, nor, perhaps, ever will; and, what is of far greater consequence, diffused among the body [of the people] a clearer knowledge of their constitutional rights than they had ever before attained, and animated them with a more determined spirit to maintain them inviolate. Enveloped in the cloud of a fictitious names, the writer of these philippics, unseen himself, beheld with secret satisfaction the vast influence of his labours, and enjoyed, though, as we shall afterwards observe, not always without apprehension, the universal search that was made to detect him in his disguise. He beheld the people extolling him, the court execrating him, and ministers, and more than ministers, trembling beneath the lash of his invisible hand." ¹⁶ Charles Chabot, the distinguished expert, says, in summing up a report upon a comparison of handwriting of "Junius" and Francis, which occupies a large quarto volume, published in 1871: "I have shown in matters of detail, in the several component parts of the writing, in matters of style connected therewith, and in matters of material, there is in each abundance of evidence to justify me in the opinion I have formed, and to demonstrate that the Junian letters have emanated from no other hand than that of Sir Philip Francis." ²⁰¹ The controversy regarding the authorship of the *Letters of Junius* cannot, however, be considered as definitely settled. ^{16 136 201 313}

Fraser, John, a verse-writer, was born near Birr about 1809. He was a cabinet-maker, "a steady and unassuming workman, enjoying the respect of his fellow-workmen, and the friendship of those to whom he was known by his literary and poetic talents. He possessed much mental power; and had his means permitted him to cultivate and refine his poetic mind, he would have occupied a higher position as a poet than is now allotted to him. As it is, he has clothed noble thoughts in terse and harmonious language." He wrote under the assumed name of "J. De Jean." Pieces from his pen will be found in most collections of Irish poetry. He died in Dublin in 1849. ¹⁵⁹

French, Nicholas, Bishop of Ferns, a distinguished politician and writer, was

born in Wexford in 1604. He was one of the earliest and most promising pupils of the Irish College of Louvain. After receiving orders, he returned to Wexford as parish priest. He was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in 1643, and in 1645 was returned as Burgess for Wexford to the Parliament of Kilkenny, where his learning, zeal, and enthusiasm before long made him a prominent member. He was one of those who impeached the conduct of General Preston. In 1651 he formed one of the deputation sent to urge the Duke of Lorraine to put himself at the head of the Irish Catholics. At Brussels he had an interview with the Inter-Nuncio, Arnolli, and was by him reconciled to the Papal court, which had disapproved of his action in reference to the peace of 1648. The negotiations with the Duke of Lorraine came to nought, and as Ireland was then in the throes of the Cromwellian invasion, the Bishop remained upon the Continent. He acted for a short time as Coadjutor Bishop in Paris, and then travelled in different parts of the Continent, and at last found a home with the Archbishop of Santiago, in Spain. There he composed his Latin work, *Lucubrations of the Bishop of Ferns in Spain*. After the Restoration, a long correspondence ensued between him and Father Walsh on behalf of Ormond, relative to his return to Ireland, which ended in 1665, with the following words: "Seeing that I cannot satisfy my conscience and the Duke together, nor become profitable to my flock at home, nor live quietly and secure, his anger not being appeased, you may know hereby that I am resolved after dog-days to go to Louvain, and there end my days where I began my studies." From Louvain he scattered over the Continent numerous tracts relating to Irish affairs, and there he endowed a bourse of 180 florins a year for the diocese of Ferns. He died at Ghent, 23rd August 1678, aged 73, and was interred in the cathedral. The principal of his numerous works were: *A Narrative of the Sale and Settlement of Ireland*, Louvain, 1668; *The Bleeding Iphigenia*, 1674; and *The Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men and True Friends*, Paris, 1676. The last refers to the Marquis of Ormond. Harris's *Ware* says: "His writings gave occasion to the Earl of Clarendon of writing his *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*, . . . in defence and justification of the Marquis's behaviour." A collected edition of the most important of Bishop French's works was published in 2 vols. 16mo. in Dublin in 1846, with a valuable *History of the Irish Colleges of Louvain pre-*

fixed. A perusal of his works is incumbent upon all students of the history of the War of 1641-52. ^{80 135 339}

Fridolin, Saint, patron of the Canton of Glarus in Switzerland, was an Irish missionary who flourished in the early part of the 7th century. The German form of his name "is to be accounted for by the common practice of translating Celtic names, or accommodating them by transformations, more or less violent, to the genius of the languages spoken in the regions where the Irish missionaries settled." All authorities refer his birth and mission to Ireland, whence he set out as a pilgrim. He is often styled "Viator," which title is borne out by his appearance on the seal and banner of Glarus. He finally settled on the island of Seckingen in the Rhine, above Basle; and there his remains are said to have been buried. His festival is the 6th March. ^{233†}

Frye, Thomas, an artist, was born in Ireland early in the 18th century. He painted portraits in London with success, being patronized by several of the Royal Family; and is said to have been the first manufacturer of porcelain in England. He spent fifteen years practising this art at Bow. His constitution was so much impaired by working about furnaces that he was obliged to retire to Wales for a time, and on his return to London he resumed his profession, devoting himself especially to mezzotint engraving. Frye was carried off by consumption in London, 3rd April 1762. ^{146 276}

Furlong, Thomas, a poet, the translator of *Carolan's Remains* and other Irish works, was born at Scarawalsh, County of Wexford, about 1794. His education was neglected, and at fourteen he was apprenticed to a grocer in Dublin. His first contributions to literature were probably to the *Ulster Register*. In 1819 appeared his longest poem, *The Misanthrope*. Two years later he was instrumental in establishing the *New Irish Magazine*, wherein many of his minor productions afterwards appeared. In 1825 he joined the Catholic Association, and took a prominent part in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation. His *Plagues of Ireland*, one of his ablest works, was a pungent satire on the state of parties in Ireland at the time. He died, 25th July 1827, aged 33, and was buried at Drumcondra. He is described as of low stature; his face was refined and marked with care, but lit up by eyes of great brilliancy. One of the most beautiful of his songs, "Loved Land of the Bards and Saints," was written but a few days before his death. ^{214 188}

Fursa, or **Furse**, **Saint**, flourished early in the 7th century. "Among the Irish saints," says Dr. Reeves, "who are but slightly commemorated at home, yet whose praise is in all the churches, St. Fursa holds a conspicuous place. With Venerable Bede as a guarantee of his extraction, piety, and labours, and above a dozen different memoirs, of various ages, which were found on the Continent in Colgan's time, the history of this saint is established on the firmest basis." He was the son of Fintan, a prince of Munster, and Gelgis, daughter of Aedh-finn, a chief among the Ui Briuin of Breffny; he was born near Lough Corrib. When he was grown up, he placed himself under St. Meldan, who was then abbot of a monastery on Inchiquin, in Lough Corrib. How long he continued there is not narrated. On leaving St. Meldan, he erected a monastery at Rathmat, on the shores of the before-mentioned lake. We then read of his travelling in Munster, and during an illness witnessing some wonderful visions, which caused him to abandon the idea of returning to his monastery, and to make a circuit of the country, relating what he had seen, and exhorting the people to repentance and amendment of life. He thus spent fourteen years in Ireland, and then crossed over to England, where he preached the gospel with his usual success amongst the East Angles. In a fort, now known as Burg Castle, in Suffolk, granted him by King Sigbert, he founded another monastery between the years 633 and 639. Afterwards he gave up the charge of this place to his brother and two priests, and then spending a year with another brother, Ultan, passed over to France, and at Lagny, on the Marne, erected a religious establishment, where he was joined by several brethren from Ireland. In 648 he founded the monastery of Foss. His death is believed to have taken place while sojourning with his friend, Duke Haimon, in Ponthieu, on his way to visit Ireland, about 649, and his body was ultimately brought to Peronne, and there interred. His festival is the 16th January. A calendar of Scottish saints says: "The reputation of St. Fursey extends far beyond the limits of the Scoto-Irish Church. Not only is he one of the most distinguished of those missionaries who left Erin to spread the gospel through the heathen and semi-heathenized races of mediæval Europe, bridging the gap between the old and new civilizations, but his position in view of dogma is a most important one. He has profoundly affected the eschatology of Christianity; for the dream of St. Furseyus,

and the vision of Drythelm contributed much to define the conceptions of men with regard to that mysterious region on which every man enters after death." These particulars are taken from a critical manuscript account of the Saint by Dr. Reeves. ²³³

Gage, **Thomas**, Rev., or Friar Thomas of St. Mary, a missionary and author, was an Irishman, born in 1597. Travelling in Spain, he joined the Dominican order, and was sent as a missionary to the Philippines in 1625. He afterwards laboured amongst the Indians in Guatemala and elsewhere. After his return he abjured Catholicism, settled in England, and obtained the living of Deal in Kent. He published in 1648, a *Survey of the West Indies*. Southey says the portion relating to Mexico was copied verbatim from Nicholas's *Conquest of West India*. He was also the author of a *History of Mexico*. He died about 1655. ^{15 36 37*}

Gall, **Saint**, the Apostle of Switzerland, was born in Ireland in 551. He was educated at Bangor, and in 585, following St. Columbanus into France, accompanied him to Luxeuil and in his various wanderings in exile. When Columbanus was departing for Italy, St. Gall was detained by illness at Bregentz, on Lake Constance, where, as a convenient centre for the conversion of an idolatrous people, he ultimately fixed his residence. In a desert place he erected the Monastery of Arbon, which eventually became so celebrated that the name of its founder was given to the surrounding country—now the Canton of St. Gall. He was later on unavailingly solicited to accept the bishopric of Constance and the abbacy of Luxeuil. Many of his disciples became noted in the ecclesiastical world—as St. John, Bishop of Constance, and St. Magne and St. Theodore, founders of well known abbeys. His sermon preached at the ordination of his disciple John, comprising a history of religion from the earliest times, still extant, is said to display, "a simple style, full of force, brilliancy, and piety, and a depth of erudition uncommon in those times." ³⁴ He died about 640, and his festival is celebrated on the 16th October. The Abbey of St. Gall eventually became one of the most famed monastic establishments in Europe—alike for the learning of its monks, the splendour of its architecture, and its library. It was suppressed for a time during the Reformation, but re-established in 1532. In 1798 it was secularized, and its revenues were sequestered in 1805. It is now occupied chiefly by government offices; but many

valuable manuscripts remain in the library.

34 125*

Gandon, James, a distinguished architect, was born in London, 29th February 1742, at the house of his grandfather, a Huguenot refugee. He early developed a taste for mathematics and drawing, and studied architecture. In 1769 he sent in a design for the Royal Exchange (now the City Hall), Dublin, which was, however, rejected. He made many friends in Ireland—Lord Charlemont amongst the number—and was induced in 1781 to come over and take up his abode in Dublin, to superintend the construction of the Custom House, his design for which had been accepted. His *Life* by Mulvany gives a deplorable account of the state of art in the Irish metropolis at the time. There was but one print shop. "The few houses to which I had access, scarcely possessed a picture or print, and those which they had were but indifferent, mostly suspended from the wall, without either frame or glass." The first stone of the Custom House was laid on 8th August 1781. The works were carried on with great difficulty, at first in the face of the armed opposition of the residents near the old Custom House, on what is now Wellington-quay, and then from the nature of the ground. The foundation of the dome had ultimately to be laid on a huge timber gridiron. The land to the north and east of the site was then an uninhabited waste. During the progress of the work his wife died, and he removed his family from London to Dublin. At first Gandon had the sculpture for the building executed by English artists, but he was soon able to confide most of it to Mr. E. Smith, a Dublin sculptor of much ability. During the progress of the Custom House, additions to the Houses of Parliament were entrusted to him. The main portion of the building, facing College-green, had been erected from the designs of Captain Edward L. Pearce in 1728. Gandon added the screen wall, and the Corinthian portico facing College-street, the works being commenced in 1785. Shortly afterwards the western screen, and the Foster-place portico were added from his designs, but under the superintendence of a Mr. Parke. The three-quarter columns in the screen walls, and the gateway next Westmoreland-street, were added after the building became a bank.¹⁴⁵ On the 3rd March 1786 were laid the foundations of the Four Courts, also from his designs. He was much hampered in the work by the factious opposition of some persons of influence, and was mortified at having to set back the front several

feet, thereby spoiling his plan, by which it was intended that the portico should cover the footway, as did that of the Houses of Parliament. He also undertook the erection of the King's Inns—the first stone being laid 1st August 1795. During 1798 he retired to London with his family, glad of the opportunity to renew acquaintance with his old circle of friends. About 1808, being much afflicted with gout, and having amassed a fortune of about £20,000, he retired to Lucan. The following were his chief Irish works: the Custom House, with stores and docks; the Four Courts; Carlisle-bridge; Military Hospital, Phoenix Park; additions to the Houses of Parliament; King's Inns—all in Dublin; and the Court-house at Waterford. Much of Gandon's retirement was devoted to improving his estate at Lucan, and the preparation of plans for private residences and further improvements in Dublin architecture. None of the latter were carried out. Nelson's Pillar was substituted for his plan of triumphal arches over Carlisle-bridge, and the Wellington Monument for a proposed arch over the entrance to the Phoenix Park. The tedium of illness was much lightened by his cheerful and amiable disposition, by correspondence with a circle of friends of congenial tastes, and by intercourse with others who thronged the then fashionable watering-place of Lucan. He died at his residence, Canonbrook, Lucan, and was buried at Drumcondra, with his friend Francis Grose, 27th December 1823, aged 81. 111 145 233

Gardiner, Luke, Viscount Mountjoy, an Irish statesman, was born 7th February 1745. He for some time represented the County of Dublin in Parliament, was a Privy-Councillor, and Colonel of the Dublin Militia. Both in 1778 and 1781 he introduced measures of Catholic relief, which were partially carried; while his proposals for complete equality (on the subscription of a simple oath of allegiance, and declaration against foreign jurisdiction) were successfully opposed by Fitz-Gibbon and others. In 1789 he was created Baron Mountjoy, and six years afterwards a viscount. Upon the Insurrection breaking out in Wexford in 1798, he hastened thither at the head of his regiment of militia, and formed a portion of General Johnson's army that took part in the battle of New Ross on the 5th June. According to Musgrave, Lord Mountjoy fell early in the engagement, while Froude quotes authorities going far to prove that he was taken prisoner, and fell a victim to the fury of the insurgents in the course of the day. Musgrave says: "His public

and private virtues made him an object of general esteem. He was possessed of high mental endowments, being an elegant scholar and a good public speaker. He had the gentlest manners and the mildest affections, warm and sincere friendship, and was so benevolent and humane that he never harboured revenge." His son, the 2nd Viscount, created Earl of Blessington, took as his second wife the well-known authoress of that name. [See BLESSINGTON, MARGUERITE.] ^{52 141 249}

Gardiner, William, an engraver of some note, born in Dublin, 11th June 1766. He was a man of unsettled habits, and died in London, 8th May 1814, aged 47. A pupil of Bartolozzi, his engravings are said to be admirably executed. Among them are a set on the "Economy of Human Life," illustrations to Shakspeare, the *Memoirs of Grammont*, and Dryden's *Fables*. ³⁴⁹

Gast, John, D.D., an author, born in Dublin, 29th July 1715, was the son of a Huguenot refugee. He was educated at Trinity College, and after serving as chaplain to the French congregation at Portarlinton, he became Archdeacon of Glendalough, and held several preferments. He died in 1788, aged about 73. Mr. Gast was the author of a *History of Greece* and other works. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, in appreciation of his services to literature and his high character as a divine. ^{61(2) 332}

Gentleman, Francis, a dramatist and poet, was born in Ireland, 23rd October 1728, and received his education in Dublin. He served in the army, but was dismissed on the reduction of the forces in 1748. He then went on the stage, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations—appearing in Dublin, London, Edinburgh, and the provinces. He wrote several plays, and works bearing on the drama, and has the unhappy notoriety of being the editor of perhaps the most faulty edition of Shakspeare that was ever published. *Biographia Dramatica* goes even so far as to call it "the worst edition that ever appeared of any English author." He returned to Ireland in 1777, and died in want, 21st December 1784, aged 56. ^{16 37}

Gilbert, Eliza (Lola Montez), Countess of Landsfeldt, was born at Limerick in 1824. Her parents were not Irish. At an early age she developed extreme beauty; at fifteen she was married to an old man, Captain James, in Dublin, but quitted him on account of cruelty, and appeared as a ballet dancer in Paris in 1840, and afterwards at Munich. The *Annual Register* says: "The natural powers of her mind

were very considerable; she had a strong will and a certain grasp of circumstances; her disposition was generous, and her sympathies large. These qualities raised the courtesan to a singular position. She became a political power. She exercised a fascination over sovereigns and ministers more widely extended than perhaps had before been possessed by any woman of the *demi monde*. She was invited from the stage to the palace at Dresden; she was flattered by royalty at Berlin; the good King of Prussia himself offered her refreshment; she was for a short time affianced to a prince. . . . She became the mistress of the old King of Bavaria. Over this weak but amiable monarch she exercised an unbounded influence. He created her Countess of Landsfeldt, endowed her with an estate of £5,000 a year, with feudal rights over a population of 2,000 persons. She ruled the kingdom, and, singular to say, ruled it with wisdom and ability; had not the revolution driven her from power, she would probably have established a free parliament and liberal institutions at Munich. Her audacity confounded the policy alike of the Jesuits and of Metternich." Her extravagance had dissipated all the treasure lavished on her by the King, her estate was confiscated, she fled the country in disguise, and in London, Paris, and the United States, sank deeper and deeper into degradation. She wrote some trashy books, and she lectured. Finally, a prey to illness, and full of remorse for her mis-spent life, she died in New York, 17th January 1861, aged 37. ^{7 37*}

Giolla Caoimhghin, who died in 1072, was the most celebrated Celtic poet and historian of his time. Copies of some of his pieces are preserved in the *Book of Ballymote* and *Book of Leacan*, and form the basis for the Irish chronology of many after writers. His Irish version of the *Historia Britonum* of Nennius was edited by Dr. Todd, with an English translation and notes, for the Irish Archaeological Society, in 1848. ^{253† 339}

Glover, Julia (Miss Betterton), a distinguished actress, was born at Newry, 8th January 1781. She commenced her theatrical career as an infant prodigy at the age of six years, playing at York, Bath, and elsewhere. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Glover, and subsequently appeared at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane, where she played with Edmund Kean. She was thus written of in 1813: "This lady has not a tragic voice, and very far from a tragic face. She was dressed well, however, and is a commanding figure,

though monstrously fat." Twenty years afterwards Boaden speaks of her as the "ablest actress in existence." Her Shakspearean readings ranked very high. Mrs. Glover died 16th July 1850, aged 69. ^{3 39}

Gobban Saer, "Gobban the Builder," or **St. Gobban**, a distinguished builder of ecclesiastical edifices, was probably born at Turvey, on the coast north of Dublin, early in the 7th century. Tradition ascribes to him the erection of the round towers of Kilmaedugh, Antrim, and many others. Dr. Petrie writes: "Nor can I think the popular tradition of the country is of little value, which ascribes the erection of several of the existing towers to the celebrated architect Gobban, . . . for it is remarkable that such a tradition never exists in connexion with any towers but those in which the architecture is in perfect harmony with the churches of that period, as in the towers of Kilmaedugh, Killala, and Antrim. . . . It is equally remarkable that though the reputation of this architect is preserved in all parts of the island in which the Irish language is spoken, yet the erection of the oldest buildings in certain districts in the south and west of Ireland is never ascribed to him, the tradition of these districts being that he never visited, or was employed on buildings south-west of Galway, or south-west of Tipperary." Some of the annalists inform us that blindness was inflicted on him in old age as a just punishment for the exorbitant charges he had made ecclesiastics for his services. Dr. Reeves has shown "Gobbin's Heir Castle," near Ballycastle, to be a corruption of "Gobban Saer's Church;" and Kilgobbin, in the County of Dublin, may have received its name from him. No fewer than eight St. Gobbans appear in the *Martyrology of Donegal*; under 17th March, 26th March, 30th March, 1st April, 30th May, 16th July, 5th November, 6th December. ^{261 298}

Goldsmith, Oliver, was born at Palasmore, in the County of Longford, 10th November 1728. He was the son of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, a clergyman with a large family and a poor living. Shortly after Oliver's birth, his father was appointed to another parish, Kilkenny West, with an income of about £200 a year, and the family moved to a good house and farm at Lissoy, midway between Ballymahon and Athlone. A dependent, Elizabeth Delap, taught Oliver his letters. "Never was so dull a boy; he seemed impenetrably stupid"—was her account of his early abilities. At the age of six an attack of confluent smallpox left indelible traces, and extin-

guished any pretensions to good looks. At the diocesan school of Elphin he was confessed by all to be kind and affectionate, cheerful, and agreeable, nevertheless "a stupid, heavy blockhead, little better than a fool, whom every one made fun of." He was singularly sensitive, and suffered acutely from the roughness of his fellows. His school-days were spent at several successive places of instruction—the expense being defrayed by his kind uncle Contarine, a clergyman at Kilmore, near Carrick-on-Shannon, who in youth had been the college companion of the future Bishop Berkeley. A trade was then thought of for the boy; but some early flashes of wit and his evident love for *Livy* and *Tacitus* led to his being sent to College. On 11th June 1745, his name appears on the books of Trinity College as a sizar. Burke and Flood were his contemporaries; but he knew nothing of them. His four years' course was a period of never-to-be-forgotten misery. His tutor was unsympathetic; and like many men distinguished in after life, the strict course of college study did not suit his genius; it was with difficulty that he could find the means of support. His father died eighteen months after his entrance, and he thenceforward depended solely on occasional allowances from his uncle. He lounged about the College gates, wrote ballads for five shillings each, and crept out at night to hear them sung. On one occasion, elated by having obtained a small exhibition of thirty shillings, he gave a supper in his rooms; but the party was roughly broken up by his tutor, and Goldsmith ran away to Cork with the intention of going to America; but being unable for want of means to procure a passage, he was induced to return. Something of a reconciliation was effected; and he managed to finish a course to which he uniformly looked back with horror in after life. On 27th February 1749-'50, he took his degree of B.A., and returned home. The family desired he should qualify for orders, although he was only twenty-one, and would have to wait two years. He assented, and the time was passed at Ballymahon, near Edgeworthstown. Mr. Forster says: "It is the sunny time between two dismal periods of his life. . . . He assists his brother Henry in the school; runs household errands for his mother; writes scraps of verses to please his uncle Contarine; and, to please himself, gets cousin Bryanton, and the Tony Lumpkins of the district, with wandering bear-leaders of genteeler sort, to meet at an old inn by his mother's house, and be a club for story-telling, for an occasional game of whist, and for the

singing of songs. . . . In the evenings of summer strolling up the Inny's banks to fish or play the flute, otter-hunting by the course of the Shannon, learning French from the Irish priests, or winning a prize for throwing the sledge-hammer at the fair of Ballymahon." At length he presented himself to the Bishop of Elphin for ordination, but was rejected as unqualified. An engagement as a tutor followed. In the course of a year he managed to save £30, buy a horse, and start a second time for Cork, to take shipping for America. He appears on this occasion to have paid for his passage, but to have lost it by not being at hand when the vessel sailed. At the end of six weeks he returned penniless. "And now, my dear mother," he said, "after having struggled so hard to come home to you, I wonder you are not more rejoiced to see me." His uncle came forward with £50, and Oliver was in 1752 sent to London to study law. While in Dublin on his way to England, he was seduced into play, and lost everything; and in bitter shame, and after much physical suffering, returned home, and was forgiven. He now for a time lived alternately with his brother and his good-natured uncle, telling stories, writing verses, and accompanying his cousin's harpsichord-playing with the flute. Again Mr. Con-tarine advanced something to start him in life, and in the autumn of 1752, Oliver, in his twenty-fourth year, left Ireland for ever, and proceeded to Edinburgh to study medicine. There he had but an unhappy time, managing as best he could to eke out his small allowances by teaching. We hear of a tour in the Highlands; and then he visits the Continent, takes out a degree equivalent to that of Medical Bachelor, at Leyden, and travels through France, supporting himself mainly by playing on his flute, as he afterwards described in his well-known poem, *The Traveller*. Goldsmith's remarks on the state of things in France at this period show considerable foresight. He had an interview with Voltaire, visited Switzerland, and despatched to his brother Henry eighty lines of poetry afterwards published in *The Traveller*. It is likely that he visited Milan, Verona, Mantua, and Florence, and that he received another medical degree at Padua. He did not find travelling in Italy so easy as in France—in his own words: "My skill in music could avail me nothing in Italy, where every peasant was a better musician than I." On 1st February 1756 he landed at Dover on his return, and a few days later found him penniless and friendless in the streets of London. It is

on record that, to enable him to reach the metropolis, he had been obliged to give a comic performance in a barn. For a time he procured employment at an apothecary's, living in a wretched lodging. This may have been the period of his life to which he referred a few years later, when he startled a polite circle at Sir Joshua Reynolds's by speaking of something having occurred "when I lived among the beggars at Axelane." He was next a reader in the office of Mr. Richardson, the printer, author of *Clarissa*; and in the beginning of 1757 was installed as usher at a school at Peckham. This he afterwards regarded as about the most miserable of the many miserable experiences of his life. He probably referred to it when he wrote: "The usher is generally the laughing-stock of the school. Every trick is played upon him; the oddity of his manner, his dress, or his language, is a fund of eternal ridicule; the master himself now and then cannot avoid joining in the laugh; and the poor wretch, eternally resenting this ill usage, lives in a state of war with all the family." Yet even here he found solace in the society of children, delighting them with his stories, and amusing them with his flute and conjuring tricks. After a few weeks, Mr. Griffiths, a friend of his employer's, engaged him to assist in editing the *Monthly Review*, one of the many periodicals that at this period enjoyed an ephemeral existence in London. Goldsmith afterwards averred that all he had written for this review was tampered with by Griffiths or his wife. Hopeless of success as an author, he returned to Peckham school, where he commenced his *Inquiry into Polite Learning*. His next change was to get an appointment to the Coromandel Coast, which he lost through want of means to procure an outfit; after which he unsuccessfully offered himself for the position of naval hospital mate. The opening of 1759 found him engaged on a life of Voltaire. Amid all his troubles and changes he must have been gradually making a name for himself, for we read of Percy, author of the *Reliques*, seeking an introduction, and stumbling up the dark stairs of his poor lodging. In October 1759 he commenced the *Bee*, a threepenny weekly after the manner of the *Rambler*, which saw but eight numbers. He continued to contribute to various magazines—the first of his delightful series of "Chinese Letters" appearing in the *Public Ledger*, 24th January 1760. These essays led to an acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, who ever afterwards continued his truest friend and best adviser. To present a respectable

figure in the higher circles to which he was now introduced, and to gratify his natural vanity, he indulged in lavish expenditure for clothes and other things, and involved himself in heavy debts, that increased and hung over him all his life, and remained unliquidated to the extent of £2,000 at his death. In 1763 he was one of those who inaugurated the famous literary club, with which the names of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, Charlemont, Beauclerc, Langton, Boswell, and other eminent literary men are associated. A characteristic anecdote regarding the sale of *The Vicar of Wakefield* must not be omitted. One morning in the autumn of 1764, Johnson received a message from him that he was in great distress—being in the custody of bailiffs for his rent. Johnson sent him a guinea for immediate necessities, and following as soon as he was dressed, found Goldsmith in a towering passion. Johnson continues: "I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I would soon return; and having gone to a bookseller, sold it for £60. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he discharged his rent, not without rating his landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill." This work was *The Vicar of Wakefield*, which, published fifteen months later, established Goldsmith's reputation as a prose writer. In December of the same year appeared *The Traveller*, a poem based upon his own experiences abroad, which, like *The Deserted Village*, afterwards published, was marked by exquisite diction, serene graces of style, and rich, mellow flow of verse. His comedy of the *Good-natured Man* was acted in January 1768, after which he entered upon his Roman, Grecian, and English *Histories*, his *Animated Nature*, and other compilations, charming and attractive in style, but which, after enjoying an extensive popularity for nearly a century are now entirely superseded as text books. His comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*, published in 1773, was a complete success, and the first few nights of its performance brought him in fully £400. But none of these successes availed to free him from his grinding difficulties; and, at length, overworked and harassed by debt, he fell ill of a nervous fever in London, on 25th March 1774, and lingered on until the morning of 4th April, when he died, aged

45. Nothing gives one a higher idea of the estimation in which he was held, than the manner in which the news of his death was received—Burke, we are told, burst into tears; Reynolds laid aside his pencil; the meetings of the Club were adjourned; while the staircase of his lodging was crowded by many who had no friends but himself—"outcasts," says Mr. Forster, "of that great, solitary, wicked city, to whom he had never forgotten to be kind and charitable." His funeral at the Temple Church was attended by every name distinguished in literature and art. The one romance of Goldsmith's life was connected with his regard for a Miss Horneck, the "Jessamy Bride," as he was wont to call her, the younger of two beautiful girls with whom he was acquainted. With Mrs. Horneck and her daughters he had at one period made a short tour in France, and some of his most charming letters were addressed to them; but with his monetary difficulties, and his uncouth person, he felt he could never pass the bounds of an acquaintanceship. Goldsmith was generous, improvident, and careless of money considerations to a culpable extent, yet we must remember that he ever steadily refused to prostitute his pen to party, or seek worldly advantage or the means of paying his debts by the sacrifice of his independence. As we turn over the pages of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, his poems, and his essays, we are impressed with the conviction that he was far in advance of his age in his views regarding prison discipline and many other social questions. "In person," says Judge Day, quoted by Allibone, "he was short, about five feet five or six inches; strong, but not heavy in make; rather fair in complexion, with brown hair; such, at least, as could be distinguished from his wig. His features were plain, but not repulsive—certainly not so when lighted up by conversation. His manners were simple, natural, and, perhaps, on the whole, we may say, not polished; at least without the refinement and good breeding which the exquisite polish of his compositions would lead us to expect. He was always cheerful and animated—often, indeed, boisterous in his mirth; entered with spirit into convivial society; contributed largely to its enjoyments by solidity of information, and the naivete and originality of his character; talked often without premeditation, and laughed loudly without restraint." Sir Walter Scott says: "We read *The Vicar of Wakefield* in youth and age: we read it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature." His character

is thus summed up in *Chambers's Encyclopædia*: "Goldsmith was the most natural genius of his time. He did not possess Johnson's mass of intellect, nor Burke's passion and general force, but he wrote the finest poem, the most exquisite novel, and—with the exception, perhaps, of the *School for Scandal*—the most delightful comedy of the period. Blundering, impulsive, vain, and extravagant, clumsy in manner, and undignified in presence, he was laughed at and ridiculed by his contemporaries; but with pen in hand, and in the solitude of his chamber, he was a match for any of them, and took the finest and kindest revenges. Than his style—in which, after all, lay his strength—nothing could be more natural, simple, and graceful. It is full of the most exquisite expressions and the most cunning turns. Whatever he said, he said in the most graceful way. When he wrote nonsense, he wrote it so exquisitely that it is better often than other people's sense. Johnson, who although he laughed at, yet loved and understood him, criticized him admirably in the remark: 'He is now writing a natural history, and will make it as agreeable as a Persian tale.'" Concerning his sisters and brothers, Mr. Forster tells us that his sister Catherine married a wealthy husband, and his sister Jane a poor one, and that both died in Athlone some years after Oliver. His brother Henry entered the church, and died in 1768; Maurice became a cabinet-maker at Charlestown, Roscommon, and we are told "departed from a miserable life" in 1792; Charles went to seek his fortune in Jamaica in early manhood, and died there about 1815; John died in childhood. It would be fortunate if all biographies were as completely and conscientiously worked out as John Forster's *Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith*.

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Gordon, James, Rev., vicar of Barragh and rector of Killegney, the author of several historical works published between 1790 and 1815. Those relating to Ireland were: *History of the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798* (Dublin, 1801), and *History of Ireland, from the earliest accounts to the Union* (Dublin, 1806). Lowndes styles this last "a party work, abounding in misrepresentation." The second edition of his *Rebellion* contains a reply to some observations by Sir Richard Musgrave.¹⁶

Gormlaith, Queen, daughter of Flann Sinna, Monarch of Ireland, was born about 880. She was a very beautiful woman, and was first married to Cormac MacCullinan. After his death, she was won by Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster,

who was slain in the year 909. She then espoused Nial Glundubbh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaiff at Dublin, in 919. Gormlaith was then left destitute, and is said even to have been forced to beg from door to door, and died in 946, say the *Four Masters*, "after intense penance for her sins and transgressions." Her chequered life has furnished a theme for many poems.¹⁷⁴

Gotofrid, a Dominican friar, a native of Waterford, was a distinguished classical, French, and Arabic scholar, who flourished in the 13th century. He travelled in the east, and translated several works from Latin, Greek, and Arabic into French.³³⁹

Gough, Hugh, Viscount, G.C.B., was born at Woodstown, County of Limerick, the seat of his father, 3rd November 1779, and was educated at home. When but thirteen he entered his father's regiment, the Limerick militia; from which he was soon transferred as Lieutenant to the 119th Regiment of the line. His military abilities soon asserted themselves, and he was appointed Adjutant at an unprecedentedly early age. He served in different regiments at the Cape and in the West Indies. Having obtained his majority in the 87th, he was sent to Spain in 1809, and held commands at Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelles, Cadiz, and Tarifa—receiving a medal and a heraldic augmentation to his armorial bearings. He had a horse shot under him at Talavera, and was severely wounded at Tarifa and Nivelles. His conduct was highly commended by the Duke of Wellington, and he was the first officer who ever received brevet rank for services performed in the field in command of a regiment. At Barossa his troops captured a French eagle, and at Vittoria they secured the baton of Marshal Jourdan. The years between 1815 and 1837 were spent chiefly at home, fulfilling the duties of a country gentleman on his Tipperary estates, or in command of troops in different parts of the country. He was appointed a magistrate of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary; and we are told that by his gentle and engaging manners he not only conciliated the good-will of the gentry with whom he had to act, but by a system of mingled firmness and mildness, succeeded, to a great extent, in winning the respect and confidence of the peasantry. In 1830 he became Major-General, and seven years afterwards was sent to India and China to take command of a division of the army. He served in the Chinese war, and at its conclusion and the signature of a treaty at Nankin, in August 1842, he was for his services created a G.C.B., a baronetcy was confer-

red upon him, and he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In August 1843 he assumed the post of Commander-in-chief in India, and in December took command in the campaign against the Maharrattas, which terminated in the decisive victory of Maharagpore (29th December). In 1845 and the following year he defeated the Sikhs at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sabraon, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, and in April 1846 was raised to the peerage as a baron. On the renewal of hostilities, he fought the battle of Chillianwallah, 13th January 1849, where he was virtually defeated by the Sikhs. Mr. Marshman, in his *History of India*, thus writes of his conduct on this occasion: "The spirit of defiance and antagonism at once overcame his better judgment [of deferring an attack] and, rejecting all advice, and trampling on every remonstrance, he gave orders to prepare for immediate action. . . . Four guns of the Horse Artillery were captured. . . . The colours of three regiments were lost in the battle, and the price paid by us for our doubtful victory, was the loss of 2,357 fighting men, and 89 officers killed and wounded. . . . The character of the Sikhs for prowess was greatly elevated, the reputation of British cavalry was deplorably tarnished. . . . The public did not cease to admire the private virtues, the quick perception, the indomitable energy, and the chivalrous valour of the Commander-in-chief, which rendered him the idol of the soldiery; but there was, nevertheless, a painful conviction that nature had not designed, or education or experience fitted him, for extensive and independent command." When the news reached home, he was hailed at for his "Tipperary tactics," an order for his recall was issued, and Sir Charles Napier was appointed to succeed him. However, before this change could take effect, he had re-established his reputation by the victory of Guzerat, 21st February 1849, which put an end to the war, and enabled him on leaving the army to boast that "that which Alexander attempted, the British army have accomplished." Again he was thanked by Parliament, was advanced to a viscounty, and granted a pension of £4,000 a year. In 1854 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Horse-Guards, and in 1862 was created a Field-Marshal. The latter part of Viscount Gough's life was spent in retirement, at his residence, St. Helen's, Booterstown, near Dublin. He died 2nd March 1869, aged 89, and was buried at Stillorgan. Viscount Gough was of a singularly noble presence, and retained his brilliant intellect to the last.

He is said to have commanded in more general actions than any officer of the age, except the Duke of Wellington. ⁴⁰
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Gough, John, arithmetician, was born at Kendal, in 1721, became a minister of the Society of Friends, and in 1750 came over to Dublin, and took the management of a Friends' school. In 1774 he removed to a similar appointment at Lisburn. He was the author of a valuable work, the *Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers*, also an *Arithmetic*, which has now been superseded by more advanced works, as it displaced the *Vosters* theretofore in use. Until of late, a *Gough* was, in Ireland, synonymous with "an arithmetic." John Gough died of apoplexy, 25th October 1791, aged 70. ¹³⁷

Gould, Thomas, Abbe, a Catholic controversialist, was born at Cork in 1657. At the age of twenty-one he passed into France, and studied theology at Poitiers. Having taken orders, he was sent to Thouars commissioned for the conversion of Protestants—his spiritual exhortations being supported by the full powers of the state. His successful labours were recompensed with substantial pensions and the abbacy of St. Laon de Thouars. A list of his controversial works, which are stated to display learning and ability, will be found in the *Biographie Generale*. ³⁴

Grace, Richard, Colonel, the younger son of Robert Grace, Baron of Courtstown, was born the early part of the 17th century, of a Kilkenny family, descended from Raymond le Gros (corrupted into Grace). He resided at Moyelly Castle, Queen's County, and served Charles I. in England, until the surrender of Oxford in 1646. He then returned to Ireland, and was for some years engaged in the War of 1641-'52. He is referred to in *State Papers* as being at the head of 3,000 men, harassing the Parliamentary troops—now in Wicklow, and again at Crogan, beyond the Shannon. In 1652 a reward of £300 was by the English government set upon his head, yet at the conclusion of the war he was permitted to enter the Spanish service with 1,200 of his men. After some time he went over to the French side, without betraying any trust imposed upon him, having given due notice to his Spanish friends. After the Restoration he was appointed Chamberlain to the Duke of York, and in consideration of his faithful and indefatigable services, received "pensions of £400, and a portion at least of his estates were restored to him." When James II. came to Ireland, Grace was appointed Governor of Athlone, with a garrison of three regi-

ments of foot, and eleven troops of cavalry. After the battle of the Boyne, the town was invested by General Douglas with ten regiments of foot, and five of horse. Grace having burnt the English town, and broken down the bridge, defended the Connaught works with indomitable spirit. When called upon to surrender, he fired a pistol over the messenger's head, and declared: "These are my terms; these only will I give or receive; and when my provisions are consumed, I will defend till I eat my old boots." At the end of a week, Douglas was obliged to draw off, with the loss of 400 men. The town was again invested by De Ginkell in 1691. St. Ruth had meanwhile obliged Grace to exchange three of his veteran regiments for inferior French troops. Nevertheless he made a heroic defence under St. Ruth, and on 30th June 1691, after De Ginkell's passage of the Shannon and the capture of the citadel on the Connaught side, Colonel Grace's body was found under the ruins. His conduct towards the Protestants within his district is described as having been peculiarly humane and just; and although the severity of his discipline contrasted with the irregularities tolerated in other portions of the Irish army, he was greatly beloved by his men.

Grattan, Henry, was born in St. John's parish, Dublin, 3rd July 1746. His father was for many years Recorder of, and member for Dublin; his ancestors on the paternal side were intimate friends of Swift; and his mother's family, the Marlays, were descended from Captain Anthony Marlay, who received an appointment in the Duke of Ormond's regiment in 1677. Henry Grattan was sent to Ball's School in Ship-street (where John FitzGibbon, afterwards Lord Clare, was his school-mate), thence he was removed to Mr. Young's, in Abbey-street, where were educated others of his parliamentary contemporaries. He was considered a lad of much spirit, and was highly respected by his school-fellows. In 1763 he entered Trinity College, where his greatest intimate was Mr. Broome, a cornet in the army. Grattan's correspondence with him discovers a somewhat gloomy turn of mind at this period. There was considerable incompatibility of temper between Henry Grattan and his father, who at his death in 1766 left the family mansion to another; but through his mother a small independence was secured to him. In 1767 Grattan went to London, and entered in Michaelmas term as student at the Middle Temple. The Houses of Parliament soon became his favourite place of resort, and there he was enthralled by the

oratory of Lord Chatham. The loss of his beloved sister, Catherine, during his London residence, was a cause of profound grief to him, and in November 1768, he received the news of his mother's sudden death. In consequence of her intestacy, the bulk of the property intended for him reverted to another branch of the family. In 1768 the marriage of his eldest sister to Mr. Gervase P. Bushe, M.P. for Callan, cemented a close intimacy between Grattan and Henry Flood, who resided near Mr. Bushe, in the County of Kilkenny. They corresponded, argued, and debated, and together performed in private theatricals, then much in vogue in Ireland. In the autumn of 1771 Grattan travelled in France, where he made many friendships; he was called to the Irish Bar next year, and began seriously to apply himself to legal studies, and go circuit. By this time he had also become intimate with Lord Charlemont, Hussey Burgh, Denis Daly, Yelverton, Bushe, Langrishe, Day, and other eminent Irish statesmen. Day continued one of his most intimate and attached friends through life. These kindred spirits formed a club, chiefly for the discussion of politics, entitled the "Society of Granby-row." Grattan gradually became more and more interested in Irish affairs, and on the 11th December 1775 took his seat in Parliament for the borough of Charlemont, having been nominated thereto by his friend, Lord Charlemont. His first speech, made on the 15th December, was an unavailing protest against the grant of £3,500 a year each to two absentee Vice-Treasurers of Ireland. A Dublin paper of the day wrote: "Mr. Grattan spoke—not a studied speech, but in reply—the spontaneous flow of natural eloquence. Though so young a man, he spoke without hesitation; and if he keeps to this example, will be a valuable weight in the scale of patriotism." In February 1776, with Bushe, Yelverton, and others, he protested against the embargo laid by the British government on Irish provisions, which was defended by Mr. Flood. In November 1777 he again took a prominent part against a similar measure, made a motion for retrenchment, and inveighed against the war being waged with the American colonies. Although his efforts in the cause of his country as yet bore little fruit, he was regarded by many as a leader of the party which declared itself irreconcilably opposed to the policy by which Ireland was governed. At this period, Mr. Fox visited Ireland, and then commenced that acquaintance and warm sympathy between him and Grattan which con-

tinued through life. At length the British reverses in America, to which the expatriated Protestant Irish had so materially contributed, aroused Ministers to the necessity of conceding something to Irish demands, and on 4th November 1778 a Bill was passed enabling Catholics to take leases for lives or years concurrent, and to hold land for 999 years, or any number of years determinable on lives not exceeding five. This measure met Grattan's warmest approval. The country was then in the most miserable condition—its trade fettered, and the Government, almost in a state of bankruptcy, obliged to borrow from La Touche's Bank to sustain its credit. Next year matters culminated in the Government declaring its inability to defend Ireland, and the Volunteers sprang into being. Their support of the national party entirely altered the possibilities in Ireland. Grattan, aided by Burgh and Daly, was enabled to press on measures for free trade; and the address on that question, carried in the Commons, was taken to the Castle through streets lined by the Volunteers. The influence of the Ministers was paralyzed by the flood of generous enthusiasm that swept over the country, and Grattan's motion on 24th November 1779, "That at this time it would be inexpedient to grant new taxes," was carried by 170 to 47. In December an Act was passed in the British Parliament permitting Ireland to export glass and woollen goods, and to trade with America, Africa, and the West Indies. There were general illuminations through Ireland, and Government hoped the storm was over, while Grattan and his friends pushed on to further measures. At county meetings, grand juries, and Volunteer associations, resolutions were passed claiming that Ireland should be bound only by her own laws, and demanding a modification of Poyning's Act, and a repeal of 6 Geo. I., which declared the dependence of Ireland upon Great Britain. Early in 1780, Grattan gave notice of his intention to move a Declaration of Rights, embodying these demands; while, on the other hand, in the House of Lords the Duke of Leinster carried an address to the King, expressing satisfaction with the concessions already made. Grattan pressed on almost alone. Many of his friends were deterred by threats and blandishments; and Edmund Burke, applied to by the opponents of the Bill of Rights, wrote over: "Will no one speak to this madman? Will no one stop this madman, Grattan?" At this period Grattan lived much with his uncle, Colonel Marlay, who resided at Marlay

Abbey on the Liffey, at Celbridge. He afterwards wrote: "Along the banks of that river, amid the groves and bowers of Swift and Vanessa, I grew convinced that I was right; arguments unanswerable came to my mind, and what I then prepared confirmed me in my determination to persevere; a great spirit arose among the people, and the speech which I delivered afterwards in the House communicated its fire and impelled them on; the country caught the flame, and it rapidly extended. I was supported by eighteen counties, by the grand jury addresses and the resolutions of the Volunteers. I stood upon that ground, and was determined never to yield. I brought on the question the 19th April 1780. That was a great day for Ireland—that day gave her liberty." These resolutions were: "That his most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, are the only power competent to enact laws to bind Ireland: That the crown of Ireland is and ought to be inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain: That Great Britain and Ireland are inseparably united under one sovereign, under the common and indissoluble ties of interest, loyalty, and freedom." Although the decision upon them was postponed, the debate diffused a hopeful spirit through the country. During the ensuing summer the Volunteers held imposing reviews in different parts of Ireland, at many of which Grattan and Charlemont were present, and received popular ovations. The review in College-green, Dublin, in front of the Houses of Parliament, on 4th November, assumed a national character. Yet through 1781 the Government managed kept up its opposition to the Irish measures of reform, and the only important result of the session was the passing of a Habeas Corpus Act. On the 15th February 1782, 242 Volunteer delegates met at Dungannon, and passed resolutions drawn up by Grattan, Lord Charlemont, and Flood, embodying a declaration of Ireland's right to self-government, and a resolution in favour of the relaxation of the Penal Laws. Government by force in Ireland was now no longer possible. Lord Carlisle was recalled, and the Duke of Portland sent over as Viceroy, with instructions to concede the popular demands as far as appeared necessary to allay the excitement into which the country was thrown. Grattan and his friends urged on the question of independence. They perceived that delay might be fatal—that the country might be discouraged, and the ardour of the Volunteers possibly cool down. They refused all the offers of place held out by the

Government on condition of a temporizing policy. Grattan afterwards said: "I was young and poor; I had scarcely £500 a year. Lord Charlemont was as poor as any peer, and I as any commoner. We were, however, determined to refuse office; and our opinion, and a just one, too, was that office in Ireland was different from office in England; it was not a situation held for Ireland, but held for an English government, often in collision with, and frequently hostile to, Ireland." Parliament met by adjournment on 16th April 1782. The streets were lined with the Volunteers. An address in favour of Grattan's Declaration of Rights was carried enthusiastically. He concluded his speech on the occasion with the memorable words: "I found Ireland on her knees; I watched over her with an eternal solicitude; I have traced her progress from injuries to arms, and from arms to liberty. Spirit of Swift! spirit of Molyneux! your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation! In that new character I hail her! and, bowing in her august presence, I say, *Esto perpetua*." On the 27th May the Viceroy announced the concurrence of the British legislature in the Irish resolutions, and Bills were immediately passed embodying the Declaration of Rights, a Mutiny Act, and the repeal of of Poyning's Act, securing to the Irish House of Lords final judicature, and establishing freedom of election and the independence of the judges. Grattan thereupon moved a grant of £100,000 and 20,000 men to the British navy, as an earnest of that good will and indissoluble connexion that he desired should subsist between the countries. Congratulations poured in on all sides, and £100,000 was voted by a grateful country to Grattan for his services. With difficulty he was prevailed upon to accept half this amount. In the course of the summer of 1782 Grattan married Henrietta FitzGerald, a descendant of the Desmond family. She was considered a great beauty, and the marriage proved a very happy one. Although her health was often infirm, she worthily sustained him and stood by him in all the difficulties of life. With the parliamentary grant he bought an estate in the Queen's County, at Moyanna, near Stradbally, while he fixed his permanent residence at Tinnehinch, near the Dargle, in the County of Wicklow, a spot to which he had been always passionately attached. Grattan had indeed gained much for Ireland; but the seeds of future disaster lay in a corrupt system and an inadequate representation, by which Ministers still held control over the country. The Catho-

lics, who formed four-fifths of the people of Ireland, were wholly unrepresented—likewise the Nonconformists, half the remainder of the population. Parliament in fact represented only the members of the Established Church, who formed but a small part of the nation. Out of the 300 members, 216 were returned for boroughs or manors. According to Mr. Lecky, 200 were elected by constituencies numbering but 100, and 50 by constituencies of only 10 voters each. Four noblemen virtually returned 46 members. The pension list was actually greater than that of England: in 1793 it amounted to £124,000 per annum. In the autumn of 1782 Grattan came into collision with Flood and the body of the Volunteers on the question of "simple repeal." He contended that it was ungenerous and distrustful not to be satisfied with the simple repeal of the statutes which had bound Ireland; while Flood held that Ireland's liberties were insecure until a declaratory Act was passed by the British legislature, renouncing all control over Ireland in internal matters. This controversy, followed up by Flood's efforts to reduce the Irish contingent of the army, led to a rupture between the friends. A night in October 1783 was made memorable by an explosion between them in the House of Commons, and a duel was happily interrupted. [See Flood, HENRY.] In the will made by Grattan before the meeting, he left back to the nation the £50,000 it had granted him, charged only with an annuity of £800 to his wife. Next month Grattan voted in favour of Flood's Reform Bill brought up from the Rotunda Convention; he also supported that brought forward by Flood in March 1784. He was, however, on the whole opposed to Flood's policy of agitation outside the doors of Parliament, and for a time a coolness existed between him and Lord Charlemont, who inclined to support Flood. Grattan put forth his powers in the session of 1784 chiefly in opposition to Orde's commercial propositions, under which Ireland would have been in some matters necessarily subordinate to Great Britain. His prognostications as to the prosperity of the country in consequence of the reforms he had helped to bring about were amply justified. Dublin increased rapidly in population and importance, and most of the great public buildings which adorn it were erected during the few years of parliamentary independence. The session of 1786 passed over without any specially important measures. In consequence of disturbances in the south, Grattan made an ineffectual effort in the session of 1787

to have some relief granted in the matter of tithes, and again, on 14th February 1788, he proposed that they should be commuted for a uniform tax of so much per acre on tillage. He sketched the condition of the peasantry as deplorable, and spoke of the tithe war as "an odious contest between poverty and luxury—between the struggles of a pauper, and the luxury of a priest. . . . The whiteboy is the least of his foes; his great enemy is the precept of the Gospel, and the example of the Apostles." His opponent, the Attorney-General, pronounced this speech to be the most splendid display of eloquence the House ever heard. Government, however, opposed all reform, and Grattan's measure was rejected by 121 to 49 votes. In consequence of Mrs. Grattan's ill-health, he took her to England in the autumn of 1788. They sojourned at Bath for a time; and he visited London, where he had much intercourse with Fox and other English political friends. Next February, in consequence of the insanity of George III., the Regency question came before the Irish Parliament. The Prince of Wales had by the British Parliament been constituted Regent, with restricted powers, while in the Irish Parliament Grattan proposed that he should be entrusted with full regal authority. The Government party insisted that Ireland should unhesitatingly follow the British precedent, FitzGibbon using the ominous words—"Government never could go on unless Ireland followed Great Britain implicitly in all regulations of imperial policy." Grattan's party, however, in spite of all opposition, obtained a majority, and the Lord-Lieutenant refusing to transmit their decision to London, Grattan, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont, and a few more were appointed to present it in person to the Prince of Wales. The recovery of the King put an end to further complications, but the difference between the two Parliaments was afterwards used as a powerful argument in favour of a union. Fifteen gentlemen, including the Duke of Leinster and the leading members of the Liberal party, holding offices to the amount of £20,000 a year, were dismissed for their votes on this occasion. Whereupon fifty-five other members of the party signed an undertaking not to accept any of the vacant posts, or under any circumstances to support a Government persevering in its efforts to interfere with the prerogatives of Parliament. On the other hand, FitzGibbon, Wolfe, Toler, Cooke, and a large number of Government partizans were promoted in the peerage or otherwise. Government also divided many offices, and created new

ones, so as still further to extend their patronage. Before matters reverted into their old channel after the recovery of George III., Grattan was enabled to advocate and pass some beneficial measures—one disabling revenue officers from voting at elections, and another limiting the amount of pensions. On 8th May 1789 he again, in a brilliant speech, unavailingly introduced the question of tithe reforms. About this time Grattan, Charlemont, and several of their party, formed the Whig Club, which numbered among its members Curran, Lord Edward FitzGerald, and most of the Irish reform party, and for a short time its resolutions and meetings had an appreciable effect in stemming the torrent of corruption which was let loose upon the country. In the session which opened 21st January 1790, Grattan drew attention to this matter of Government patronage; but his motion for a committee to inquire into corrupt practices was defeated by 144 to 88. Grattan renewed the tithe question next session, and was again defeated by 117 to 56 votes. One great reform was, however, accomplished—a Catholic Relief Bill was passed, opening up the magistracy and the Bar, legalizing Catholic places of worship, and declaring Catholics eligible for certain offices in the state. Grattan believed the passage of such reforms to afford the only hope of counteracting the "French principles" then rampant, which he so bitterly detested. The session of 1793, that saw the passage of the important measure of Catholic relief detailed in the notice of Mr. Keogh, also witnessed the enactment of a severe Arms Act, and the Convention Act, which has ever since precluded the gathering of representative assemblies in Ireland. When the Bill for this last measure was in committee, Grattan strenuously protested—declaring it to be a false declaration of the law, and that it deprived the subject of his constitutional right of petitioning effectually, by rendering impossible the previous organizations from which effective petitions had emanated. He declared himself especially indignant in that by implication it condemned all previous meetings of delegates that had taken place. Government thenceforth consistently opposed further measures of reform, and the people drifted more and more into revolutionary plans. There occurred, however, one singular episode, when for a brief period Government appeared inclined to alter its policy. In December 1794 Lord Westmoreland was recalled, and Lord Fitzwilliam was sent over on 4th January 1795, with instructions to concede Catholic Emancipation. He was received with significant

enthusiasm. Petitions poured in from the Catholics; and the majority of the Protestants were unquestionably then in favour of a large measure of relief. In Parliament this feeling was fully reflected; extraordinary supplies were voted, and Grattan, though without official position, became virtually the leader of the Government. The French party almost entirely disappeared. Leave was given, with but three dissentient voices, to bring in an Emancipation Bill; it was believed that a Reform Bill would follow; the whole Catholic population were eager with excitement; the Protestants were for the most part enthusiastically loyal. One of the leaders of the United Irishmen afterwards declared that if these reforms had passed, their quarrel with England was at an end. Such was the state of public feeling, when Fitzwilliam was peremptorily recalled on 19th March. Government, moved by the remonstrances of the Beresfords and several of its old supporters in the country, determined to revert to its accustomed policy. Thereupon addresses of condolence poured in upon Grattan, and at Fitzwilliam's departure the shutters of the Dublin shops were put up, and crowds followed him to the wharf. Lord Fitzwilliam vigorously protested against the Government thus going back on its contemplated liberal policy towards the Catholics, at a period "when the jealousy and alarm which certainly at the first period pervaded the minds of the Protestant body exist no longer—when not one Protestant corporation, scarcely an individual, has come forward to deprecate and oppose the indulgence claimed by the higher order of Catholics—when even some of those who were most alarmed in 1793, and were then the most violent opposers, declare the indulgences now asked to be only the necessary consequences of those granted at that time, and positively essential to secure the well-being of the two countries." At the swearing in of the new Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, a serious riot occurred, which had to be quelled by the military. Denouncing in Parliament the conduct of Ministers, Grattan remarked: "It is a matter of melancholy reflection to consider how little that cabinet knows anything relating to Ireland. Ireland is a subject it considers with a lazy contumely, and picks up here and there by accident or design interested and erroneous intelligence. . . . I reprobate that pernicious and profligate system and its abettors, which disgraced this country, and with them I deprecate its return." Such was the influence of Government that

his motion for Catholic relief was now rejected by 158 to 48, and the only important measure of the session was the establishment of Maynooth College, with a grant of £8,000 a year. The feelings between the Protestants and Catholics were embittered by a contest known as the "Battle of the Diamond," between the rival factions in the north, and by the clearance of a number of Catholics out of Antrim and Down by their Protestant neighbours. In the session of 1796, against the vehement protests of Grattan and Curran, a stringent Insurrection Act was passed. A report of the Whig Club at this period gives a melancholy picture of the state of the poor and the condition of the country generally. In October 1796 Parliament reassembled in consequence of the apprehension of French invasion. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was enacted, and all measures of relief and reform were persistently opposed. Grattan wound up his speech in opposition to this policy with the words: "I know not where you are leading me—from one strong Bill to another—until I see a gulf before me, at whose abyss I recoil. In it I see no safety—nothing but the absence of our dearest rights, the absence of the Habeas Corpus Act, the absence of civil liberty. Government have made it a question of passion as well as of power. Do you imagine there is any man who would prefer the wild schemes of republicanism to the sober blessings of the British Constitution, if he enjoyed them? What is the tree of liberty? It is sprinkled with the blood of kings and of nobles—some of the best blood of Europe; but if you force your fellow-subjects from under the hospitable roof of the constitution, you will leave them, like the weary traveller, at length to repose under the dreadful tree of liberty. Give them, therefore, a safe dwelling—the good old fabric of the constitution, with its doors open to the community." He made several similar protests in the session of 1797. Matters went from bad to worse. Addressing the ministers in Parliament, Grattan said: "You must subdue before you reform!" Indeed, alas! you think so; but you forget you subdue by reforming: it is the best conquest you can obtain over your own people. But let me suppose you succeed—what is your success?—a military government—a perfect despotism—a hapless victory over the principles of a mild government and a mild constitution—a union—but what may be the ultimate consequences of such a victory?—a separation." On account of the manner in which the yeomen were encouraged, and their con-

sequent excesses, Grattan withdrew from the mounted corps to which he belonged. He thus wrote to Lord Monck, the commander: "It gives me great concern that the late determination of Government with respect to the people of Ireland should have been against measures of conciliation, and for measures of coercion and force. Such a determination makes it impossible for me to hold any military situation, however insignificant, under a government so disposed. If ever I am sent into actual service, it shall never be against my country." Then "finding that his exertions were no longer of any avail—that he could not support the measures of Government consistently with his duties or his feelings, nor oppose them with any hope of success; and unwilling by further opposition to countenance the United party, whose principles he entirely disapproved, he retired from Parliament altogether, declining to stand at the general election of 1797." Writing twenty years afterwards of this time, he said: "Our error was in not having seceded sooner; for the opposition, I fear, encouraged the United men by their speeches against the Government. The Government were so abominable, their measures were so violent, that no man would sanction them. There was high treason certainly, but these were measures that no high treason, that no crimes could warrant. Nothing could excuse the torture, the whippings, the half-hanging; it was impossible to act with them; and in such cases it is always better that a neutral party should retire. We could do no good—we could not join the disaffected party, and we could not support the Government. We would not torture, we would not hold the lash, we would not flagellate. . . . They did not treat the people as if they were Christians, they treated them not like rebel Christians, but like rebel dogs; and afterwards when these men who had thus acted came to be tried at the Union, they sold themselves and their country; it was infamous. The question men should have asked was not, 'Why was Mr. Sheares upon the gallows?' but 'Why was not Lord Clare along with him?'" At a meeting of the Bar held about this time, a series of resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct of Government, and declaring that an adequate reform would satisfy the country. It was signed by seventy-six gentlemen, amongst whom were Bagenal Harvey, Henry Sheares, T. A. Emmet, and several who were afterwards, by the course of events, hurried into the rebellion. There can be no greater proof of the implacable

character of the government opposition to reform of any kind than the fact that Grattan's name was then struck from the list of Privy Councillors, without any evidence to connect him even in sympathy with the designs of the revolutionary party. (His name was restored to the roll in 1806.) Grattan, broken down in health and spirits, now retired to the country, and was induced by the entreaties of Mrs. Grattan and the advice of his physicians to spend most of the summer of 1798 in the south and west of England. During his absence his residence at Tinnehinch suffered severely at the hands of the yeomanry and troops. The means by which the Union was pressed on after the Insurrection of 1798, until Grattan's return to Parliament, belong more properly to the notices of Lord Clare, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Cornwallis, and to general history. The following may be given from *Grattan's Life*, by his son: "All that could be accomplished by gold or by iron, by bribes or by threats, or by promises, was set in motion; every effort was strained to bring round those who were disinclined, to seduce those who were hostile but necessitous, to terrify the timid, and bear down the fearless and those who had at heart the interest and independence of their country. The doors of the Treasury were opened, and a deluge of corruption covered the land. The bench of bishops, the bench of judges, the bar, the revenue, the army, the navy, civil offices, military and naval establishments, places, pensions, and titles, were defiled and prostituted for the purpose of carrying the great government object—this ill-omened Union." The country was overawed by 137,590 troops, yet 28 counties petitioned against the measure, 8 principal towns, 12 municipal corporations, Dublin and all the mercantile, manufacturing, and trading interests of the kingdom. Only 7,000 individuals petitioned in favour of a union, while 110,000 freeholders and 707,000 others signed against it. The Catholics of Ireland generally were kept quiet by hints that a union would result in their speedy emancipation; while the Protestants were told that if the Union was not carried the English Parliament might leave them to be annihilated by the Catholic majority. Able pamphlets teemed on both sides of the question. Duelling clubs for challenging opponents were established by both parties; and an effort was even made by Grattan's friends to raise a fund for outbribing the Government. In this state of affairs, at the end of 1799, Grattan returned to Tinnehinch, from the Isle of Wight, almost broken-hearted, not only hopeless but helpless—

enfeebled in body, depressed in spirits, but still unsubdued in mind. It was desirable he should re-enter Parliament when the session of 1800 opened. He expressed no desire in the matter himself, but Mrs. Grattan urged "that it was his duty; that he had got a great deal from the people; that he ought to spend his money and shed his blood in their defence." At length Mr. Grattan yielded, and was brought to Dublin. Being unable to bear any noise, he avoided hotels, and went to a friend's house in Baggot-street. A vacancy occurred for the borough of Wicklow; through the friendly offices of the sheriff the election was held at midnight, and Grattan was elected, and a horseman was despatched to Dublin with the return. Mrs. Grattan tells us what followed: "He arrived in Dublin about five in the morning, when we heard a loud knocking at the door. Mr. Grattan had been very ill, and was then in bed, and turning round he exclaimed, 'Oh, here they come; why will they not let me die in peace?' The question of Union had become dreadful to him; he could not bear the idea, or listen to the subject, or speak on it with any degree of patience; he grew quite wild, and it almost drove him frantic. I shall never forget the scene that followed. I told him he must get up immediately, and go down to the House: so we got him out of bed, and dressed him. I helped him down stairs; then he went into the parlour and loaded his pistols, and I saw him put them in his pocket, for he apprehended he might be attacked by the Union party, and assassinated. We wrapped a blanket round him, and put him in a sedan chair, and when he left the door I stood there, uncertain whether I should ever see him again. Afterwards, Mr. McCann came to me and said that I need not be alarmed, as Mr. Grattan's friends had determined to come forward in case he was attacked, and if necessary take his place in the event of any personal quarrel. When I heard that, I thanked him for his kindness, but told him 'My husband cannot die better than in defence of his country.' This was the early morning of the 16th January 1800. Parliament had opened the previous evening; the question of the Union had at once come up, and had been opposed through the night by Plunket, FitzGerald, Arthur Moore, Ponsonby, and Bushe. At seven o'clock Grattan entered the House, supported by Ponsonby and Moore. He was dressed in the Volunteer uniform—blue, with red cuffs and collar. "The House and the galleries were seized with breathless emotion, and a thrilling sensa-

tion, a low murmur, pervaded the whole assembly, when they beheld a thin, weak, and emaciated figure, worn down by sickness of mind and body, scarcely able to sustain himself; the man who had been the founder of Ireland's independence in 1782, was now coming forward, feeble, helpless, and apparently almost in his last moments, to defend or to fall with his country." ¹⁵⁴ When Mr. Egan, who was speaking when he entered, ceased, Grattan rose, but obtained leave to address the house sitting, and delivered a speech of two hours' duration, in which he went over the whole question. But the Government carried the address embodying the question of Union by 138 votes to 96. On 5th February Lord Castlereagh delivered a message to Parliament from the Lord-Lieutenant, recommending a union. In the course of the debate Grattan said: "Whether you will go, with the Castle at your head, to the tomb of Charlemont and the Volunteers, and erase his epitaph; or whether your children shall go to your graves, saying, 'A venal military court attacked the liberties of the Irish, and here lie the bones of the honourable dead men who saved their country!' Such an epitaph is an epitaph which the King cannot give his slaves; it is a glory which the crown cannot give the King." On this occasion Government secured 160 to 117 votes. The complaints made in the House of the dispersion by the military of meetings to petition against the Union, were not denied by Toler, the Attorney-General. On Friday, 17th February, the House went into committee on the Union Bill. In the course of debate, Corry made a personal attack on Grattan, which he repelled in a speech of surpassing eloquence. Since his reply to Flood in 1783 nothing of that character had been heard in Parliament. Speaking of 1798, he said: "The stronghold of the constitution was nowhere to be found. I agree that the rebel who rises against the Government should have suffered; but I missed on the scaffold the right honourable gentleman. Two desperate parties were in arms against the constitution. The right honourable gentleman belonged to one of these parties and deserved death. I could not join the rebels; I could not join the Government; I could not join torture; I could not join half-hanging; I could not join free quarter; I could take part with neither. I was therefore absent from a scene where I could not be active without self-reproach, nor indifferent with safety. Many honourable gentlemen thought differently from me. I respect their opinions, but I keep my own; and I think now, as I thought then, that the

treason of the Minister against the liberties of the people was infinitely worse than the rebellion of the people against the Minister." The Government after this debate had 161 votes to 140. A duel between Grattan and Corry was inevitable. James Blackwood (Lord Dufferin) offered to be Grattan's second. The opponents met at Ball's-bridge. The sheriff appeared, but was held down in a ditch until the affair was over. At the second discharge Corry was wounded. Notwithstanding lavish bribery and corruption, Government appear still to have entertained some apprehensions of final failure; and Lord Cornwallis speaks of their party in general being "but cold and languid friends." On 4th March George Ponsonby brought forward a motion of address to his Majesty against the Union, showing the state of public feeling in the country against the measure. This proposal was defeated by 155 to 107. To strengthen the hands of Government, further stringent Insurrection Bills were passed. The Irish Militia were also sent to England, and their places filled by English regiments. On the 25th March the report of the committee in favour of a Union was brought up and passed. On the 26th the Union Bill was read a second time and passed by 117 to 73. Grattan wound up his final protest against the measure in these words: "Yet I do not give up the country; I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty.

'Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson on thy lips and in thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

While a plank of the vessel sticks together, I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith with every new breath of wind—I will remain anchored here, with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom—faithful to her fall!" Further resistance was vain—as Grattan expressed it, "Finding all useless, we retired with safe consciences, but with breaking hearts." On 7th June the Bill was read a third time; on the 12th, it passed the House of Lords, and on 1st August received the royal assent. A similar Bill, passed in the British House of Lords on 24th June, had received the royal assent on 2nd July. After the Union, Grattan for a time gave up politics and retired to Tinnehinch, where he devoted himself to country pursuits, to study, and the education of his children. He could not speak with tranquillity on the subject of the Union; at one time he would start as if seized with frenzy;

at another he would remain musing and melancholy; or if he ventured to speak on the subject, his eyes would fill with tears. He continued, however, to keep up close intimacy and correspondence with his political friends. After Emmet's eulogium, and in consequence of continued reports of French intrigues in Irish affairs, Grattan offered his services to Government, and raised a yeomanry corps on his estate—for the first time in that part of the country, enrolling Catholics. In 1805, at the earnest solicitation of Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. Fox, he consented to enter the Imperial Parliament, with the hope of being able to forward the Catholic claims. He sat for a short time for an English borough—Malton—and from 1806 represented Dublin. His return was often severely contested, and the elections generally entailed very great expense. In one of his first speeches in the Imperial Parliament, he digressed into a eulogium on the extinct Irish Parliament, and uttered those words so famous for their touching and concentrated beauty—"I watched by its cradle; I followed its hearse." The Irish members of his party ever addressed him in Parliament as "Sir," with the same respect as they addressed the Speaker. He devoted himself almost exclusively to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, not hesitating on occasions to incur unpopularity in Ireland in the advocacy of measures he deemed necessary—as in 1807, when he voted for a new Insurrection and Arms Act; in 1818, when he was mobbed and stoned in Dublin for declining to support the repeal of the window tax; and again, when he forfeited the confidence of the Catholic Committee, by refusing to present a petition which contained claims he considered extravagant and unwise. His opposition to the policy of the Union ever continued unshaken. In answer to an application from a meeting held in the Exchange, Dublin, in September 1810, that he should support a repeal of the Union, he wrote: "I shall present their petitions, and support the repeal of the Act of Union, with a decided attachment to our connexion with Great Britain, and to that harmony between the two countries, without which the connexion cannot last. I do not impair either, as I apprehend, when I assure you that I shall support the repeal of the Act of Union. You will please to observe that a proposition of that sort in Parliament, to be either prudent or possible, must wait until it shall be called for and backed by the nation." Again, late in life, speaking of the change to his friend, Mr. Burrowes, he said: "The people take

no interest in the Imperial Parliament; it is too far, and its remedies too late. . . . The Union has sunk the country. Ireland held up her head formerly, but she is now a beggar at the door of Great Britain." Then striking his forehead, he exclaimed, as in anguish: "There is no thinking of it: but these countries from their size must stand together—united quoad nature—distinct quoad legislation." During his residence in London he enjoyed the society of a large circle of such men as Wilberforce and Rogers, and was especially happy at Holland House, where he was greatly beloved and esteemed. His magnanimity never shone out more strongly than on occasions when he defended Lord Castlereagh, his bitterest opponent concerning the Union, from what he considered the unjust attacks of his own party. The autumn of 1819 he resided with his family for a time at Luggelaw, and on his return to Tinnehinch complained of difficulty of breathing. In December these symptoms increased, and he consulted Mr. Crampton. His mind appeared singularly active, and his conversation as brilliant and fresh as ever. At the election that followed George III.'s death in 1820, Grattan was, on 16th March, returned without opposition, but was too weak to appear on the hustings. He spoke calmly of the state of his health, and quoted Cesar's wish for "a short death, and unexpected." Speaking of Ireland he said: "To keep alive the spirit of liberty, a man must belong to some country: here there is no country.—England is not our country; it will take a century before she becomes so." Again, he remarked: "What a pleasing reflection it is for me, that I have taken an independent part through life. I can look back without reproach. I know what I have done, and what others have not done: it is a great consolation, a second immortality." On 12th May, having rallied a little, he visited Dublin, and received a deputation from the Catholic Association, headed by O'Connell. Although it was evident that his end was near, he adhered to his determination of going to London to make a final appeal for the Catholics in Parliament, and sailed from Dublin on 20th May. The quays were lined with crowds to bid him farewell, and just as the vessel began to move, he asked for a glass of wine, and drank to the health of the citizens of Dublin. From Liverpool, the fatigue of land travelling was more than he could bear, and with extreme difficulty he was conveyed by canal in an open boat, fitted up with matting and canvas cover. On 31st May he arrived

in London; but mortification had set in, and there was an end to any hope of his being able to appear in Parliament, although the Speaker of the House of Commons offered to give up his apartments to him. As the end approached he said, "Tell the Catholics if I cannot speak, I can pray for them. I shall then die contented." Again, to his daughter: "My life, my love, God gave me talents to be of use to my country, and if I lose my life in her service, it is a good death." "He lingered for a few days," says Mr. Lecky, "retaining to the last his full consciousness and interest in public affairs. Those who gathered round his death-bed observed with emotion how fondly and how constantly his mind reverted to that legislature which he had served so faithfully and had loved so well. It seemed as though the forms of its guiding spirits rose more vividly on his mind as the hour approached when he was to join them in another world; and, among the last words he is recorded to have uttered, we find a warm and touching eulogium of his great rival, Flood, and many glowing recollections of his fellow-labourers in Ireland." He expressed a strong desire to be buried at his estate of Moyanna; but being somewhat importuned, and it being represented to him that there was a general wish that he should rest in Westminster, he at length feebly whispered, "Well, Westminster Abbey." He drew up a paper containing his last desire—that Ireland should not seek for other connexion than with Great Britain; that Great Britain should help to repeal the civil and political disabilities of the Catholics. Nearly his last words were: "I die with a love of liberty in my heart, and this declaration in favour of my country in my hand." He passed away at six o'clock on the morning of the 4th June 1820, aged 73. That day forty years the Volunteers had presented him an address for his assertion of the liberties of Ireland. He was buried in the north transept of Westminster Abbey. His person is thus described: "Grattan was short in stature, and unprepossessing in appearance. His arms were disproportionably long: his walk was a stride. With a person swaying like a pendulum, and an abstracted air, he seemed always in thought, and each thought provoked an attendant gesticulation. Such was the outward and visible form of one whom the passenger would stop to stare at as a droll, and the philosopher to contemplate as a study. How strange it seems that a mind so replete with grace and symmetry, and power and splendour, should have been

allotted such a dwelling for its residence. Yet so it was, and so also was it one of his highest attributes, that his genius by its excessive light, blinded the hearer to his physical infirmities. It was the victory of mind over matter—the man was forgotten in the orator.” Mr. Lecky says of the brilliant oratory by which Grattan had effected so much for his country: “It is curious that Grattan, who was so sensible to the advantages of a graceful delivery in others, should have been always remarkable for the extreme singularity and awkwardness of his own. Byron, who otherwise admired his speaking exceedingly—

‘With all that Demosthenes wanted endowed,
And his rival or victor in all he possessed’—

called it a ‘harlequin manner.’ O’Connell said that he nearly swept the ground with his gestures, and the motion of his arms has been compared to the rolling of a ship in a heavy swell. . . . The eloquence of Grattan, in his best days, was in some respects, perhaps, the finest that has been heard in either country since the time of Chatham. Considered simply as a debater, he was certainly inferior to both Fox and Pitt, and, perhaps, to Sheridan; but he combined two of the very highest qualities of a great orator to a degree that was almost unexampled. No British orator except Chatham had an equal power of firing an educated audience with an intense enthusiasm, or of animating and inspiring a nation. No British orator except Burke had an equal power of sowing his speeches with profound aphorisms, and associating transient questions with eternal truths. His thoughts naturally crystallized into epigrams; his arguments were condensed with such admirable force and clearness that they assumed almost the appearance of axioms; and they were often interspersed with sentences of concentrated poetic beauty, which flashed upon the audience with all the force of sudden inspiration, and which were long remembered and repeated. Some of his best speeches combined much of the value of philosophical dissertations with all the charm of the most brilliant declamation. I know, indeed, none in modern times, except those of Burke, from which the student of politics can derive so many profound and valuable maxims of political wisdom, and none which are more useful to those who seek to master that art of condensed energy of expression in which he almost equalled Tacitus. . . . His speeches show no wit, and no skill in the lighter forms of sarcasm; but he was almost unrivalled in crushing invective, in delineation of character, and

in brief, keen arguments. . . . There was a certain transparent simplicity and rectitude of purpose, a manifest disinterestedness, a fervid enthusiasm of patriotism in his character, which added greatly to the effect of his eloquence, and gave him an ascendancy that was exercised by none of his contemporaries in Ireland.”²¹² Grattan’s children were: (1) James, an officer in the army, who served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, was born in 1783, and died 24th October 1854. He was member for Wicklow for twenty years. His widow, Lady Laura Maria Grattan, still (1877) resides at Tinnehinch. (2) Henry, born 1789, died in 1859. He was member for Dublin from 1826 to 1831, and for Meath from 1832 to 1851. He left a large family. (3) Harriett, married in 1836, to Rev. R. W. Wake. (4) Mary Anne, married, first, John Blatchford, and, secondly, in 1834, the Earl of Carnwath. She died in 1853. Grattan’s *Memoirs* by his son Henry were completed in 5 vols. 8vo. in 1846. The work is not alone a history of the man but of the country during his lifetime; and read in conjunction with the biographies of Lords Cornwallis and Castlereagh, gives perhaps the clearest view that can be obtained of that important epoch in Irish history.⁹⁶

241 154 173 212 237 331

Grattan, Thomas Colley, an author, was born at Clayton Lodge, in the County of Kildare, in 1796. He was distantly related both to Henry Grattan and Wellington. Educated at Athy, in due time he was apprenticed to a Dublin attorney. However, the prospect of a confined life was little to his taste, and he entered the militia, then passed on to the line, and saw some service on the Continent. Marrying, he settled in France, and engaged in literature. At Paris he associated with Moore and Irving, Beranger and Lamartine, and was a constant contributor to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. *Highways and Byways* and *Traits of Travel* were well received; and his reputation as an author became established. His *History of the Netherlands* showed that he could excel in the graver as well as the lighter walks of literature. In the Revolution of 1830 his house was consumed, and he lost all his property through some unfortunate speculations. He removed to the Hague, where he wrote, among other works, *Jacqueline of Holland* and *Legends of the Rhine*. These were followed by *Agnes of Mansfeldt*, perhaps the best of his novels. In 1839 he was appointed British Consul at Boston, where he took a prominent part in the negotiations relating to the boundary between the United States and

Canada. In 1853 he was permitted to resign his consulship in favour of his son. Drake styles his *Civilized America* (2 vols. 1859) "a bitterly abusive book." In 1861 he wrote *England and the Disrupted States of America*, and a drama—*The Woman of Colour*. The *Edinburgh Review* says of his *Highways and Byways*: "The style is throughout sustained with equal vigour, . . . and we may safely pronounce this work to be executed in a manner worthy of the patriotic motive which the author proposed to himself in its composition—the eradication of national prejudices." He died in London, where he had passed the latter part of his life, 4th July 1864, aged about 68. ^{16 36 37* 39 116(45)}

Graves, Richard, D.D., Dean of Ardagh, was born 1st October 1763, at Kilfinane, in the County of Limerick, of which place his father was vicar. His career in Trinity College was distinguished, and he secured a fellowship in his twenty-second year. He soon became one of the most earnest and popular preachers of his day. In 1798 he published *An Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists*. His desire for parochial duties was satisfied in 1801 by the gift of a prebendal stall in Christ Church, Dublin, to which was attached the parish of St. Michael's, where he laboured assiduously and devotedly, especially amongst the poor. His *Lectures on the Pentateuch*, published in 1807, are widely known, and for many years retained the position of a text-book in the Universities. In 1809 he became rector of Raheny; in 1814, Dean of Ardagh; and he was Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College the same year. The faithful discharge of the duties of these offices did not prevent the composition of numerous theological works. In 1823 he exchanged his prebend of St. Michael's for the richer benefice of St. Mary's in Dublin. During a tour in England, in 1827, he was attacked with paralysis. He was kindly tended by his friend Southey, and recovered sufficiently to return home, where he lingered until 31st ¹¹⁸ March 1829, when he died, aged 65. "Graves was a man of sound judgment, well trained intellect, and fertile imagination; his eloquence was copious; his manner was earnest, affectionate, and awakening; he was as noted for his simplicity as for his learning, for his benevolence as for his pastoral piety."³⁹ A collected edition of his works, numbering seventeen in Cotton's list, was published by his son, R. H. Graves, D.D., in 4 vols. 8vo. in 1840.

^{39 116(17) 118}

Graves, Robert James, M.D., F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born in Dublin,

27th March 1797. Having passed through Trinity College with success, and taken out a medical degree, he spent several years in travelling on the Continent, visiting hospitals, and becoming acquainted with some of the leading continental physicians and physiologists. On his return in 1821 he was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital, and was one of the founders of the Park-street School of Medicine. He soon took a prominent position as a physician, and wrote several important works on the study of medicine, chief among which must be mentioned his *Lectures on Clinical Medicine*, edited for him by Dr. Neligan in 1848, besides numerous contributions to medical periodical literature. His colleague Dr. Stokes thus writes of him: "To the labours of Graves we must award the highest place, as combining in a philosophical eclecticism the lights of the past with those of the present. For his mind, while it mastered the discoveries of modern investigation, remained imbued with the old strength and breadth of view so characteristic of the fathers of British medicine. And thus he had the rare privilege of leading the advance of the present school of medicine, while he never ceased to venerate and to be guided by the wisdom, the mode of thinking, and the labours of the past."³⁹ Dr. Graves died 20th March 1853, aged 55. ^{39 116(19)}

Graves, Sir Thomas, K.B., Admiral, a distinguished naval officer, was born in the north of Ireland. Entering the navy at an early age, he served with credit in many parts of the world. In January 1783, when in command of the *Magicienne*, he had a desperate engagement in the Atlantic with the *Sybilie* and another French vessel. In 1801 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the White, and was second in command to Nelson at the bombardment of Copenhagen. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to him, and the Order of the Bath was conferred upon him personally by Nelson at the command of the King. Sir Thomas Graves died 29th March 1814, at his seat near Honiton, Devon. ³⁴⁹

Gray, Sir John, was born at Claremorris, in the County of Mayo, in 1816. He studied medicine, and shortly before his marriage in 1839 settled in Dublin as physician to an hospital in North Cumberland-street. He was before long drawn into politics, and in 1841 began to write for the *Freeman's Journal*, of which paper he eventually became proprietor. He warmly advocated the repeal of the Union, and was one of O'Connell's ablest supporters. Full of suggestive energy and

resource, he originated and organized those courts of arbitration which O'Connell endeavoured to substitute for the legal tribunals of the country. He was prosecuted in 1844 for alleged seditious language, and suffered imprisonment with O'Connell. After O'Connell's death Dr. Gray continued to take a prominent part in Irish politics and in local affairs. It was to his energy and determination, as a member of the Dublin Corporation, that the citizens of Dublin owe their present excellent Vartry water supply. His capacity for business and his mechanical skill were never more clearly shown than in carrying this undertaking to a successful issue in the face of determined opposition from a large party of his fellow-citizens. On the opening of the works, 30th June 1863, he was knighted by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant. At the general election of 1865 Sir John was returned for Kilkenny, a seat which he held until his death. He took a prominent and effective part in the passage of the Church and Land Bills, and supported the Home Rule movement. He died at Bath, 9th April 1875, aged 59, and his remains were honoured with a public funeral at Glasnevin. His fellow-citizens almost immediately set about the erection of a monument in appreciation of his many services to his country, and of the splendid supply of pure water which he secured for Dublin. Sir John Gray was a Protestant. The *Athenæum* said at the period of his death: "Sir John Gray was, among his compatriots, a remarkable, and in many respects a singular man. Without the rigidity or sectarianism of Ulster Anglo-Saxonism, he possessed in an eminent degree the logical and self-reliant characteristics of the race. Without the eloquence or wit which distinguished so many of the more Celtic and southern of his competitors for fame, he possessed all their versatility of temperament and readiness of expression. Ardently attached to scientific inquiry, many of his leisure hours were devoted to chemical and mechanical pursuits, and his rare versatility in arithmetical calculation gave him great advantages in council and debate. His decease at the comparatively early age of sixty years is, we believe, ascribed in a great degree to his unrelenting love of work, and the earnestness with which he entered into all he put his hand to do." His paper, the *Freeman's Journal*, which he raised by his talents to be the most powerful organ of public opinion in Ireland, he left to the management of his son, Mr. Edmund D. Gray.

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Greatrakes, Valentine, the "Touch Doctor," was born at Affane, County of Waterford, 14th February 1628. In 1649 he held a commission in Lord Broghill's regiment, and at the Restoration he was made Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cork. At thirty-four he began to develop those powers of curing scrofula and other diseases for which he was afterwards famous. His stables, barns, and outhouses were at times full of invalids whom his powers attracted, not only from distant parts of Ireland, but from England. At one time an effort was made in the bishop's court of Lismore to interdict these practices as savouring of necromancy. At the desire of Charles II. he was invited to London, where he became a wonder to many and a subject of ridicule to others. Some of his notable cures were certified by the Royal Society, and he was lionized and entertained in many parts of England. A writer describes him as a man of good life and benevolent principles, "seeming by his faith and by his charitableness to include some grains of the golden age, and to be a relic of those times when piety and miracles were sincere. . . . All he did was only to stroke the patients with his hands, by which all old pains, gout, rheumatism, and convulsions, were removed from part to part to the extremities of the body, after which they entirely ceased, which caused him to be called the stroker — of which he had the testimonials of the most curious men in the nation, both physicians and divines." ¹¹⁴ Eventually his powers fell into disrepute. He was living in 1681; the date of his death is not mentioned. Some of his descendants were stated to be still living in the County of Waterford in 1833. Sources of further information concerning Greatrakes are indicated in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd and 3rd Series. ^{114 115 254 339}

Gregory, George, D.D., a divine and man of science, son of a Wexford clergyman, was born 14th April 1754. When he was but twelve years old his father died, and his mother removed to Liverpool. He studied in Edinburgh, and in 1776 was appointed to a curacy in Liverpool, where he became a fearless opponent of the slave-trade. He afterwards enjoyed ecclesiastical preferments in the south of England; and in 1804, by the interest of Mr. Addington, was presented to the valuable living of West Ham, in Essex, in consequence of political support afforded by him in the pages of the *New Annual Register*, of which he was editor. He was a voluminous writer. Ryan says "his works display a minute and profound acquaintance with the arts

and sciences, commerce, manufactures, and political institutions." He was the author of a *Life of Chatterton*, and was an active and zealous member of the Royal Humane Society. Dr. Gregory died, after a short illness, 12th March 1808, aged 53, and was buried at West Ham. ^{16 349}

Grey, Bessie, an Irish heroine, who followed her lover and brother into the battle of Ballynahinch (13th June 1798), and, carrying a green flag, encouraged her insurgent friends. She perished in the indiscriminate slaughter inflicted on the insurgents in their retreat. "She was," says Teeling, "the pride of a widowed mother, the loved and admired of their village, where to this hour the perfection of female beauty is described as it approximates in resemblance to the fair Elizabeth Grey." ^{237 322*}

Grey, Lord Leonard, son of the Marquis of Dorset, brother-in-law to the Earl of Kildare, was in January 1535 appointed Lord-Justice of Ireland, on the demise of Sir W. Skeffington. He had previously been a marshal in the army, and it was to him Lord Thomas FitzGerald had surrendered. He found Ireland apparently quiet, but it was not long before the Earl of Desmond and the O'Briens began to give signs of revolt. In July 1536 he marched towards Limerick, captured Carrigogunnell, and destroyed O'Brien's bridge, not, however, without considerable loss and much discontent amongst his troops at the hardships to which they were subjected. Grey, haughty and passionate, was during his five years of office engaged in constant bickerings with his council, especially with Ormond. Mr. Froude says: "He would start on his feet in the council chamber, lay his hand on his sword, and scatter carelessly invectives and opprobrious epithets." In August 1537 he involved the Pale in a somewhat fruitless expedition into Offaly. Next year we are told he ceased to hold communications with his council, and selected a private circle of advisers from the partisans and relations of the Earl of Kildare. In 1538 he paid a visit to Thomond, and is said to have accompanied O'Brien in an attack on a hostile clan. Next year he marched against the O'Neills, and defeated them on the borders of Ulster; and in the following winter he made a progress through Ulster, establishing the English power. He returned to England in March 1540, leaving Sir William Brereton as Lord-Justice, and was almost immediately sent to the Tower upon charges of high treason. The tongues of Ormond and his quondam friends were now unloosed. In December he was

brought to trial and convicted on the charge of intimacy with native chieftains inimical to English power, of aiding them in their incursions on the territories of other chieftains, of despoiling churches and castles, and of being secretly opposed to Ormond and the king's friends upon all occasions. The *State Trials* relate the sequel: "And there was a commission sent to Ireland to examine witnesses; and they say that these articles were proved by the testimony of above seventy persons, whereof some were of quality—that is, some of them swore to one article and some to another; so that the Lord Grey, who was son to the Marquess of Dorset, and Viscount Grassy in Ireland, but no peer in England, being tried by a common jury, thought it his best way to confess the indictment, in hopes of the King's grace and pardon; but in that he was mistaken; and although his services did infinitely overbalance his faults, yet he was publicly executed on the 28th of July 1541." ^{140 170 312}

Grey, Sir Arthur, Lord Wilton, landed in Dublin, 12th August 1580, as Lord-Deputy, to succeed Sir William Pelham, who was then at Limerick. On 6th September the latter came to Dublin, surrendered the sword to Lord Grey, and left for England. We are now told by the *Four Masters* that "James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith, and renounced his sovereignty; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Lord Grey in Ireland as Lord-Justice. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gavel-Rannall, and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that from the Slaney to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the Meeting of Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe and Glenmalur." Lord Grey hastily collected an army and marched against this hosting. Those experienced in Irish warfare cautioned him against rashly attempting the Wicklow passes thus garrisoned; but haughtily rejecting their advice, he entered the defile of Glenmalur on 25th August 1580. The Deputy himself, with the Earl of Kildare, Wingfield, and George Carew, occupied an eminence in the entrance of the valley with their reserve, while the remainder of the army advanced up the valley. Cox says: "The rebels being well acquainted with these woods, laid their ambushes so cunningly that the English could neither fight in that devilish place, nor retire out

of it; courage could but little avail them, whilst being mired in the bogs, they were forced to stand still like butts to be shot at. Discipline or conduct were of no use in that place, where it could not be practised; in short, the English were defeated, and the whole company slain, except some few who were rescued by the horsemen, and amongst the rest, Sir Peter Carew, Colonel Moor, and the valiant Captains Audely and Cosby were killed in this unfortunate conflict." Lord Grey beat a hasty retreat to Dublin, and the news of the Spanish landing at Smerwick almost immediately called him south at the head of a small force of about 1,000 men. He invested the fort on 31st October, and obliged the defenders to capitulate on 10th November. The officers were reserved for ransom, and next day the garrison, about 600 men, were slaughtered in cold blood, and a few women and a priest amongst them were hung. The bodies, 600 in all, were stripped and laid out on the sands—"as gallant and goodly personages," says Grey, "asever beheld." "To him," says Mr. Froude, "it was but the natural and obvious method of disposing of an enemy who had deserved no quarter. His own force amounted to barely 800 men, and he probably could not, if he had wished, have conveyed so large a body of prisoners in safety across Ireland to Dublin." Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the officers commanding the party who carried the Deputy's orders into execution. Further particulars of the war in Munster during his tenure of office, will be found under notice of the 15th Earl of Desmond. In the summer of 1582 the war was virtually at an end—James FitzMaurice and Sir John and Sir James of Desmond were dead, and the Earl was a hunted fugitive. Mr. Froude says he was recalled at his own request, while Cox gives the following account of the matter: "But this good Deputy by the contrivance of the rebels was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but had tyrannized with that barbarity, that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcases and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord-Deputy in the midst of his victories was recalled, so that in August [1582] he left Ireland to the care of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord-Chancellor, [and] Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer-at-Wars, Lords-Justices." He was subsequently one of the commissioners that sat

in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay, and one of the council of war for the defence of England against the Armada. He died in 1593. ^{52 134 140 170 170*}

Grierson, Constantia, a woman of uncommon literary abilities, was born at Kilkenny in 1706. Her maiden name is not mentioned. Her parents were poor, illiterate people. Her friend Mrs. Pilkington says that she was mistress of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French, and had a good knowledge of mathematics. "She received some little instruction from the minister of the parish when she could spare time from her needlework, to which she was closely kept by her mother. . . . Her turn was chiefly to philosophical or divine subjects. . . . Her piety was not inferior to her learning."³⁷ At the age of eighteen she came to Dublin to receive instruction in midwifery. There her literary acquirements introduced her to society, and she married Mr. Grierson, a printer, to whom Lord Carteret granted a patent as King's Printer, with her name inserted. She edited a new edition of *Tacitus*, with a Latin dedication to Lord Carteret; and *Terence*, to which was prefixed a Greek epigram from her pen. She also wrote poetry. She has been described as "happy in a fine imagination, a great memory, an excellent understanding, and an exact judgment, but had all these crowned by virtue and piety; she was too learned to be vain, too wise to be conceited, too knowing and too clear-sighted to be irreligious." Mrs. Grierson died in 1733, at the early age of twenty-seven. Her eldest son, who proved a man of learning, wit, and vivacity, was educated by her. He died in Germany at the same age as his mother. Johnson once remarked that he possessed more extensive knowledge than any man of his years he had ever known. The Grierson family continued government printers in Ireland for several generations, and after they gave up business some of the government printing was executed under their patent until Mr. Thom's appointment as Queen's Printer in 1876. ³⁷

^{36 98 110}

Griffin, Gerald, poet and novelist, was born, 12th December 1803, in Limerick, where his father was a brewer. Gerald was a remarkably gentle and susceptible lad. His first master was Richard McEligot, a genius of some celebrity in Limerick. When Gerald was seven years old the family removed to Fairy Lawn, a cottage charmingly situated on the Shannon, twenty-eight miles below Limerick. His recollections of this spot were ever of the most delightful character. The home family then

consisted of the father, an amiable, easy-going man; the mother, a woman of sound sense, strong religious feelings, and acute literary perceptions; two elder sisters; two brothers (Gerald and Daniel); and two younger sisters. The rest of the family were scattered. Here his strong literary tastes began to develop themselves: they were wisely directed and encouraged by his mother, and fostered by a visiting tutor. Gerald was almost constantly immersed in books, and he even began to write poetry. At times he devoted himself to fishing and shooting, more from the opportunity they afforded of revelling in the contemplation of nature, than from any love of the sports themselves. His education was continued at neighbouring schools—Virgil becoming his favourite author. In 1820, in consequence of pecuniary difficulties, his parents removed to Pennsylvania, with some of the elder members of the family—a bitter trial to a lad of Gerald's tender and loving nature. He was then, with his brother Daniel and two sisters, received into the house of his elder brother, a doctor at Adare. Gerald ever considered that the antiquities and historical associations of the place had much to do with impressing his imaginative faculties. He was intended for the medical profession, but his preference for literature now became marked; he wrote for the papers in Limerick, joined a Thespian society, became acquainted with John Banim, and one day called his brother into his room, and showed him *Aguire*, a tragedy he had written, and announced his intention of proceeding to London to push his fortune. Nothing could turn him from this resolve, and in the autumn of 1823, not twenty years of age, he started for the great metropolis where he remained more than three years—until the early part of 1827. At first he was quite unsuccessful in his literary attempts, and, too high spirited to pain his friends at home with the truth, he suffered the bitterest privations, by which his health was permanently injured. John Banim, as far as he was permitted, proved a true friend. Gerald ultimately turned his attention to writing for reviews and magazines, and attained a respectable position. His *Hollantide Tales* were his first decided success. The pleasure of his return home in 1827 was saddened by the death of a beloved sister, in whose memory he wrote the exquisite lines commencing, "Oh, not for ever lost." During his sojourn at Pallaskenry, whither his brother had removed from Adare, he enjoyed a delightful season of rest, and wrote the *Tales of the Munster Festivals*,

which he brought to London to publish in the autumn. The *Collegians*, the ablest and most successful of his works, followed. One of the most laboured of his works was his novel *The Invasion*, a book displaying minute acquaintance with the manners and customs of ancient Ireland. About this period he became intimate with a family in Limerick, one of whose members, a married lady, exercised a great influence over his after life. She was the inspirer of many of his best poetical pieces, and with her and her husband and children he passed probably some of the happiest days of his life. Their correspondence occupies a large portion of his memoirs edited by his brother. As his literary abilities became more recognized, he appeared to lose a relish for all mundane affairs, and in September 1838, having burnt most of his unpublished writings, he entered on a noviciate in the Catholic society of Christian Brothers, in Dublin. As far as we can judge, this retirement from the world brought him happiness. He became absorbed in the duties of his new life; but died of fever on the 12th of June 1840, aged 36, at the North Monastery, Cork, and was buried in the cemetery attached to the institution. He was tall and well formed, with an intellectual and rather pensive cast of countenance. Many of his poems are very beautiful, and some will doubtless long hold a place in English literature. The preservation of several is due to the memory of his friend, Mrs. Fisher. His drama of *Gisippus*, acted at Drury-lane in 1842, after his death, met with a warm reception, but has not held a permanent place on the stage. Miss Mitford says: "The book that, above any other, speaks to me of the trials, the sufferings, the broken heart of the man of genius, is that *Life of Gerald Griffin*, written by a brother worthy of him, which precedes the only edition of his collected works."¹⁶ A notice of his elder brother, William Griffin, M.D. (born, 25th October 1794; died, 9th July 1848), author of a few tales published in Gerald's *Hollantide* and *Tales of a Jury-room*, and of some medical treatises, will be found in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, vol. iv. ^{16 156}

Grimshaw, William, born at Green-castle in 1782, died in Philadelphia in 1852, aged about 70, was the author of numerous American school-books and dictionaries—*Etymological Dictionary*, *Life of Napoleon*, and other works. ^{37*}

Grogan, Cornelius, born about 1738, was a Protestant gentleman, owner of Johnstown Castle and demesne, and estates worth about £8,000 a year, in the County

of Wexford. He was High Sheriff of the county, and for six years represented Enniscorthy in Parliament. When the Insurrection broke out in 1798, he accepted the post of Commissary-General in the insurgent army; and when Wexford was reoccupied by the royalists, he was tried by court-martial for complicity in the insurrection, and executed on Wexford bridge, 28th June 1798. The *Cornwallis Correspondence* states: "It was clearly proved that he had joined what he believed would be the winning side." He suffered death with great composure. The bodies of Grogan, Colclough, and Bagenal Harvey were thrown into the Slaney, and their heads were spiked on the Court-house. Some followers dragged the river at night and rescued the remains. Grogan's body was secretly buried at Rathaspick, near Johnstown. His estates were escheated to the Crown, but eventually restored to his brother upon the payment of heavy legal charges. His brother Thomas fell fighting on the royalist side at the battle of Arklow.

87 154 331

Grose, Francis, a distinguished English antiquary, was born in Middlesex in 1731. After publishing several works on the antiquities of England, he came over to Ireland, and commenced the necessary drawings for a similar work on this country; but he died of apoplexy in Dublin, 18th May 1791, aged 60,³²³ and was buried in Drumcondra graveyard. The results of his labours, supplemented by engravings from drawings in the collection of Right Hon. William Conyngham, were edited with prefaces and descriptions by his friend Edward Ledwich, in 2 vols. 4to.—the *Antiquities of Ireland*, by Francis Grose, F.S.A., London, 1791. There are 263 plates, many of them especially interesting as showing the condition of buildings since gone utterly to decay. ^{81 97 145 3231}

Guinness, Sir Benjamin Lee, Bart., born 1st November 1798, was an opulent brewer, and M.P. for Dublin from 1865 until his death. He is best remembered as the restorer of St. Patrick's Cathedral (at a cost which some have estimated at £130,000), and as the head of a business firm that has acquired a world-wide reputation. He died possessed of a large fortune, and besides several mansions in and near Dublin, was the owner of a beautiful estate at Cong, on the shores of Lough Corrib. He evinced great and practical interest in Irish archaeology by his tasteful preservation of the antiquarian remains upon his large estates. He died 19th May 1868, aged 69, and was buried at Mount Jerome, Dublin. ²³³

Gunning, Maria (Countess of Coventry), and **Elizabeth** (Duchess of Hamilton and Duchess of Argyll), celebrated Irish beauties, born about 1733 and 1734, were daughters of John Gunning, of Castlecoote, in the County of Roscommon. When budding into womanhood, their mother sent them to Dublin in the hope that they would make their way on the stage. Sheridan was kind to them, lent them dresses, and they were presented at the Castle. Their exceeding beauty created a wonderful sensation; they went to London, and were the belles of the season 1751. Horace Walpole writes of them as "two Irish girls of no fortune who make more noise than any of their predecessors since the days of Helen, and who are declared the handsomest women alive." In February 1752 Elizabeth was married to the Duke of Hamilton, a dissipated gambler. Three weeks afterwards, Maria, the elder and handsomer, was married to the Earl of Coventry. Among the many stories told of her extreme silliness is her awkward reply to the old King George II.'s enquiry as to whether she was not sorry that there were to be no more masquerades:—"She was tired of them—indeed she was surfeited with most London sights; there was but one left that she wanted to see—and that was a coronation!" Elizabeth became a widow in 1758, and refusing the addresses of the Duke of Bridgewater, gave her hand a twelvemonth later to Colonel John Campbell (who became Duke of Argyll in 1770). Maria died from the effects of the excessive use of white paint in October 1760 (aged about 27), a fortnight before George II. Her son became 7th Earl of Coventry. In 1776 Elizabeth was created Baroness of Hamilton in her own right. She was one of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber to Queen Charlotte. She died 20th December 1790, aged 56. The wife of two Dukes, she was the mother of four—of the 7th and 8th Dukes of Hamilton by her first husband; and of the 6th and 7th Dukes of Argyll by her second. The present (1877) Duke of Argyll is her grandson. In the *Tour in the Hebrides* we learn that John-son and Boswell visited her and the Duke at Inverary. On 23rd October 1773 Boswell complains bitterly of her coldness and neglect of himself; but she appears to have been all politeness to Johnson. Boswell consoled himself for her rudeness by the remark: "When I recollected that my punishment was inflicted by so dignified a beauty, I had that kind of consolation which a man would feel who is strangled by a silken cord. . . . He [Dr. Johnson] was much pleased with our visit at the castle." Describing portraits of the Misses

Gunning, Mr. Walford ^{129*} says: "The two sisters are very much alike; both are remarkable for their small mouths, high foreheads, aquiline noses, and arched eyebrows. Certainly Maria would be adjudged by the ladies now-a-days the prettier in detail—she is slim and elegant, though rather inanimate; but I much prefer the looks of Elizabeth, who is darker, plumper, and more intelligent, and altogether a finer woman." There was a third and younger sister, Catherine, who, in 1769, married Robert Travis and passed most of her life in Ireland. She had a daughter who, in the next generation, kept up the fame of the family for personal beauty. It is amusing now-a-days to read of the excitement their beauty occasioned—of the nobility at a drawing-room clambering on to chairs and tables in the presence of royalty, to get a sight of them; of 700 persons sitting up all night in and about an inn to see them pass to their chaise in the morning; of a guard of soldiers being necessary to protect Lady Coventry from the curiosity of the public. This interest continued even after her death: 10,000 persons went to see the outside of her coffin. ^{129* 199†}

Haliday, William, a promising Irish scholar, who died at an early age, the son of a Dublin tradesman, was born about 1788. He studied Irish as a dead language, and produced a grammar in his nineteenth year. He was one of the founders of the Gaelic Society, and projected a translation of *Keating's History of Ireland* with the Irish text and a memoir of the author, only one volume of which (8vo. Dublin 1811) had appeared at the time of his death, aged 23, on 26th October 1812. Edward O'Reilly, in the preface of his *Irish Dictionary* (1821), acknowledges in warm terms his obligations to him. The inscription on his tomb in Dundrum churchyard, County of Dublin, was written by his friend Dr. Langan. He is thus spoken of in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xv.: "A *Grammar of the Irish Language*, Dublin, 1808, published in 8vo. under the fictitious signature 'E. O. C.'; but the author was William Haliday, a native of Dublin, and a singularly gifted youth, who not only compiled this grammar, but published the first volume of a most excellent translation of *Keating's History of Ireland*, with the original on collateral pages. He also proceeded on a lexicon of the language, which he would have published, but was prevented by a premature death at the early age of twenty-three. Had this young gentleman lived he would most probably have

achieved more for the ancient literature of Ireland than any other individual of his time. His early display of talents, and deep knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and some of the Oriental languages, joined with unwearied antiquarian research and an enthusiastic zeal for devoting his talents to the service of his country, would have rendered him one of its brightest literary ornaments." ^{208 233 323† 349}

Haliday, Charles, a distinguished Irish antiquary, a Dublin merchant, brother of preceding, was born in 1789. He was elected one of the Royal Irish Academy in January 1847, and thenceforward was among its most active and useful members. For many years he was on the council. His paper on the ancient name of Dublin is printed in the 22nd vol. of the *Transactions*; that on the Danes and Danish antiquities of Ireland, read but not printed, he afterwards set himself to extend and develop. He made some important discoveries relative to the history of Dublin and the extended rule of the Danish colony of that city. He did not live to complete the work, but his manuscript was consigned to Mr. John P. Prendergast, who is now (1877) engaged in preparing it for publication. He died 14th September 1866, aged 77, and was buried in Monkstown cemetery, County of Dublin. His splendid collection of pamphlets on Irish affairs was presented by his widow to the Royal Irish Academy; and his portrait, painted by order of the Academy, adorns its walls. ^{146 233}

Halpine, Charles G., Major, an author, better known by the pseudonym of "Miles O'Reilly," was born at Oldcastle, in the County of Meath, November 1829. His father, a clergyman, a scholar, and an author, was at the time of his birth editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. Having passed through Trinity College, when but eighteen he emigrated to America, and was engaged on the press in New York and Boston until April 1861, when he volunteered in the Union army and rose to the grade of major in the regular service. He resigned in 1864, and became editor of the *Citizen*, supported Mr. Lincoln's second candidature, and was appointed Register of the County of New York. He died from an overdose of chloroform, 3rd August 1868, aged 38. While serving in the south he wrote *Poems by the Letter H*, two volumes of humorous writings under the name of "Private Miles O'Reilly," and a volume of war songs and verses, which became favourites in the army. The *New York Times* says: "Personally, General Halpine was extremely

popular. Fond of society, and overflowing with wit and humour, his presence was ever welcome in the social circle. As a writer he was sprightly, terse, and vigorous. His last poetical production was written on the occasion of the gathering at Jones's Wood, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the Irish soldiers who fell during the war. It is entitled 'Lines for the Day,' and was recited by the author during the gathering."^{37*} ²³³

Hamilton, Count Anthony, was born in Ireland about 1646. In childhood his family passed over to France as followers of the fortunes of Charles II. He died at St. Germain's, in 1720, aged 74. Rose says: "He was an elegant and accomplished character, and was for many years the delight and ornament of the most splendid circles of society, by his wit, his taste, and above all by his writings." "*The Memoirs of Grammont*, by Count Hamilton," says Hallam, "scarcely challenge a place as historical; but we are now looking more at the style than the intrinsic importance of books. Every one is aware of the peculiar felicity and fascinating gaiety which they display." *The Athenæum* says of his fairy tales: "These tales appear to us cumbrous and entangled, their satire insipid, and their meaning rather unmeaning. Measured against Voltaire's philosophical stories, or Dean Swift's bitter caricatures, they are pigmies indeed; and their popularity with him who loved to quote them [Horace Walpole] is but another proof of the factitious value with which genius can invest that which is essentially mediocre, at once giving to trifles the importance, and turning them to the use, of treasures."^{16 42 34}

Hamilton, Charles, a captain in the East India Company's service, distinguished for his acquaintance with the laws and literature of the Hindoos, was born at Belfast in 1753. He was one of the first members of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and in 1786 wrote an account of the Rohilla Afghans. Subsequently, in 1796, he was employed by the Directors of the East India Company to edit a commentary on the Mussulman law, which Allibone styles "a valuable work." He died 14th March 1792, aged about 39, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London.^{16 349}

Hamilton, Elizabeth, an authoress, sister of preceding, was born at Belfast in 1758. Her attention was turned to literature in 1786, by the return of her brother from India. Her *Hindoo Rajah* and *Modern Philosophers* were intended as counterfoils to free-thinking. Her writings on education were much in advance of the time, and attracted consi-

derable attention. In 1804 a Civil List pension was settled on her. She lived much in Edinburgh, where she took an active part in ameliorating the social condition of the poor. Her *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, published about 1808, a simple and graphic sketch of Scotch peasant life, is perhaps the most enduring of her works. "Her warm and sincere piety was untinctured by severity, and her natural cheerfulness and lively talents rendered her delightful in society, and, in old age, a universal favourite with the young."⁹⁷ She died at Harrogate, 13th July 1816, aged about 58. Her writings are warmly praised by Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review*.^{16 97 196}

Hamilton, Gustavus, Viscount Boyne, was born in 1639, and obtained a commission in the army towards the end of Charles II.'s reign. At the commencement of the War of 1689-91, the Protestants of Coleraine entrusted him with the defence of their town. He was ultimately forced to evacuate it and fall back on Enniskillen, followed by crowds of Protestant refugees from the surrounding country. He was appointed Governor of Enniskillen, and organized those regiments of horse and foot afterwards known as the Enniskilleners—the forerunners of the present Inniskilling regiments. "These Enniskilleners were furious fighters. They were attended by their favourite preachers, . . . who encouraged them in their efforts to 'purge the land of idolatry.' They attacked with the utmost impetuosity, and were rarely deterred by inequality of numbers. They had no system of attack, but fell on pell-mell. They rode together in a confused body, each man attended by a mounted servant, bearing his baggage; and they only assumed a hasty and confused line when about to rush into action."¹⁷⁵ He defeated Lord Galmoy in his attack on Crom Castle, and in the spring of 1689 was successful in several engagements with the Catholic forces. In July his army is said to have numbered seventeen troops of light horse, thirty companies of foot, and a few very ill-armed troops of heavy dragoons. Later on, at the head of his Enniskilleners, he defeated General MacCarthy at Newtownbutler. He commanded a regiment at the battle of the Boyne, and took a prominent part in the after operations of the war, heading the troops in the successful attack on Athlone in 1691, and being afterwards made governor of the town. When peace was concluded he received an ample share of the forfeited estates, and was made Privy-Councillor and Brigadier-General. For his bravery

afterwards at the siege of Vigo, he was presented with a service of plate by Queen Anne, and George I. raised him to the peerage as Viscount Boyne. He died 16th September 1723, aged 84. ^{175 196 216}

Hamilton, Hugh, an artist, was born in Dublin the first half of the 18th century. He studied at the Dublin Society House, then in Grafton-street, and commenced his career as an artist in crayons. He settled for a time in London, where he was overwhelmed with orders, and then for twelve years resided in Italy, where, by the advice of Flaxman, he turned his attention to oils. He painted the likenesses of many distinguished Irishmen. His picture in the Royal Dublin Society of Dean Kirwan preaching is one of the best known of his works. Hamilton died about 1809. ²⁴⁵

Hamilton, Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, an eminent mathematician, was born in the County of Dublin, 26th March 1729, and was educated at Trinity College, of which he afterwards became Fellow. In 1758 he published a *Treatise on Conic Sections*. Wills says: "Dr. Hamilton was the first to deduce the properties of the conic section from the properties of the cone, by demonstrations which were general, unencumbered by lemmas, and proceeding in a more natural and perspicuous order." In 1759 he was appointed Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy. From the Vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, he was promoted to the Deanery of Armagh. In 1796 he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert, whence he was translated to Ossory in 1799. He died at Kilkenny, 1st December 1805, aged 76. His works were collected and published by his son. His brother was a judge, Baron Hamilton of Hampton, Balbriggan. ^{34 42 118 196}

Hamilton, Sir James, Viscount Claneboy, a Scotch gentleman, was, in 1587, with his friend James Fullerton, sent to Ireland by James VI. of Scotland (afterwards James I.), "in order to hold a correspondence with the English of that kingdom," writes Lodge, "and inform his Majesty, from time to time, of the state, condition, inclinations, and designs of the Irish in case of Queen Elizabeth's death; they disguised the cause of their errand (that they might execute it the better) by taking upon them to teach school." Their place of instruction was the Corporation City Free School, possibly for the children of freemen only; it was situated in School-house-lane, near Christ Church. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, was one of their pupils. [In 1603, Fullerton was appointed Clerk of the Cheque and Muster-Master General; with-

in a couple of years he was made Commissioner of Wards and Liveries, was knighted, made Ambassador to France, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in 1630.] Hamilton was made a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and received still higher honours and rewards than his companion, being made a Sergeant-at-Law, Privy-Councillor, and named Commissioner of Wards and Liveries and Commissioner for the plantation of Longford. "In 1622, he was raised to the peerage with the titles of Claneboy and Hamilton. He lived to be 84 years old, having had 'three ladies, the two first of whom proved but little comfort to him.' He had large estates at Bangor, County Down, where he built a church inside the ruins of the old abbey, in which he was buried in 1643. He had on his estates six parishes, which he planted with 'pious Scotch ministers;' and while he sheltered his own chaplains from the Episcopal constables, it is remarkable that he continued the persecution of the other Irish northern Puritans." ²³³ His son James was created Earl of Clanbrassil. ^{216 233}

Hamilton, William, D.D., an eminent divine and naturalist, was born in the County of Antrim, 16th December 1755 or '57. He took his degree at Trinity College, and was elected to a fellowship in 1779. His geological *Letters on the Coast of the County of Antrim* attracted considerable attention, and he occasionally contributed to the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. As rector of Clondavaddog, or Fanet, in Donegal, his best exertions were devoted to the welfare, good order, and improvement of that remote and little-frequented district. He was appointed a magistrate; and it is believed it was because of his exertions in that capacity to suppress revolutionary movements that he was brutally murdered at the residence of a friend on the shores of Lough Swilly, 2nd March 1797—the house being surrounded by armed men and he being pusillanimously given up to them by the servants. His family was provided for by a vote of the House of Commons. ^{146 217 349}

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, mathematician and astronomer, was born in Dublin, 9th August 1805. His father was an attorney; his mother was related to Hutton, the mathematician. Intended for an Indian appointment, he was, when a mere child, sent to study with an uncle at Trim. At four he had made some progress in Hebrew, and in the two succeeding years he acquired the elements of Greek and Latin. At the age of fourteen he was familiar with the rudiments of Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish,

German, Syriac, Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Malay, and had written a letter in Persian to the Persian ambassador on his visiting Dublin. In mathematics he was almost self-taught. Entering Trinity College in 1822, he carried everything before him, and had mastered Newton's *Principia*, the Differential Calculus, and La Place's *Mécanique Céleste* before he was nineteen. A paper containing original researches on curves of double curvature, and a memoir on caustic curves, read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1824, placed him in the front rank of scientific Irishmen. The astronomers of Europe were somewhat astonished when, in 1827, a young man who had not attained the age of twenty-two stepped at once from the position of an undergraduate to that of Andrews Professor of Astronomy and superintendent of the Observatory at Dunsink, near Dublin, especially as he was not known to have displayed any talent for practical astronomy or observing. Until his marriage in 1833, his sisters, women of uncommon abilities, resided with him at the Observatory, Dunsink. He early produced his great work on *The Theory of Systems of Rays*, "which with its supplements is regarded as of the highest importance in relation to the geometry of optics. Chasles spoke of it as 'dominant toute cette vaste théorie.' Starting from the fundamental idea that light, whatever be its cause or constitution, must be amenable to the principle of least action (nature's economy in using up force), he arrived at most important deductions relating to reflection and refraction. One of his discoveries, literally made upon paper, was that of conical refraction, a thing neither known nor surmised by practical experimenters in optics." ⁴⁰ This discovery was first verified experimentally by Rev. Humphrey Lloyd. Mr. Hamilton was knighted by Lord Mulgrave in 1835, on the occasion of the first meeting in Dublin of the British Association. In 1837 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy; of which, from 1832, he was one of the most active members. His works on *General System of Dynamics*, *Calculus of Quaternions*, and his various contributions to philosophical transactions, besides stores of mathematical research left behind in MS., and to which it has been said the scientific world has not yet come up, are all monuments of his amazing genius and abilities. His *Calculus* is considered by mathematicians to be of great scope and power; it has been illustrated and developed since his death by Professor Tait of Edinburgh. He declined becoming a member of the

Royal Society on account of some conditions incident to membership. Poetry had a great charm for him—he numbered amongst his friends Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, and Mrs. Hemans, while his own poetical productions are of some value, "more, perhaps, as beautiful emanations of his character, evidencing the strength and generosity of his affections, and the loftiness of the aspirations and communings of his spirit, than as works of poetic art." ¹¹⁶ A beautiful ode commencing "O brooding spirit of wisdom and of love" is given in his memoir in the *Dublin University Magazine*. He had little love of money, and was content to spend his days in the Observatory at Dunsink, on a small salary. He appeared last in public at the Dublin Exhibition of 1865, and died the 2nd of September in the same year, aged 60. His sister Elizabeth Mary in 1838 published a volume of poems dedicated to him.

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Hand, Edward, Brigadier-General, United States Army, was born at Clyduff, in the King's County, 31st December 1744. In October 1774 he accompanied the 18th Royal Irish to America, as surgeon's mate; he resigned his post on arrival, and settled in Philadelphia for the practice of his profession. He espoused the cause of the Revolution, joined a rifle regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel, and served at the siege of Boston. In March 1776 he was promoted to be Colonel, and led his regiment at the battles of Long Island and Trenton. As Brigadier-General he was in command at Albany in October 1778, and soon afterwards was engaged in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of central New York. He held other important commands during the war, and after its termination was a member of the old Congress, 1784-'5; and his name is affixed to the Pennsylvania constitution of 1790. In 1798, when Washington accepted the command of the army raised in anticipation of a war with France, he recommended the appointment of Hand as Adjutant-General. He died at Rockford, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 3rd September 1802, aged 57. ^{37*}

Hanger, George, Lord Coleraine, better known as Colonel Hanger, born in Ireland about 1750, was distinguished alike by his talents and his eccentricities. He entered the army at an early age, and served in America during the whole of the war of independence. The highest rank he reached was that of Major of the British Legion of Cavalry. In 1789 he published *An Address to the Army relative to the Campaigns of 1780 and '81*. He mixed much in fashionable society, where he was always wel-

come on account of his social qualities, and was at times the boon companion of George IV. In 1801 he published his *Life, Adventures, and Opinions*, embellished with a representation of his own figure suspended from a gallows. In 1814 he succeeded to the family title of Lord Coleraine, which he resolutely refused to assume. He died at his house near Regent's Park, 31st March 1821, aged 73. ^{37*}

Hanmer, Meredith, D.D., a native of Wales, an ecclesiastic who about 1582 ^{14†} was appointed Treasurer of Christ Church, Dublin. He died of the plague in 1604, and was buried in St. Michan's, Dublin. Besides an *Ecclesiastical Chronography*, and other works, he was the author of a *Chronicle of Ireland, collected in the Yeare 1571*, extending from the earliest times to 1284. This valuable addition to the collected annals of Ireland has gone through several editions. It will be found in most available form as contained in *Ancient Irish Histories*, 2 vols. 4to., published in Dublin in 1809. It occupies almost the whole of the second volume. Probably all that is known concerning him is contained in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. ^{14† 188* 339}

Hardiman, James, a distinguished Irish writer, a lawyer, probably a native of Galway, was born about the end of the 18th century. His important work, *The History of Galway*, 4to., with plates, appeared in Dublin in 1820; his *Irish Minstrelsy*, 2 vols. 8vo., in London in 1831; *Statute of Kilkenny*, 4to. 1843; and in 1846 he edited O'Flaherty's *West or H-Iar Connaught* for the Irish Archaeological Society. He was a prominent member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was for some time sub-commissioner on the public records: he spent the latter part of his life in Galway as librarian to the Queen's College, and died in 1855, probably in November. ^{15 233}

Harris, Walter, LL.D., one of the most distinguished of Irish antiquarian writers, the editor of Sir James Ware's works, was born at Mountmellick late in the 17th century. Although expelled from Trinity College in early life for participation in a riot, the degree of LL.D. was afterwards conferred upon him for his services to Irish historical research and archæology. He married a great-granddaughter of Sir James Ware, and thereby inherited his MSS., and possessed of competence, he devoted his life to literary pursuits. His principal works were: *History of the Life and Reign of King William III.*, Dublin, 1745; *Hibernica*, a collection of eleven interesting and important tracts relating to Ireland, Dublin 1747. The great work by which he has earned the grateful remembrance of all

students of Irish history, is his translation and expansion of the principal works of Sir James Ware, published in two volumes folio in Dublin, between 1739 and 1746. Abbe MacGeoghegan truly says of him: "The nation is under great obligations to that learned writer for the trouble he has taken and the curious researches he has made in order to complete Sir James Ware's work; a work which he has so considerably enlarged, and enriched with such a number of articles that have escaped his prototype's notice, that he should be rather esteemed its author than the editor, which is the title he has so modestly assumed." ³⁴⁹ Ware's *Lives of the Bishops*, which in the English translation of 1705 occupies about 200 pages, Harris has expanded to 660; the *Antiquities of Ireland* he has expanded from 154 to 286 pages; and the meagre notices of *Irish Writers*, from 42 to 363 pages. Of Ware's *Annals of Ireland* he doubtless intended to make a third volume—all the early editions of Harris's *Ware* are noted on title pages as three volumes. Harris died 4th July 1761. His *History and Antiquities of the City of Dublin*, which he left in manuscript, appeared in 1766. Some of his MSS. are preserved in Armagh Library, whilst the majority were purchased from his widow by the Irish Parliament for £500. They may now be consulted in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society. They occupy twenty volumes closely written, almost entirely in Harris's hand—in themselves a monument of his indefatigable industry and research. He was a most laborious copyist, and much of these materials are copied even from printed books. Particulars of the contents of these MSS. will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, while of his printed works ample notices are given under the title "Ware" by Allibone and Lowndes. ^{254 339 339* 349}

Harvey, Bagenal Beauchamp, an estates gentleman of about £3,000 a year, in the County of Wexford, and a barrister, commander of the Wexford insurgents in 1798. He was born about 1762, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied at the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1782. Madden says that before the Insurrection of 1798 he "was in tolerable practice as a barrister, and was extremely popular with all parties. He was high-spirited, kind-hearted, and good-tempered, fond of society, given to hospitality, and especially esteemed for his humane and charitable disposition towards the poor." He resided at Bargo Castle, and when the insurgents took the field in May 1798, in the north of the county,

Harvey, with his friends Colclough and FitzGerald, was immediately imprisoned in Wexford on suspicion. After the defeat of the royalists at the Three Rocks, Wexford was evacuated by the small garrison that remained, and the prisoners were on 30th May released by the inhabitants, who implored Harvey to intercede with the insurgents for the safety of the town. This he did; and upon its being occupied by the insurgents he was appointed Commander-in-chief. A provisional government was established, and with the exception of the barbarous massacre of ninety-seven Protestants on the bridge, and the inevitable requisitions for provisions incidental to all military occupations, their lives and property were secured to the inhabitants. Nearly the whole of Wexford County was soon in the possession of the insurgents, frightful atrocities being committed on both sides, and it was necessary that New Ross should be taken, so as to open communication with those ready to rise in other counties. Accordingly, on 4th June, the Wexford force under Harvey marched out, and having been joined by a contingent from the camp at Carrickbyrne, they concentrated at Corbet Hill for the attack on New Ross. It is said that the evening before the battle was spent by Harvey and the insurgent officers in a carouse, from which they had scarcely recovered when the engagement began. At first the insurgents carried all before them, drove the troops from their intrenchments, through the town, and across the bridge into the County of Kilkenny. Instead of following up their success, as regular troops would have done, they commenced drinking and pillaging; and when the royalists returned to the support of a brave party that still held the market-house, they were able to retrieve their losses, and the insurgents were slaughtered almost like sheep to the number perhaps of 2,500. After the engagement a straggling band of insurgents set fire to a barn at Scullabogue, containing 120 fugitives, in retaliation, it is said, for the previous burning of an insurgent hospital containing nearly 100 patients, by the troops at Enniscorthy. During the battle of Ross, Harvey and his aide-de-camp, Mr. Gray, a Protestant attorney, spent most of the day on a neighbouring hill, almost inactive spectators of the fight. In the retreat, on seeing the blackened walls of Scullabogue barn, he remarked to a friend: "I see now the folly of embarking in this business with these people: if I succeed, I shall be murdered by them; if they are defeated I shall be hanged."

After these events Mr. Harvey was deposed from the supreme command, and appointed president of the council of government. The battle of Vinegar Hill was lost by the insurgents on 21st June, and next day Wexford was re-occupied by the King's troops. Harvey and Colclough, with the wife of the latter, took refuge on one of the Saltee Islands. They were pursued, and after a long search were found concealed in a cave, disguised as peasants. Harvey was tried by court-martial and executed on Wexford bridge on the 28th June, with Mr. Grogan, Captain Keugh, Governor of the city, and numbers of others. He met his fate reverently and bravely. His body was cast into the river, and his head spiked on the Court-house. The body was ultimately recognized by some friends and buried at Mayglass, a few miles south of Wexford. A Bill of attainder was passed against him, but his property was, in 1829, restored to his brother James.³³⁴

Harvey, William Henry, M.D., a distinguished botanist, was born at Lime-
rick, 5th February 1811. His attention was turned to flowers by his nurse when quite a child, and he early developed a passionate love for the study of nature. He was educated at Ballitore school, and his youth was passed in business pursuits in Limerick. From 1835 to 1841 he held the position of Colonial Treasurer at the Cape, where he had ample opportunities of studying the flora of South Africa, and he soon acquired a European reputation as a careful and laborious student. Shortly after his return he was appointed Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin. He devoted himself specially to algæ, and in pursuit of this department of botany visited the United States, and in 1853 undertook a voyage round the world for the purpose of collecting specimens. His *Seaside Book*, his *Thesaurus Capensis*, *Flora Capensis*, and *Phycologia Britannica*, embellished with illustrations from his pencil, are amongst the best known of his numerous works. The *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge* contain some elaborate treatises by him on American algæ. He belonged to many of the learned societies of Europe. Originally a member of the Society of Friends, he joined the Established Church. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Hooker. Dr. Harvey died of consumption, 15th May 1866, aged 55, at Torquay, where he was buried by his special desire. He was eminently remarkable for the spirituality, playful sweetness, and amiability of his disposition. Besides his botanical works he was the author of some poems published in

his youth, and of *Charles and Josiah, or Friendly Conversations between a Churchman and a Quaker*, published in Dublin in 1862. ^{16 159}

Haughton, James, philanthropist, was born at Carlow, 5th May 1795. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He was educated at Ballitore school, and after residing five years in Cork to learn business, in 1817 settled in Dublin as a corn merchant, in partnership with his brother, until the year 1850. Occupied with the cares of his family for many years, and with what he regarded as one of the duties of civilized man—adding moderately to the capital of the country—he did not appear much in public before the year 1830. After the early death of a beloved wife his attention became devoted to questions of reform. In 1838 he went to London as a delegate to an Anti-Slavery Convention, and thenceforward was known as an energetic philanthropic reformer. He took a warm interest in the anti-slavery cause in America and elsewhere, and enjoyed the friendship of many of its principal advocates. Although he could express himself with clearness, he was not a fluent speaker, and always preferred to write and read his addresses. For thirty-five years he sent out a stream of letters on anti-slavery, temperance, crime, capital punishment, land reform, and other questions, which were published by the press of all parties with unusual liberality. As a politician he was not very active, but his opinions were decidedly national, liberal, and in favour of all popular reforms. During O'Connell's Repeal agitation Mr. Haughton occasionally attended the Conciliation Hall meetings, and spoke in favour of the Repeal of the Union, and he had a high opinion of O'Connell's character as a true friend of liberty. He became a member of the Unitarian body about the year 1834. Amongst many local public benefits which he especially laboured to carry out, were the establishment of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute, the opening of the Zoological Gardens on Sunday afternoons at a penny charge, the free opening of the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens on Sunday afternoons, and the formation of the People's Garden in the Phoenix Park. He was a thorough free-trader, in the broad and unrestricted sense of the word, and he believed war to be totally opposed to the teaching of Christ. He took more or less part in nearly all the reform questions of his day; but the chief mission of his life was to promote the disuse of alcoholic liquors, and for many years before his death he gave up most of his time and

energies to the cause of total abstinence, and the endeavour to secure legislative restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks. He died in Dublin, 20th February 1873, aged 77, and his remains were followed to Mount Jerome Cemetery by a concourse of people unusually large even for Ireland. ¹⁵⁹¹

Havard, William, born in Dublin in July 1710, was an actor of some repute, and was the author of *Charles I., Regulus*, and other plays, which had a passing celebrity. He died in London 20th February 1778, aged about 67, and was buried in Covent Garden, his epitaph being written by his friend Garrick. ¹¹⁶

Haviland, William, General, was born in Ireland in 1718. He served at Carthage and Portobello; in the Rebellion of 1745; under Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758; under Amherst in 1759-60; and as Brigadier-General commanding the expedition which reduced Isle-aux-Noix, St. John's, and Chambly. His mechanical genius enabled him to concert measures for passing the rapids with success, and in other ways he largely contributed to the triumph of the British arms in America. He was second in command at the reduction of Martinique in February 1762; commanded the fourth brigade at the siege of Havannah; was made Lieutenant-General 25th May 1772, and General 19th February 1783. He died 16th September 1784, aged about 66. ^{37*}

Hay, Edward, was born about 1761 in Ballinkee, County of Wexford, descended from an old Anglo-Norman family deprived of most of their property for espousing the cause of James II. He was active in the cause of his co-religionists, the Catholics, both before and after the Union. Although he took no overt part in the Insurrection in 1798, he narrowly escaped hanging—his successful efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the royalists during the occupation of Wexford, causing suspicion to centre on him as a person of influence among the insurgents. He was for many years secretary to the Catholics of Ireland in their efforts for emancipation. We are told that he died in absolute want in Dublin in October 1826, and was buried in St. James's churchyard, where his grave "is unmarked by any memorial of his faithful services to the Catholic cause, or any record of the base ingratitude with which they were repaid by his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen and the Catholic Association." ³³¹ He was the author of a book relating to the Insurrection of 1798—the *History of the Rebellion in Ireland*. John Hay, his brother, once a Lieutenant in the

Irish brigade in France, was executed on Wexford bridge in 1798 for complicity in the Insurrection; whilst another brother, Philip, rose to be a Lieutenant-General in the British service, dying at Lambeth, 8th August 1856, aged 82. In June 1860 two daughters of Edward Hay were still living in indigence in Dublin.^{33†}

Hayes, Catherine, a celebrated singer, was born about 1820 in Limerick, where her family were in humble circumstances. Her vocal talents attracted the notice of Dr. Knox, Bishop of Limerick, and through his exertions funds were procured to enable her to study in Dublin with Signor Sapio in 1839. Her success was so marked at concerts given in different parts of Ireland, that she was enabled to continue her studies at Paris, and afterwards at Milan, where she created a great sensation at La Scala in *Linda di Chamounix*. Thenceforth her success was assured, and she became for a time almost the leading cantatrice of the day—at least in the United Kingdom. On account of her nationality she was especially popular in Ireland. "Her voice is a clear and beautiful soprano of the sweetest quality in all its ranges; ascending with perfect ease to D in alt., and in its freshness, mellowness, and purity, giving no token of having at all suffered by the excessive severity of her Italian discipline."³⁵ 116 She made a successful operatic tour round the world, being warmly received in Australia, California, and the Atlantic States of the American Union. In 1857 she married a Mr. Bushnell. Her life thenceforward is believed not to have been a happy one; ill-health supervened, and she died at Sydenham, near London, 11th August 1861, aged 41. She was described by those who knew her as a woman of great sweetness and purity of character.³⁵ 86 116(35) 233

Head, Richard, author of the *English Rogue*, the *Art of Wheeling*, the *Humours of Dublin*, comedies, and other pieces, was an Irishman, who after studying at Oxford, became a bookseller in London, and was drowned in 1678, crossing to the Isle of Wight.⁴²

Helsham, Richard, M.D., an eminent Dublin physician, Professor of Physic and of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin in the first half of the 18th century. He became a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1704, a Senior Fellow in 1714; he resigned in 1730, and was appointed Regius Professor of Physic in 1733. His course of *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* were much esteemed, and have been more than once reprinted. He was Swift's intimate friend and medical adviser. In a letter of 12th July 1735 Swift writes

of him as "the most eminent physician of this city and kingdom." He died 1st August 1738.³⁷ 321

Hely-Hutchinson, John, an eminent lawyer, and Provost of Trinity College (son of Francis Hely of Gertrough), was born about 1715. On his marriage to an heiress in 1751 he assumed the name of Hutchinson. A man of commanding abilities, he was called to the Bar in 1748; returned to Parliament for Lanesborough in 1759, and for Cork in 1761; appointed Prime-Sergeant in 1762; Provost of Trinity College in 1774; Secretary of State for Ireland, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1777. In 1783 he obtained a peerage for his wife, as Baroness of Donoughmore. He was a noted pluralist, being at one and the same time Secretary of State, Major of Horse, Provost of Trinity College, and Searcher, Packer, and Gauger of the Port of Strangford. Lord Guildford once remarked, "if England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden." His appointment as Provost created some turmoil; as a layman he was considered unsuitable for the post, and he became involved in constant disputes with the Fellows and students. Dr. Duigenan wrote a book in opposition to his appointment; a series of satirical publications appeared against him under the title of *Pranceriana*; and he was also involved in several duels. Full particulars of these proceedings will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* noticing his death, which took place at Buxton, 4th September 1794; he was aged 79. He wrote an excellent treatise on the *Commercial Restraints of Ireland*. In *Grattan's Life* it is stated that he supported nearly every good measure—the Claim of Right, Free Trade, the Catholics, Reform. "As a speaker he was good; he possessed, perhaps, greater powers of satire than any other man; it was incomparable; nothing could be better; it was the finest and severest style, adapted to the highest order of matter, and in its effects it was fatal." He was considered to have sensibly elevated the style of speaking in the House of Commons. Mr. Taylor, in his *History of the University of Dublin*, whilst admitting that his appointment to the provostship was ill-advised, considers that his government conferred great benefits on the University, and that "he was a man of an enlightened mind and extended views." One of his sons became an earl, another a baron; and others of his numerous descendants were distinguished in the senate, the Church, and the army. [His eldest son, Richard, created Earl of Donoughmore, was the untiring advocate of Catholic Emanci-

pation. At his death in 1825, the title devolved upon his brother John, a distinguished general, who succeeded Abercrombie in the command of the British army in Egypt; he sat in the Irish Parliament in 1800, and voted for the Union, and was created Baron Hutchinson, with a pension of £2,000 per annum. He died in 1832.] The present Earl of Donoughmore (1877) is fourth in line of descent from the founder of the family. ^{54 146 154 332}

Henry II., King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, was born at Mantes in 1133, and succeeded King Stephen in 1154. He early harboured designs for the conquest of Ireland. In 1156 he obtained a grant of the island from Pope Adrian IV., confirmed by Adrian's successor, Alexander III. Unable immediately to undertake the enterprise, he laid by the bulls until opportunity should arise. In 1168 Dermot MacMurrough came before him in Aquitaine, "represented the malice of his neighbours, and the treachery of his pretended friends, and the rebellion of his subjects, in proper and lively expressions; he suggested that kings were then most like gods when they exercised themselves in succouring the distressed, and that the fame of King Henry's magnificence and generosity had induced him to that address for his Majesty's protection and assistance."¹⁷⁰ The King, unable to respond to this appeal immediately, gave Dermot a patent, declaring he had taken him into his protection, grace, and favour, and assuring all who were willing to aid him of "our favour and licence in that behalf." Dermot's return to Ireland, and its invasion by FitzStephen, Strongbow, and other lords, will be found related under their several names. The success of the Anglo-Norman arms in all parts of the island rendered Henry desirous to assert his supremacy as soon as possible, and in the autumn of 1171 he collected a fleet of some 400 vessels at Milford Haven. He himself, having gathered an army of horse and foot, numbering about 500 knights and 4,000 soldiers, came to the same place to meet his ships, and with his army embarked on 18th October ^{339*} or 16th November ³¹¹ 1171, and on the next day landed at Crook, near Waterford. To meet the expenses of the expedition, a special feudal exaction known as scutage was levied out of knights' fees in the counties of England. The returns of the stores got together for the expedition, as given in Mr. Sweetman's *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1171-1251*, are very interesting. They comprise hogs, wheat, oats, beans, cheese, and other provisions; the hire of ships; pay of

masters, seamen, and artificers; payments for horses and their passage; supplies of axes, hand-mills, wooden towers, bridges, spades, pick-axes, nails. There are some curious payments on his own account—garments for 163 cottagers in his service in Ireland, robes for Murtough MacMurrough and burgesses of Wexford, £10 14s. 11d.; expenses of eight ships to carry over twenty knights and five attendants "who went with Adam the Archbishop into Ireland." We are also given abstracts of letters from Pope Alexander III., admonishing the Archbishops of Ireland to aid the King in governing it, and exhorting the kings and princes to persevere in their fealty to Henry. The King was attended in the expedition by Strongbow, William FitzAdelm (De Burgh), Humphrey de Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert FitzBarnard, and many other lords. To impede the entrance of the fleet, the Irish had stretched three massive iron chains across Waterford harbour. A landing having been effected, however, Reginald MacGillemorey and his adherents were seized and hanged, and all the Norse and native inhabitants of Waterford were expelled, except Gerald MacGillemorey and his people, who allied themselves to the Anglo-Normans. From Waterford Henry proceeded to Lismore, where he ordered the erection of a castle. He then returned to Waterford, and marched through Leinster to Dublin—many of the chieftains giving in their adhesion on the way, while Roderic O'Connor and the more distant ones boldly held out against them. Henry's gorgeous pavilions, hung with tapestry, were pitched on Hoggin (now College) green, and there he held court during the ensuing Christmas. His courtesy and tact conciliated all comers. The Irish chiefs were astonished at the magnificent entertainments given by him, and the splendour of the dress and armour of his barons and troops. There were jousts and tournaments in the Norman fashion, mimes and music, and their fame spread far and wide. Mr. Supple writes: "King Henry presided at his feast in great majesty, and in his royal robes. This monarch, gifted with great natural abilities, and with an amount of learning wonderful in a layman of his time, is described, now in his thirty-eighth year, by a contemporary, as a man courteous, cheerful, and eloquent; of the middle size, with a high complexion, his head large and round, his eyes fiery and stern, his voice tremulous, his neck short; broad-breasted, strong-armed, but big-bellied—though to keep down this deformity he was very abstemious and exercised over much—often from daybreak until night,

hunting or hawking ; in disposition he was parsimonious at home, but most liberal abroad." ⁵ A synod of the Irish clergy assembled at Cashel early in the spring, and a number of canons were passed tending to break down the independence of the old Irish church, and assimilate it to the English. A parliament was also convened at Lismore, which a number of the Irish chiefs were induced to attend. The most important statute passed was that entitled the "Statute of Henry FitzEmpress," which empowered the Irish barons to elect a temporary Viceroy in the event of the vacation of the office by death or otherwise. Henry does not appear to have penetrated farther than Dublin, nor does he seem to have taken the style either of King or Lord of Ireland. He divided almost the whole country amongst the most powerful barons, expecting that they would make as quick and complete a conquest of the island as their ancestors had of England. Strongbow received large possessions in Leinster ; De Lacy in Meath ; FitzGerald, FitzStephen, and De Cogan in Munster ; and De Courcy in Ulster. The seaport towns he kept principally under his immediate control, while Dublin he conferred on the citizens of Bristol. Hugh de Lacy, appointed Constable and to the command of Dublin Castle, is generally regarded as the first regularly constituted Viceroy. Richard FitzGislebert he appointed Lord-Marshal ; Bertram de Verdun, Seneschal ; Theobald Walter, Chief-Butler ; and De Wellesley, Royal Standard Bearer. These arrangements were carefully made with the view of counteracting the hitherto overwhelming influence of Strongbow in the affairs of the island. The easterly winds in spring brought Henry bad news from England, he went to Wexford to await the first favourable opportunity for crossing, and on Easter Monday, 17th of April 1172, the wind being fair, he embarked at sunrise and landed at Port Finnen in Wales about noon same day. Henry did not again visit Ireland. He died at Chinon, near Tours, 6th July 1189, and was buried at Fontevraud, in Anjou. ^{5 148 170 314 335}

Henry, James, M.D., scholar and author, was born in Dublin in 1799. Educated at a Unitarian school and at Trinity College, he adopted the medical profession, in which he soon attained great eminence and large practice, though his sceptical and independent ways of thinking, and his adoption of a five-shilling fee estranged from him most of his professional brethren. His sarcastic and trenchant tracts on questions of the day set him openly at war with the profession, yet his practice continued to in-

crease, and he had realized some fortune, when a large legacy made him completely independent of his ordinary work, and induced him to lay aside professional controversies for literary pursuits. About the year 1848 he began to travel through Europe with his wife and only child, and to make researches on his favourite author, Virgil. Dr. Mahaffy says : "This occupation became an absorbing passion with him, and filled up the remainder of his life. After the death of his wife in the Tyrol (where he succeeded in cremating her and carrying off her ashes, which he preserved ever after), he continued to travel with his daughter, whom he brought up after his own heart, who emulated him in all his tastes and opinions, and who learned to assist him thoroughly and ably in his Virgilian studies. It was the habit of this curious pair to wander on foot, without luggage, through all parts of Europe, generally hunting for some ill-collated MS. of Virgil's *Æneid*, or for some rare edition or commentator. . . Seventeen times they crossed the Alps on foot, sometimes in deep snow, and more than once they were obliged to show the money they carried in abundance, before they were received into the inns where they sought shelter from night and rain. . . In his *Twelve Years' Journey through the Æneid of Virgil* Dr. Henry first disclosed to the world that a great new commentator on Virgil had arisen, and those who will look through Conington's work will see how many of the best and most original notes are ascribed to Henry. He also printed privately (he never would publish anything except a few papers in periodicals) versified accounts of his travels, something like the Roman *saturæ* or medleys, and other poems more curious than beautiful—some of them, however, striking enough from their bold outspokenness in religious matters." Having examined every MS. of the *Æneid* of any value, he returned to Dublin, when declining years disposed him to rest, and where the Library of Trinity College afforded him a rich supply of early printed books on his subject. The *Æneidea : or Critical, Exegetical, and Aesthetical Remarks on the Æneid*, appeared in 1873, with the following dedication : "To my beloved daughter, Katherine Olivia Henry, etc., I give, dedicate, and consecrate all that part of this work which is not her own." His daughter's death, shortly after the appearance of this book, was a terrible blow to him. He himself passed away, 14th July 1876, aged 77. A full list of his publications will be found in the *Academy*, 12th August 1876, in the ample notice by his friend Mr. Mahaffy,

from which this sketch is taken. His most permanent printed works are probably his poems; but his commentary on Virgil left behind in MS., will doubtless, if given to the world, establish his reputation as a scholar. Unable to satisfy himself as to the completeness of any part of it, he had long before his death abandoned the prospect of publication during his lifetime. ²³³

Hervey, Frederick Augustus, Earl of Bristol, and Bishop of Derry, was born in 1730, educated at Westminster and Cambridge; consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1767, and translated to Derry in 1768. He was noted for the prominent part he took in the Volunteer movement. Barrington tells us he "acquired a vast popularity among the Irish, by the phenomenon of an English nobleman identifying himself with the Irish nation, and appearing inferior to none in a zealous assertion of their rights against his own countrymen. It was a circumstance too novel and too important to escape their marked observation, and a conduct too generous and magnanimous not to excite the love and call forth the admiration of a grateful people." He was a more advanced, though less discreet Irish politician than Lord Charlemont, and contested unsuccessfully with him the presidency of the Rotunda Convention of Volunteers. At times he assumed almost regal state, and paraded Dublin in a coach drawn by six horses, attended by a body-guard of light dragoons which had been raised and was commanded by his nephew, the notorious George Robert FitzGerald. Among other munificent benefactions, he erected the spire of Derry Cathedral. His last years were spent on the Continent; and he died at Albano, in Italy, 18th July 1803, aged about 73. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, where may be seen an obelisk erected to his memory by the inhabitants of Derry. Mr. Lecky says: "The character of the Bishop has been very differently painted; but its chief ingredients are sufficiently evident, whatever controversy there may be about the proportions in which they were mixed. He appears to have been a man of respectable learning and of real talent, sincerely attached to his adopted country, and on questions of religious disqualification greatly in advance of most of his contemporaries; but he was at the same time utterly destitute of the distinctive virtues of a clergyman, and he was one of the most dangerous politicians of his time. Vain, impetuous, and delighting in display, with an insatiable appetite for popularity, and utterly reckless about the consequences of his acts, he exhibited,

though an English peer and an Irish bishop, all the characteristics of the most irresponsible adventurer. Under other circumstances he might have been capable of the policy of an Alberoni. In Ireland for a short time, he rode upon the crest of the wave; and if he had obtained the control he aspired to over the Volunteer movement, he would probably have headed a civil war. But though a man of clear, prompt judgment, of indisputable courage, and of considerable popular talents, he had neither the caution of a great rebel nor the settled principles of a great statesman. His habits were extremely convivial; he talked with reckless folly to his friends, and even to British officers, of the appeal to arms which he meditated; and he exhibited a passion for ostentation which led men seriously to question his sanity." ^{21 218 212}

Hibernicus, Thomas, a theologian, who flourished about 1270, was born at Palmerstown, in the County of Kildare. He left his own country and became a Fellow of the College of Sorbonne, in Paris. He afterwards removed to Italy, and died in the "Convent of Aquila, in the Province of Penin." On his death-bed he bequeathed his books and papers to the Sorbonne, "together with six pounds for the purpose of purchasing a rent to celebrate his anniversary." He wrote *De Christiana Religione, De Illusionibus Daemonum*, and other works. ¹⁹⁶

Hiffernan, Paul, M.B., a minor poet of slender abilities, who occasionally associated with Foote, Garrick, and Goldsmith, was born in Dublin in 1719. Intended for the Catholic priesthood, he was sent to study in France, and lived there seventeen years. On his return to Dublin he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and conducted in 1750 the *Tickler*, a periodical paper in opposition to Lucas and his friends. About 1753 he removed to London, and was employed by the booksellers in the compilation and translation of various works. He wrote several short plays, trained candidates for the stage, lived the life of a literary vagabond, and died in an obscure lodging in June 1777. References will be found to him in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd and 3rd Series; and a full memoir, with list of his works, is given in *Walker's Magazine* for 1794. ^{254 338(1794)}

Higgins, Bryan, a distinguished physician and chemist, was born in the County of Sligo about 1737. After obtaining his medical degree he went to London, where he practised with considerable success. He early devoted his attention to chemistry, and opened a school for its practical study in Greek-street, Soho, London, in July 1774.

In 1786 he published his best known work—*Experiments and Observations on Chemical Philosophy*. Between 1780 and 1790 he appears to have visited Russia, and enjoyed the favour of the Empress Catherine. In 1789 he obtained a patent for a cheap and durable cement. On his return from Russia he resumed his chemical lectures. Mr. Higgins died on his estate of Walford, in Staffordshire, in 1820, aged 83. His biographer, W. K. Sullivan,¹⁷⁵ who gives a full analysis of his works, says: "He was rather a speculator than an experimentalist, and many of his views are, for their time, remarkable for their acuteness and generalizing character."¹⁷⁵⁽⁹⁾

Higgins, William, a distinguished chemist, nephew of preceding, was born in the County of Sligo. He graduated at Oxford, and doubtless received his instructions from his uncle in the science in which he afterwards became eminent. In 1791 he was appointed chemist to the Apothecaries' Company of Ireland, at what was then considered a high salary—£200. In 1795 he was made Chemist and Librarian to the Royal Dublin Society. He was a man of peculiar habits and devoid of energy. His style of lecturing was very quaint, and a number of laughable anecdotes were long remembered of circumstances the result of this quaintness. His life was singularly uneventful: he died in 1825. W. K. Sullivan¹⁷⁵ gives a full account of his discoveries in chemistry, more especially the law of multiple proportion, in which he is said to have anticipated by many years some of Dalton's greatest achievements. Indeed he may be said to have led the way in the discovery of the atomic theory.¹⁷⁵⁽⁹⁾

Higgins, Francis, Archdeacon of Cashel, a High Church clergyman, and Tory politician, styled by Sir Walter Scott the "Sacheverell of Ireland," was born in Limerick about 1670. He was elected a scholar of Trinity College in 1688, became reader of Christ Church Cathedral in 1691, rector of Gowran in 1694, and in 1705 was elected to the prebend of St. Michael's in Christ Church Cathedral. After appearing prominently before the public upon more than one occasion, he, in February 1707, preached at Whitehall Chapel in London, a sermon from *Revelations* iii. 2-3, which created a great sensation, and caused him to be for a time imprisoned under a warrant of the Secretary of State. Before his arrest he had preached this sermon no less than six times in different parts of London. An anonymous pamphlet (supposed to be by himself) in support of it was burnt by the common hangman

at the Tholsel in Dublin, in July 1707. On his return to Ireland he became involved in squabbles with his fellow magistrates at Kilmainham, was by the grand jury presented as a "common disturber of her Majesty's peace;" and on the other hand was upheld by Convocation as one that "hath both in his life and doctrines upon all occasions shown himself to be an orthodox divine, a good Christian, and a loyal subject." After the accession of the house of Hanover we hear no more of his political doings. In 1725 he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Cashel. He died in August 1728, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, Dublin. Dr. Reeves concludes a manuscript notice of him with the words: "Three sermons, and his *Cases* were his only productions from the press, and even these were rather the developments of political excitement than the expressions of calm consideration or benevolent feelings."²³³

Higgins, Francis, the "Sham Squire" (born 1750, died 19th January 1802), a Dublin celebrity, who by flagitious means raised himself in society, became proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was admitted an attorney, and acquired a large fortune. Concerning his unsavoury life an interesting work has been written. He acquired the sobriquet by which he is generally known, by personating in his early life a gentleman of landed property, and gaining the hand of a lady, who died of grief subsequently. Mr. FitzPatrick has established beyond doubt the fact that Higgins was the betrayer of Lord Edward FitzGerald, for the sum of £1,000. He left most of his property for charitable purposes. He was buried at Kilbarrack, near Howth, but his gravestone, bearing a fulsome epitaph, has long since been destroyed.³⁰¹

Higgins, Mathew James, better known as "Jacob Omnium," was an Irishman, born about 1810. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and served for some time in the army. "He was for upwards of twenty years a constant contributor to the *Times*, and is the author of innumerable articles chiefly bearing on colonial, military, educational, and social reforms, in the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and other leading periodicals." In 1863 Mr. Higgins joined the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He died 14th August 1868.²⁴¹

Hincks, Edward, D.D., a distinguished philologist, was born in Cork, in August 1792. [His father, Rev. T. Dix Hincks (born 1767; died 24th February 1857), a Presbyterian minister, was a well-known orientalist.] After a careful train-

ing under his father, he entered Trinity College, became scholar in 1810, and obtained a fellowship in 1813, having as an opponent the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson. He retired on the College living of Ardrea in 1819, and in 1826 exchanged it for that of Killileagh, which he held until his death. "The fact of his not having received any other promotion, notwithstanding his European reputation and high personal character, has been ascribed to the earnestness with which he advocated a reform in the Irish Established Church, and a larger and more liberal system of education." ⁴⁰ He was an excellent Oriental scholar, and published a Hebrew Grammar. But it was in the field of Egyptian and Assyrian translation that his laurels were chiefly won. Mr. Layard remarks: "It is to Dr. Hincks we owe the determination of the numerals, the name of Sennacherib on the monuments of Kouyunjik and of Nebuchadnezzar on the bricks of Babylon—three very important and valuable discoveries." He threw a flood of light on the grammar of the language, on cuneiform writings generally, and in various ways did much to smooth the path for subsequent investigators. His views have not all met with acceptance; but concerning the value of his researches and the soundness of his judgment, there is no difference of opinion. Most of his investigations were published in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. In 1854 he published a *Report to the Trustees of the British Museum respecting certain Cylinders and Terra-cotta Tablets, with Cuneiform Inscriptions*; and in 1863 a *Letter on the Polyphony of the Assyrio-Babylonian Cuneiform Writing*. Mr. Hincks died 3rd December 1866, aged 74. His brother, Francis Hincks, C.B., still living, may be said to have secured to Canada the independence she enjoys. ^{40 241}

Hogan, John, sculptor, was born at Tallow, in the County of Waterford, in 1800. Shortly after his birth his father, a builder, removed to Cork. His mother, Frances Cox, was great-granddaughter of Sir Richard Cox, the Chancellor. Though the family were in humble circumstances, the tone of their circle was elevated and refined. John was educated for a time at a school in Tallow, and when fourteen was placed in an attorney's office. This position was not congenial; a strong taste for art asserted itself, and much of his time was spent in cutting figures in wood, drawing fancy sketches, and copying architectural designs. Eventually he was engaged by a local firm as draughtsman and carver of models; and with extraordinary industry he employed himself during the next

few years in mastering the principles of his art, and attending anatomical lectures. Some friends were attracted by the young artist's works, and raised sufficient funds to enable him to sojourn at Rome for a few years. The Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Irish Institution contributed towards this expense. Hogan reached Rome on Palm Sunday, 1824, and forthwith set to work in good earnest, attending the schools of St. Luke, studying in the Vatican and Capitol, and modelling in the life academies. His best friend was Signor Gentili, then a lawyer, afterwards a popular Catholic priest and preacher in Dublin. His first piece of merit was "A Shepherd Boy;" his next a "pieta;" followed by "Eve startled at the sight of death," which he finished in marble; a "Drunken Fawn" was next executed, and drew from Thorwaldsen the exclamation: "Ah! you are a real sculptor—*Avete fatto un miracolo*." He returned home in 1829, and received a gratifying reception in Dublin, where the Royal Irish Institution placed its board-room at his disposal for the exhibition of his works, and the Royal Dublin Society awarded him a gold medal. The Carmelites purchased for £400 his "pieta," which now adorns the panel of the high altar of the church in Clarendon-street. Mr. Hogan returned to Italy in high spirits. He completed a "pieta" for Francis-street church; and in 1837 the statue of Bishop Doyle for Carlow Cathedral. The execution of this last work procured for him election as a member of the Society of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon, an honour to which no Irishman had been before raised. Through Lord Morpeth's (the Earl of Carlisle) influence he received the order for the execution of Drummond's statue for £1,200—which, with his colossal figure of O'Connell, adorns the City Hall in Dublin. His twenty-four years' residence in Rome, from 1824 to 1848, may be said to have been the happiest period of his life. In 1838, Mr. Hogan married an Italian lady, and became almost naturalized in the country. The Roman revolution of 1848, to which he was bitterly opposed, impelled him to return home, and he took up his residence in Dublin. The last ten years of his life were saddened by many trials and disappointments; and the change from the glories of Rome to a narrow and uncongenial life in Dublin nearly broke his heart. The rejection of his beautiful model for the Moore statue was in itself a severe blow to a man of his temperament. He was taken ill early in 1858, and died on 27th March, aged 57. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, in the old O'Con-

nell circle, near his friend Gentili. In private life he was a man singularly beloved and esteemed. His biographer says: "His tall, lithe, powerful frame, and his noble head and eagle look were eminently characteristic. He was full of gesture and vivacity, yet withal was simple in manner and direct in speech."¹⁶³

Holinshed, Raphael, a distinguished chronicler, or rather collector of chronicles, was an Englishman, who seems to have been educated at one of the English universities, and to have taken orders in the church; but the only fact in his history known with tolerable certainty is that he died in 1580. In the six-volume 4to. edition of his *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, published in London in 1807-'8, the portion relating to Ireland occupies the sixth volume. It consists chiefly of excerpts from Stanihurst, Cambrensis, Flatsburie, and Marlborough, continued to the end of the Desmond war, by John Hooker, *alias* Vowell, a native of Devonshire, who came to Ireland as agent for Sir Peter Carew, represented Athenry in the Parliament of 1568, and died about 1605. The real value of Holinshed's work "depends on its learning and research, which have made it an invaluable aid to all who have since undertaken to illustrate the early annals of England [the United Kingdom]."^{164 124 164}

Holmes, Robert, a distinguished Irish lawyer, for many years father of the northeast Bar, was born in Dublin in 1765. He entered Trinity College in 1782, and was called to the Bar. In 1798 he entered the lawyers' corps of yeomanry. During a parade in the hall of the Four Courts, he threw down his arms on the announcement being made that the corps was to be placed under the command of the military authorities, dreading least he might be called upon to assist in the atrocities then perpetrated upon the country people. This led to a challenge, for giving which he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In 1799 he published a passionate appeal against the Union. In 1803, although clear of participation in the plans of his brother-in-law, Robert Emmet, he was imprisoned for many months on suspicion. This of course retarded his advancement, but his great legal abilities eventually asserted themselves, and he rose to the highest eminence at the Bar. Never being able to forget the means by which the Union had been carried, and the sad fate of many of his relatives in 1798, he resolutely refused the offers of advancement, and even of a silk gown, made him by successive governments. The *University*

Magazine says: "Few who had an opportunity of hearing will ever forget that splendid burst of impassioned eloquence by which the peroration of his speech, in the case of the Queen v. the *Nation* newspaper was distinguished. There is thought in every sentence; everlasting truths are enunciated in language of the rarest beauty; and when the old man, eloquent as he warmed with his subject, touched upon the sufferings of his country, her beauty, and her griefs, the musical intonation of his voice, his venerable and imposing aspect, the tear which stood trembling in his eye, the natural and simple grace of his gesture, all produced upon us an impression that can never be effaced. It was truly a fine sight to see him in his eightieth summer, advocating at the close of his life, with all the fire and all the vigour of his early years, those principles which persecution had failed to make him abandon, or temptation induce him to change."¹⁶⁵ His *Case of Ireland Stated*, published in 1847, was an able advocacy of the Repeal of the Union. He died at the house of his daughter in London, 7th October 1859,³³¹ aged 94.^{316(31) 254(3) 331}

Holt, Joseph, a leader in the Insurrection of 1798, was born at Ballydaniel, County of Wicklow, in 1756, of Protestant parents, descended from English planters in the reign of James I. At the breaking out of the insurrection he lived near Roundwood, in the County of Wicklow—a substantial farmer, a wool-buyer, and barony constable. From his own account, he does not seem to have been an United Irishman, or to have been engaged in any of the political plots of the time, but upon his house being burnt down by the yeomanry, he took to the mountains and gathered round him a formidable band of insurgents. It was "the possession of these superior qualities—for Holt's acts were his own, he had no instructor—added to his strict enforcement of discipline, and attention to the comforts and wants of his men, that enabled him, as the leader of a war of mountain skirmishes, to defy for six months the united efforts of the royal army, and the numerous corps of yeomanry [sometimes chasing parties into the very suburbs of Dublin] in an area of little more than twenty miles square, within thirty miles of Dublin at its further or ten at its nearest point of approach. Nor was it by skulking in the wild and secluded districts of bog and mountain which the County of Wicklow presents—a county the appearance whereof was most happily compared by Dean Swift to a frieze mantle fringed with gold lace. Holt frequently came in

contact with detachments of the army sent against him, and seldom shunned an engagement. In one instance, by the melancholy slaughter of a large body of the 'Ancient Britons,' he executed what in military parlance would be termed a brilliant affair; and when Holt was beaten or outnumbered, he generally contrived to effect his retreat without any serious loss; on one occasion in particular, when he was supposed to be surrounded by the King's troops, Holt retired with his corps unbroken."¹⁶⁵ There is scarcely a glen in Wicklow that has not been rendered notable by his exploits. Through the negotiation of Mrs. Latouche with Lord Powerscourt, Holt surrendered on 10th November 1798, on condition that his life was to be spared and that he was to be transported to New South Wales with his family. Though he strenuously denies the imputation in his memoirs, passages in the *Castlereagh Correspondence* state that he "gave much information." He sailed along with other convicts from Cork on the 24th August 1799, and reached Port Jackson after a five months' voyage. He received a free pardon for good conduct in 1809, and in 1812, having amassed a little property, returned home. On the home passage of sixteen months, he was shipwrecked on the Falkland Islands, and encountered other adventures. In the year 1814 he settled at Dunleary (now Kingstown), as a publican, and invested his savings in house property. He died on 16th May 1826, aged about 70: his family returned to New South Wales. Holt is described as five feet ten inches in height, well made, of compact muscle, and remarkably athletic and vigorous; his hair was black, his eye-brows heavy and bushy; his eyes small, dark, and penetrating. He had the power of readily assuming a commanding or determined look, but there was nothing ferocious in his appearance, and his smile was beaming with benevolence. His manners were simple and unaffected. His voluminous memoirs, copied from his dictation by an illiterate amanuensis, were carefully edited by Crofton Croker, in 2 vols. in 1838, and are a valuable contribution to the history of Ireland and New South Wales. The first volume recounts his adventures in Ireland, the second deals principally with his life in Australia. ^{by 165}

Holwell, John Zephaniah, a writer on Indian affairs, was born in Dublin in September 1711. He went to India in 1732 as a surgeon, and in 1736 became a member of the Court of Calcutta. In 1756 he defended Fort William, Calcutta, against Surajah Dowla, Nabob of Bengal; but was

obliged to surrender on 20th June, after a gallant defence. He and 146 companions were, the evening of the surrender, shut up in the memorable "Black-hole" of Calcutta, a room some twenty feet square, where the wretched prisoners soon became frantic with suffocating heat and insufferable thirst. But twenty-three survived a night's confinement. They were liberated from captivity by Clive a few months afterwards. It is from Mr. Holwell's narrative we learn the particulars of this outrage. In after years he raised a monument at his own expense to his fellow-prisoners who died in the Black-hole. After a short visit to England, he succeeded Clive in 1758 as Governor of Bengal, in which office he was superseded about the end of 1760. He died in England in 1798. In his various works he treated especially of some of the native systems of religion—believing them to be of divine origin. His principal books were: *Indian Tracts* (1764), *Historical Events relative to Bengal and Indostan*, and *Mythology of the Gentooes*. ^{16 38}

Homes, William, a divine well known in America, was born in the north of Ireland in 1663. He received a liberal education, when a young man removed to New England, and there taught school for three years. He returned to Ireland, and was ordained at Strabane in 1692. Again removing to New England in 1714, he settled as a minister in Chilmark, where he died 20th June 1746, aged about 83. He was the author of sermons on the *Sabbath*, *Secret Prayer*, *Church Government*, as well as other theological works. His son, Captain Robert Homes, married a sister of Benjamin Franklin. ^{37*}

Hone, Horace, an eminent miniature painter, was born in Dublin about 1753. It was at his house that Captain Grose died. The decay of Irish prosperity after the Union obliged him to remove to London, where he died in 1827. Many well-known prints of the time were engraved from his originals. ¹⁴⁵

Hone, Nathaniel, R.A., a painter, who lived in the 18th century, was a native of Dublin. In early life he went to England, and followed the profession of an artist in several parts of the country, particularly York, where he married a lady of some means. Eventually he settled in London, where he ranked amongst the first painters of miniature portraits. He was chosen a member of the Royal Academy at its first institution, but took offence at one of his pictures, intended as a satire on Sir Joshua Reynolds, being rejected for the exhibition.

He died 14th August 1784. "As a painter in oil he was by no means an inferior artist, yet the colouring of his pictures was too red for the carnations, and the shadows were not sufficiently clear."²⁷⁵

Hood, John, the inventor of a surveying instrument known as Hood's compass theodolite, was born at Moyle, in the County of Donegal, in 1720. He was the author of a *Treatise on Land Surveying* (Dublin, 1772). Mr. Hood is said to have anticipated the invention of Hadley's quadrant. He died about 1783. His grandson, Samuel Hood, who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1826, was the author of a *Practical Treatise on the Law of Decedents* (Philadelphia, 1847), and other works.¹⁶

Hope, James, a United Irishman, who supplied Dr. Madden with materials and information for a portion of his work upon the actors in the Insurrection of 1798, was born near Templepatrick, County of Antrim, 25th August 1764. A Presbyterian, he threw himself into the movements of 1798 and 1803, and was the beloved and trusted friend of Neilson, Russell, McCracken, and Emmet. Most of his life was spent over the loom, and he was living in Belfast in 1846, then aged 82, still true to the principles which had actuated him in youth. Madden describes him as "a modest, observant, though retiring man, discreet and thoughtful, . . . strictly moral, utterly fearless, inflexible and incorruptible. . . . He is a man of very profound reflexion. . . . For a term of upwards of sixty years he has earned his bread by his own industry."³³⁰

Hopkins, John Henry, Bishop of Vermont, was born in Dublin, 30th January 1792. He went to America with his parents in 1800. After receiving a classical education, he spent a year in a counting-house at Philadelphia, assisted Mr. Wilson the great ornithologist to prepare plates for one of his works, and about 1810 embarked in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania. He became bankrupt in 1817, turned his attention to the law, for which he had been originally intended, was admitted to the Bar at Pittsburg, and practised for a time. In November 1823 he entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry and became rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg. He then studied architecture and built a new church. In 1831 he removed to Boston, and next year was consecrated Bishop of Vermont. He was afterwards involved in severe monetary difficulties by the failure of a boys' school opened under his responsibility. He took a prominent part in the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth, and was made a D.C.L. of Oxford. He was a

decided champion of the High Church party. Besides innumerable pamphlets, he published many books, amongst which may be mentioned: *Christianity Vindicated* (1833), *Essay on Gothic Architecture* (1836), *Twelve Canzonets*, words and music (1839), *Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy* (1854), *Vindication of Slavery* (1863). He died at Rock Point, Vermont, 9th January 1868, aged 75.^{37*}

Houston, John, M.D., a Dublin physician, was born in 1802. For many years he was curator of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, to the high standing of which collection he largely contributed. He was the author of valuable descriptive catalogues, and of numerous papers read before the Royal Irish Academy, or contributed to the medical press of the United Kingdom, full particulars of which will be found in the memoir from which this notice is taken. He died of an overworked brain, 30th July 1845.¹¹⁵⁽²⁾

Howard, Gorges Edmund, a poet and architect, dramatic, legal, and political writer, a native of Ireland, was born early in the 18th century. Educated by Dr. Sheridan, he entered the army, and afterwards became an attorney. He was the intimate friend of Henry Brooke. His most useful publications were those on the Exchequer, Chancery, revenue, and trade of Ireland, 1759-'81. His miscellaneous works were published in 3 vols. in Dublin, in 1782. Mr. Howard died in Dublin¹¹⁶ in June 1786.^{16 116}

Howard, Hugh, an artist, was born in Dublin, 7th February 1675. The War of 1689-'91 drove his father to England, and Hugh appears to have spent from 1697 to 1700 in France and Italy, where he developed his taste for the fine arts. He afterwards returned to Dublin; but the latter part of his life was spent in England practising painting—"at least with applause," according to Walpole. He enjoyed the position of Keeper of the State Papers and Paymaster of his Majesty's Palaces. He died on 17th March 1737 (aged about 62), bequeathing to his brother, the Bishop of Elphin, a large collection of books and medals. He was buried at Richmond.^{198 278}

Hughes, John, Archbishop of New York, was born in the parish of Errigall Trough, County of Monaghan, in 1798. He has written of his boyhood: "My schoolboy days were spent among my neighbours who were not Catholics; but I think if I had been reared in the most Catholic portion of the island, I could not have been surrounded with kinder or more gallant friends than the scholars, of whom

there were not a dozen Catholics." His father, a respectable farmer, emigrated to the United States in 1817, and John was placed with a florist. He devoted his spare time to study, entered a Catholic seminary in Maryland, and in 1825 was ordained a priest. As a preacher he soon distinguished himself, and was elected a member of various literary societies. In 1838 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of New York, and in 1842, upon the death of Bishop Dubois, was confirmed in the see. Already he had made a tour through France, Austria, and Italy, to collect funds for the spread of his faith in the United States. In 1850 New York was made an archbishopric, and he was created the first Archbishop, as his countryman Archbishop Kenrick had been created first Primate of the United States. He was a bitter opponent of the abolitionists, and a strenuous apologist for slavery. Drake says: "He was prominent in the effort made by the Catholics to modify the existing school-system in their favour, and was successful." In 1847 he delivered, by request, before Congress an address—"Christianity the only source of moral, social, and political regeneration." The organization and extension of Catholicism through the United States was largely due to his statesmanlike abilities. He was ever devoted to the cause of Irish nationality, and when the report reached New York in 1848 that Ireland was in insurrection, a public meeting was held to subscribe funds. "I attended," says Bishop Hughes, "to show, that in my conscience I have no scruple in aiding this cause in every way worthy a patriot and a Christian." "My contribution shall be for a shield, not for a sword," he added, "but you can contribute for what you choose." After the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he was by the United States government sent on a mission to Europe to counteract the intrigues of the Confederates. He does not appear to have been the author of any works beyond lectures and pamphlets. Archbishop Hughes died in New York, 3rd January 1864, aged 66. His sister Ellen (Mother Angela), who died two years after him, was for many years superioress of a New York hospital, and during the war was active in aiding the Sanitary Commission. 37* 233

Humbert, Jean Joseph Amable, a French general, was born at Rouvray, Lorraine, 25th November 1755, and was in 1798 appointed to command an expedition for the invasion of Ireland. With his flotilla of three frigates and a brig, he arrived off Killala, on the coast of Mayo, on the 22nd August 1798, and next day landed

his troops and occupied the town. His force consisted of 1,060 men, with three pieces of cannon and large supplies of arms. He was accompanied by Matthew Tone and Bartholomew Teeling, two United Irishmen. Proclamations were issued, and large numbers of the peasantry flocked to his standard to be drilled and armed. About 1,000 Irish were completely equipped; and in all 5,500 muskets were distributed. The people themselves manufactured large numbers of pikes. "The uncombed, ragged peasant, who had never before known the luxury of shoes and stockings, now washed, powdered, and full dressed, was metamorphosed into another being, the rather because the far greater part of these mountaineers were by no means deficient either in size or person. 'Look at these poor fellows,' said Humbert with an air of triumph, 'they are made, you find, of the same stuff as ourselves.'" 203 The officers occupied the Bishop's palace at Killala as their headquarters—scrupulously respecting private property, and intruding as little as possible on the privacy of the family. Temporary magistrates were appointed in the occupied districts; but in a state of war many outrages on private property were inevitable. The exercise of Protestant worship was not interfered with, except that one Presbyterian meeting-house was wrecked. Bishop Stock, who was in Killala during the entire occupation, thus speaks of the conduct of the people: "During the whole time of this civil commotion, not a drop of blood was shed by the Connaught rebels, except in the field of war. It is true the example and influence of the French went a great way to prevent sanguinary excesses; but it will not be deemed fair to ascribe to this cause alone the forbearance of which we are witnesses, when it is considered what a range of country lay at the mercy of the rebels for several days after the French power was known to be at an end. . . Intelligence, activity, temperance, patience, to a surprising degree, appeared to be combined in the soldiery that came over with Humbert, together with the exactest obedience to discipline." The French troops were amused at the deep religious feelings of their new allies, and at their being spoken of by the Irish as "the Virgin Mary's soldiers." The French frigates sailed on the 24th August, and on the 27th, Humbert's army, with about 1,500 Irish auxiliaries, marched against Castlebar, and drove General Lake's forces out of the town, not without a stout resistance and much bloodshed. A considerable number of militia deserted to Humbert's standard. Lord Cornwallis, however, immediately

reinforced General Lake with about 13,000 men, and the country people failing to respond to the extent Humbert had expected, he retraced his steps from Castlebar to Foxford, and then proceeded northward to Collooney. Cornwallis had entered Connaught at Athlone, and marched to Hollymount, and then north-east to Frenchpark, detaching General Lake to follow the enemy, while he proceeded east to intercept him about Carrick-on-Shannon, or follow him up to Sligo if necessary. On the 5th September, Colonel Vereker marched from Sligo and engaged the French at Collooney. After an hour's fighting, in which the Limerick militia suffered considerably, the French and Irish were again victorious, but Colonel Vereker materially retarded Humbert's advance. Near Manorhamilton Humbert turned south, closely pursued by General Lake, and crossing the Shannon at Ballintra, was marching into Leinster, when on the morning of 8th September, he was forced to make a stand at Ballinamuck. After an engagement lasting half an hour, General Humbert and the whole of the French troops, then consisting of 96 officers and 746 men, surrendered at discretion. The King's forces lost in the engagement but three killed, and thirteen wounded; the French casualties are not given; while the Irish levies were followed up and butchered without mercy. A reign of terror ensued throughout Connaught, and the people were for weeks hunted down like wild beasts. Bishop Stock says: "The rapacity [of the soldiers] differed in no respect from that of the rebels, except that they seized upon things with somewhat less ceremony and excuse, and that his Majesty's soldiers were incomparably superior to the Irish traitors in dexterity at stealing." The small French force left at Killala, supported by the Irish, made a short stand against overwhelming numbers. As the royal troops advanced, Bishop Stock says: "The loyalists were desired by the rebels to come up with them to the hill on which the Needle Tower is built, in order to be eye-witnesses of the havoc a party of the King's army was making, as it advanced towards us from Sligo. A train of fire too clearly distinguished their line of march, flaming up from the houses of the unfortunate peasants. 'They are only a few cabins,' remarked the Bishop; and he had scarcely uttered the words when he felt the imprudence of them. 'A poor man's cabin,' answered one of the rebels, 'is to him as valuable as a palace.'" On the 27th October a second French expedition, upon which Napper Tandy had embarked, anchored

at Killala; but sailed away hurriedly without landing troops, on the approach of a superior British naval force. General Humbert and his officers were received with great courtesy in Dublin as prisoners of war. He was shortly after exchanged; and from Dover, on the 26th October, he wrote a letter to Bishop Stock thanking him for his courtesy, and regretting any inconvenience he and his troops had put him to. General Humbert subsequently took an active part in the Mexican war of independence, and died at New Orleans in February 1823, aged 67. Bishop Stock's account of the French invasion is graphic and impartially written. A monument has been erected near Castlebar to the memory of the French expeditionary troops who fell during Humbert's invasion. ^{34 203 242}

Hussey, Thomas, Bishop of Waterford 1797-1803, one of the founders of Maynooth College, was born about 1745. He studied at Salamanca, and then buried himself for some years in a Trappist convent, where he hoped to pass his life. His abilities being recognized, however, a Papal mandate obliged him to lay aside the cowl; he was ordained, and for many years was chaplain of the Spanish Embassy in London. He was a powerful preacher, "a man," says Mr. Butler, the historian of English Catholics, "of great genius, of enlightened piety, with manners at once imposing and elegant, and of enchanting conversation; he did not come in contact with many whom he did not subdue; the highest rank often sunk before him." He enjoyed the friendship of King and Ministers—of Johnson and of Burke—was admitted a member of the Royal Society. During the American war he was sent on a mission to Madrid for George III. It was mainly through his exertions that Maynooth College, of which he was first President, was founded in 1795. In 1797 he was consecrated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore—the whole influence of the Government being exerted to secure the post for him; yet his first pastoral—conscientiously expounding and enforcing the doctrines of his religion—is said to have given great offence to his Protestant friends. He was one of those who in 1802 drew up the Concordat between Napoleon and the Pope. He died at Tramore in July 1803, of apoplexy, after bathing. The *Gentleman's Magazine* remarks: "In 1797 he wrote his famous pastoral letter, which set the country in a ferment. The enemies of administration said he was employed by Government to sow the seeds of dissension with a view to bring about an union; others considered him an agent of France." ¹⁴⁶ Mr. Froude, in his *English in Ireland*,

places his character in a very unfavourable light, and denounces the Government for availing itself of his services during the Insurrection of 1798. ^{128a 141 146}

Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., the reviver of speculative philosophy in Scotland, was born, 8th August 1694, at Downpatrick, where his father, John Hutcheson, was a minister. He studied theology and followed his father's profession of Presbyterian divine. His *Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas on Beauty and Virtue*, a work which made his name widely known, introduced him to the notice of such men as Archbishop King, Dr. Synge (Bishop of Elphin), and Viscount Molesworth. In 1728 he published his essay on *The Passions and Affections*, in virtue of which he was the following year promoted to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow. His next works were text-books for the use of his classes. He died at Glasgow in 1747, aged 52. His *System of Moral Philosophy*, the work on which his fame as an ethical writer depends, did not appear until 1755. It was edited by his son. An admirable memoir by Dr. Leechman is prefixed thereto. Dugald Stewart writes: "The metaphysical philosophy of Scotland, and indeed the literary taste in general which so remarkably distinguished this country during the last century, may be dated from the lectures of Dr. Francis Hutcheson. . . . Butler and Hutcheson coincided in the two important positions, that disinterested affection and a distinct moral faculty are essential parts of human nature. Hutcheson is a chaste and simple writer, who imbibed the opinions without the literary faults of his master, Shaftesbury. . . . He was the father of speculative philosophy in Scotland, at least in modern times. We are told by the writer of his life that 'he had a remarkable rational enthusiasm for learning, liberty, religion, virtue, and human happiness; that he taught in public with persuasive eloquence; that his instructive conversation was at once lively and modest; that he united pure manners with a kind disposition. What wonder that such a man should have spread the love of knowledge and virtue around him, and should have rekindled in his adopted country a relish for the sciences which he cultivated. To him may also be ascribed that proneness to multiply ultimate and original principles in human nature, which characterized the Scottish school till the second extinction of a passion for metaphysical speculation in Scotland. A careful perusal of the writings of this now little-studied philosopher will satisfy the well-qualified reader

that Dr. Adam Smith's ethical speculations are not so unsuggested as they are beautiful." His person is thus described: "A stature above middle size, a gesture and manner negligent and easy, but decent and manly, gave a dignity to his appearance. His complexion was fair and sanguine, and his features regular. His countenance and look bespoke sense, spirit, kindness, and joy of heart. His whole person and manner raised a strong prejudice in his favour at first sight." ^{167f 124}

Iarlath, Saint, of Tuam, the son of Loga, was born about the beginning of the 6th century. He was the first Bishop of Tuam, of which he is the patron saint, and where his memory has ever been highly venerated. He established a school where several eminent men of the time were educated. He died at Tuam in 540. The 26th December is observed as his festival. He must not be confounded with St. Iarlath, third Archbishop of Armagh, who died 11th February 482. ^{235 339}

Ibar, or Iberius, Saint, flourished in the 5th century. He was a disciple of St. Patrick and the friend of St. Bridget. His school and retreat at Begerin in Wexford Harbour were long famous. His death is placed in the year 500; and the 23rd April is regarded as his festival. He is locally known as St. Ivory. ^{119 234}

Ingham, Charles C., portrait painter, was born in Dublin in 1797. Having studied art, probably in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, he removed to the United States in 1817, and with his brother occupied a front rank as a portrait painter. He was the founder of the National Academy, and was for many years its Vice-President. Drake says: "Besides a great number of portraits of the reigning beauties of his day in New York, his 'Flower Girl,' 'Day Dream,' and 'Portrait of a Child,' are good specimens of his style and manner." He died in New York, 10th December 1863, aged about 67. ^{37*}

Ireton, Henry, a distinguished general and statesman of the English Commonwealth, who served in Ireland, was born at Attenton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1610. He married Cromwell's daughter Bridget. On 15th August 1649 he sailed from Milford for Dublin as Major-General in command of one division of Cromwell's army, and served through the campaigns of the autumn and spring. After Cromwell's departure for England in May 1650, he was appointed President of Munster and to the supreme command of the Irish army. Connaught with a large part of Munster still

acknowledged the King's sway, and Waterford, Galway, and Limerick remained in the hands of the Irish, as well as Sligo, Duncannon, Carlow, Athlone, Nenagh, and Charlemont. There was, however, neither order, union, nor co-operation among the Irish parties; and faction, discord, and ill-management did for Iretonfar more than all his military force could have accomplished. After the defeat of the Bishop of Clogher at Letterkenny by Sir Charles Coote, and the surrender of Charlemont, almost the whole of Ulster was subdued. General Hudson reduced Naas, Athy, Maryborough, and Castledermot. Duncannon was taken. Waterford surrendered on 10th August. The garrison of Carlow, after enduring a short bombardment, surrendered, and were allowed to march out with the honours of war. In December the Marquis of Ormond retired to France, and after the reduction of Athlone by Coote, the only places of importance that remained in the hands of the Irish were Limerick, Sligo, and Galway. Ireton began his operations against Limerick early in 1651. The city was defended by Major-General Hugh O'Neill, who had so distinguished himself in the defence of Clonmel against Cromwell. Ireton forced the passage of the Shannon at O'Brien's-bridge, dispersed Castlehaven's army, and was thus enabled to invest Limerick, while Lord Muskerry, who got together a considerable force to raise the siege, was defeated by Lord Broghill, with great slaughter, at Castleishen, in the County of Cork, on 26th of July. The castle on the salmon-weir at Limerick was next taken. Ireton lost 120 men in his first attempt on King's Island, and 300 more were cut off in a sally; but soon afterwards a bridge was constructed to the island, and 6,000 troops marched over, and effected a permanent lodgment. The defence was heroically conducted for several weeks. Pestilence raged within the walls, and one of the most thrilling incidents in Ludlow's *Memoirs* is his account of how they beat back into the town a crowd of famished and plague-stricken non-combatants who sought to leave it. At length, when Ireton's preparations for bombardment were complete, and when upwards of 5,000, according to one account, had fallen by the plague, the city capitulated on 27th October 1651. The garrison and inhabitants, except the governor, Hugh O'Neill, General Purcell, the Bishops of Limerick and Emly, and eighteen other persons of distinction who had "opposed and restrained the deluded people from accepting the conditions so often offered to them," received liberty to remove themselves, their families,

and property to any part of Ireland. As the garrison of 2,500 men marched out, several fell dead of the plague. On a third vote of a court-martial, and partly at the solicitation of Ludlow, O'Neill's life was spared, while most of the other excepted persons were executed: O'Dwyer, Bishop of Emly, and Father Wolfe suffered with singular bravery and fortitude. Ireton died of the plague at Limerick on 15th November 1651, aged about 41. His death was deeply felt by his own party, who revered him as a good soldier, an able statesman, and a saint. Cromwell had a profound faith in his judgment, and entrusted to him the drawing up of many of the important public acts, memorials, and documents of his party. His body was embalmed and conveyed to England, where it was buried in Westminster Abbey. After the Restoration his remains were, with Cromwell's, disinterred, exposed on a scaffold, and burned at Tyburn. 125 1704 175 215 2194

Irvine, William, Brigadier-General in the American revolutionary army, was born in the County of Fermanagh, 3rd November 1741. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he studied medicine, was for some time a surgeon in the royal navy, and after 1763 removed to America, and practised at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1774, and recommended a general congress; was representative of Carlisle until 1776; raised and commanded the 6th Pennsylvania regiment; was taken prisoner at Trois Rivières, Canada, and exchanged in 1778. After minor commands, he was, in the autumn of 1781, stationed at Fort Pitt, and entrusted with the defence of the north-western frontier. In 1785 he was appointed to examine the public lands of the State of Pennsylvania, and suggested the purchase of the "Triangle" which gave to that State an outlet upon Lake Erie. He was a member of the old Congress of 1786-'8, of the convention that revised the constitution of Pennsylvania, and of Congress, 1793-'5. He died in Philadelphia, 29th July 1804, aged 62. Two of his brothers and three of his sons also served in the army of the United States. ³⁷

Ita, Saint, so called "from the *ita* (thirst) of the love of God which she had,"²³⁴ flourished in the 6th century. "Deirdre was her first name," she was also known as Mide. She was born in the present County of Waterford about 480, and became one of the most venerated of Irish saints. O'Hanlon devotes five chapters of his great work²³⁴ to the particulars of her life, and gives an engraving of the ruins of her church of Killeedy, in the County of Lime-

rick, where she is chiefly venerated. She died in 570¹¹⁹: her festival is the 15th January. ^{119 192 234}

Jackman, Isaac, was born about the middle of the 18th century, in Dublin, where he afterwards practised as an attorney. He ultimately removed to England, and for many years edited the *Morning Post*. He wrote some dramatic pieces. One, *All the World's a Stage*, is still occasionally acted. His other works have fallen into oblivion. ¹¹⁶

Jackson, William, Rev., born of an Irish family, possibly in England, in the middle of the 18th century. His father held a post in the Prerogative Court, Dublin. Early in life he maintained himself as a tutor in London, and afterwards, entering the Church, he became a popular preacher in Tavistock Chapel, Drury-lane. He was next chaplain to the Duchess of Kingston, on whose behalf he engaged in a controversy with Foote, the comedian. He went over to Paris on the business of the Duchess about 1790, and continued to reside there. Early in 1794 he came to Ireland on a secret mission to the leaders of the revolutionary party. Passing through London, he divulged his plans to an old friend John Cockayne, an attorney, who immediately entered into private communication with Pitt. In Dublin, Jackson and Cockayne had interviews with Tone, Rowan, and Lewins, relative to French assistance. Cockayne revealed everything that had passed to the Government, and on the 28th April 1794 Jackson was arrested on a charge of high treason, at Hyde's Coffee-house, in Palace-street, Dublin. He was tried a year afterwards, and upon Cockayne's evidence convicted. Brought up to receive sentence, 30th April 1795, he managed before entering the court to swallow a quantity of arsenic—in the hope, we are told, that in dying before conviction his little property might be preserved to his family. As he entered the dock he whispered to one of his counsel: "We have deceived the senate." The scene that ensued was one of the most dramatic enacted in those exciting times. His fortitude did not forsake him to the last; for it was scarcely perceived by the spectators that he was ill, when he fell down in the agonies of death, and after a few minutes' struggle died in the dock. In his pocket was found a paper with a few verses from the 25th Psalm, commencing: "Turn thee unto me and have mercy upon me; for I am desolate and afflicted." His remains were followed to St. Michael's

(where his tombstone may now be seen) by an immense number of mourners. In Newgate before his trial he wrote a reply to Thomas Paine. A volume of his sermons was printed after his death. Cockayne was required for the sacrifice of his old friend and client by a pension of £250. ³³¹

Jacob, Arthur, Dr., an oculist, was born at Knockfin, Maryborough, 30th of June 1790. He studied medicine at Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, and subsequently at Edinburgh, Paris, and London. He settled in Dublin, where his high scientific attainments were soon acknowledged. In 1819 he discovered the membrane in the eye, afterwards called "membrana Jacobi." He was one of the founders of the Park-street School of Medicine, and of the City of Dublin Hospital. In 1838 he started the *Dublin Medical Press*. He died in September 1874, aged 84, having many years previously retired from practice. ²³³

Jacob, Joshua, the leader of an eccentric sect, generally known as "White Quakers," was born in Clonmel about 1805. After a business career of great success as a grocer in Nicholas-street, Dublin, about 1838 he was "disowned" by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, on account of the extravagance of his preaching and behaviour. He thereupon gathered a few disciples, for the most part members of the Society of Friends, with whom he entered upon a career of the wildest eccentricity. They dressed in white, destroyed everything ornamental in their houses, and cherished innumerable scruples—professing all through to keep to the spiritual sense of the Bible. The society had its principal stations in Dublin, Mountmellick, Clonmel, and Waterford. They issued a series of tracts entitled the *Progress of Truth*. Joshua Jacob was imprisoned for two years for contempt of court connected with trust property, and while a prisoner fulminated anathemas against Lord-Chancellor Sugden and Master Litton, as "Edward Sugden and thy man Edward Litton." About 1849 he gathered his followers into a communistic society at Newlands, near Dublin, once the residence of Lord Kilwarden. They eschewed the use of meat, used bruised corn alone as food, and accepted the fellowship of all comers. Joshua Jacob had early put away his first wife without cause. After her death he married a Catholic, a woman of humble origin. The community at Newlands soon fell to pieces, and he returned to "the world," and entered into business at Celbridge. There he reared a large family, all Catholics. The

latter part of his life was spent in Wales ; and, at least to within a few years of his death, he showed symptoms of delusion upon many questions. He died 15th February 1877, aged about 72, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, where many years before he and his female coadjutor, Abigail Beale, had purchased a plot of ground and erected a bas-relief emblematic of the purity of their faith. ²³³

James II., King of England, Ireland, and Scotland, was born at St. James's, London, 15th October 1633, and succeeded his brother, Charles II., 6th February 1685. James retired to France 23rd December 1688, and on 2nd February 1689, was declared to have abdicated the government. Eleven days afterwards his daughter Mary and her husband, William Prince of Orange, were proclaimed Queen and King. James was befriended by Louis XIV., and furnished with a fleet of fifteen sail, carrying a French contingent that numbered about 2,500 men, well supplied with military stores, also several experienced French officers and some English and Irish refugees, all under command of De Rosen. He landed at Kinsale on 12th March 1689. At Cork next day he was met by Tironnell, whom he created a duke. We are told that his progress towards the capital was like a triumphal procession. He left Cork on the 20th, and reached Lismore that evening ; on the 21st he stopped at Clonmel ; on the 22nd at Kilkenny ; on the 23rd at Kilcullen ; and on the 24th he entered Dublin about noon. The houses were decorated, the streets new laid down with gravel, harpers played "God save the King," and "The King shall have his own again," and girls strewed flowers before him on his way from James's-gate to the Castle. James rode on a "pad nag, in a plain cinnamon-coloured cloth suit, a black slouching hat, and a George hung over his shoulder with a blew ribbon." Loyal addresses poured in on all sides. That of the Protestant clergy of Dublin, with the Bishop of Meath at their head, declared that they came "to congratulate your Majesty's arrival, and to assure your Majesty of their resolution to continue firm to that loyalty which the principles of our church oblige us to, which in pursuance to those principles we have hitherto practised. We come, may it please your Majesty, to implore the honour of kissing your Majesty's hand, and your gracious protection for our persons, churches, and religion, and a liberty to represent our just grievances as occasion shall offer : and we shall ever pray." James's Roman Catholicism, which was the original cause

of the breach with his English subjects, made him specially acceptable to the majority of the inhabitants of Ireland ; while, as might be supposed, the Irish Protestants bitterly resented the changed circumstances in which they found themselves under his rule. They alone had been allowed to carry arms ; in many cases they were now, as possible enemies of the King deprived of the privilege. The free exercise of the Catholic religion was permitted ; yet, with the exception of Christ Church Cathedral, retained by James as a Royal Chapel for his own use, and a few churches in remote parts of the country forcibly occupied by the people in contempt of James's orders, the Protestants were left in peaceable possession of the ecclesiastical buildings. Most of the hardships of which the Protestants complained were the inevitable consequences of the great change from a policy based on Protestant ascendancy to one of professedly general toleration, and of the abrogation of the Cromwellian settlement made thirty-six years previously, and the restoration of their lands to the original Catholic proprietors. A tolerably clear conception of the state of affairs in Ireland under James II. can best be arrived at by a perusal of Archbishop King's *State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government*, London, 1691, Leslie's *Answer* thereto, published anonymously next year, and the numerous contemporary tracts. In the appendices of the first-named work are to be found a number of valuable illustrative lists and documents. Having given directions for the summoning of a parliament, James proceeded to Londonderry, but was unable to make any impression on the inhabitants of that city, who bravely held out for King William. Parliament assembled in Dublin on 7th May, at the King's Inns, on the site of the present Four Courts. The House of Lords consisted of : Sir Alexander Fitton, Lord-Chancellor ; Boyle, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh ; the Duke of Tirconnell ; 9 Earls ; 17 Viscounts ; 4 Protestant Bishops ; 20 Barons ; altogether 53 members—about half Catholic and half Protestant. The House of Commons numbered 233, almost exclusively Catholic, no representatives appearing from the following constituencies, situated in districts not acknowledging James's authority : Antrim, Arklow, Augher, Ballyshannon, Baltinglass, Bangor, Birr, St. Canice, Carrickdrumrusk, Carrickfergus, Clogher, Coleraine, County of Donegal, Donegal, Down, Duleek, Dunleer, Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, Hillsborough,

Kells, Killybegs, Lifford, Limavady, Lismore, County of Londonderry, Londonderry, Longford, Monaghan, Newtown, Tallow, Thurles, Tipperary, and Tulske. James, dressed in the royal robes and bearing the crown on his head, opened the proceedings in person, and his speech was responded to by a unanimous vote of confidence. Large subsidies were voted, and the utmost alacrity was shown in the effort to establish his authority firmly in Ireland, and help him to regain the English crown. Thirty-five Acts were passed; the principal were the following: Enacting that the Parliament of England could not bind Ireland; repealing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; declaring liberty of conscience and the equality of all religions; encouraging the settlement of strangers and others in Ireland; prohibiting the importation of English, Scotch, or Welsh coals; for the advance and improvement of trade, and the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation; for vesting in the King the goods of absentees; discontinuing the celebration of 23rd October as a thanksgiving day.¹⁷⁴ By far the most important was *An Act for the Attainder of Divers Rebels, and for Preserving the Interest of Loyal Subjects*, under which about 2,515 landed proprietors, mostly Protestants, were, from one cause or another, attainted or declared guilty of treason, and deprived of their estates. The Bishop of Meath (Dr. Anthony Dopping) and other members made courageous and eloquent appeals against the passage of this Act. A measure which gave great umbrage was the establishment of a mint, and the coinage of a quantity of brass into shillings and half-crowns of a nominal value of £965,375—perhaps one hundred times its intrinsic worth. Archbishop King, in his *State of the Protestants of Ireland*, gives a recital of the consequences of the enforced circulation of this money. [These pieces were occasionally current in Ireland until 1861—the half-crowns “passing” as bad pence, and the shillings as bad half-pence.] Parliament was prorogued the 20th July. The computed force of his army at this period, in garrison and the field, was 42,432 men. The siege of Londonderry was raised the end of July, and the same day James's troops suffered a signal defeat at the hands of the Enniskilleners at Newtownbutler. On 13th August the Duke of Schomberg landed at Bangor with 10,000 men in the service of William III., but was not able to penetrate farther south than Dundalk, where he established his winter quarters.

He wisely declined giving battle to James, who moved north at the head of about 20,000 men. Some brilliant exploits of Sarsfield in Connaught—sweeping the English out of Sligo and securing Galway—ended the campaign. The winter of 1689-'90 was spent in Dublin by James to no good purpose. Macaulay says: “Strict discipline and regular drilling might, in the interval between November and May, have turned the athletic and enthusiastic peasants who were assembled under his standard into good soldiers. But the opportunity was lost. The court of Dublin was, during that season of inaction, busied with dice and claret, love-letters and challenges.” We are told that Avaux, the French minister, adjured James to pay more strict attention to affairs; but his appeals were neglected. On the 27th March a French army of 6,000, under Count Lauzun, was landed at Cork and Kinsale from a squadron of thirty-six ships of the line, besides transports; and early in April a large supply of stores was landed. Lauzun found no preparation made for his troops in the south, and marched north to Dublin. James sent to Louis XIV. five Irish infantry regiments, under Lord Mountcashel and Colonels O'Brien, Dillon, Butler, and Fielding. They were landed in France early in May, and formed the nucleus of the Irish Brigades. Lauzun was now appointed Commander-in-chief of the Irish army, with apartments in the Castle. Finding the funds in the Treasury at a very low ebb, he waived drawing his pay, which had been fixed at £10,000 a year. The campaign was inauspiciously opened for James on 12th May, by Schomberg's capture of Charlemont fort, after a brave defence by Teigue O'Regan. On the 14th June William III. landed at Carrickfergus, with a large force, chiefly foreign Protestants, and joined Schomberg. On the 16th James marched north to meet him, at the head of about 25,000 men. He was at Dundalk on the 22nd, but fell back as William marched south, at length taking up a position on the Boyne, where a decisive battle was fought on Tuesday, 1st July. James, with some 30,000 men, held the south side of the river near Donore, two miles above Drogheda, which was garrisoned by his troops. William, with 36,000 men, proposed to force the shallow passage. He was superior to James, not only in number of men, but in discipline of his troops, in material, and in artillery. At the last moment James appeared anxious to avert an engagement, which was, however, pressed upon him by his Irish officers. In the dispositions for the

fight he made a fatal mistake in not securing the bridge of Slane, a few miles up the river, and it was crossed early on the morning of the 1st by 10,000 of William's troops, under General Douglas. To keep them in check, and to prevent his flank from being turned, James was obliged to weaken his centre by the detachment of a large body of his best troops. About ten o'clock, under cover of a heavy fire from his batteries, the main body of William's army commenced the passage of the river. They met with a stout resistance from the Irish, who fought well. The contest continued all day with varying fortune, and it was not until night began to fall that James's troops gave way, and poured through the Pass of Duleek in broken masses, the retreat being effectually covered by some reserve regiments of cavalry. The Irish loss at the battle of the Boyne is generally set down at 1,500, including Lord Dungan, Lord Carlingford, and Sir Neal O'Neill; William's at 500, including Duke Schomberg, who was the first that fell as the army crossed the ford. [For further particulars of the battle, see WILLIAM III.] James was almost the first to convey the news of his own defeat to Dublin. Lady Tircconnell met him on the Castle steps. "Madame," he is reported to have said, "your countrymen can run well." "If so," replied the lady, "I see your Majesty has won the race." At six o'clock next morning, 2nd July, James summoned the Lord Mayor and some of the principal inhabitants to the Castle, advised them to submit to William's army, and not to let the French troops injure the city, and made the remark, so ungracious to the representatives of a people who had staked life and property in his cause, "I never more determine to head an Irish army, and do now resolve to shift for myself, and so, gentlemen, must you." He then took his departure with a small retinue, and according to one account, rode through the County of Wicklow, never drawing rein until he reached the Castle of the Deeps on the Slaney, where he spent the night at the house of a Quaker. He pressed on next day (the 3rd) to Duncannon Fort, near Waterford, where he went on board a French vessel Lauzun had in waiting for him. It is said to have sailed without even waiting to weigh anchor. [A large anchor, supposed to have been that cut away on this occasion, was dredged up in 1866, and presented to the Marquis of Abercorn, a descendant of one of James's adherents who fled with him.] According to other accounts James rode through from Dublin to Dun-

cannon with but two hours' rest at the house of a Mr. Hacket, near Arklow. In either case, from Duncannon he sailed to Kinsale, where was a small fleet of store ships and transports, in one of which he reached Brest on the 20th July. The war in Ireland was continued another year by Sarsfield and the French general St. Ruth. When, after the surrender of Limerick next year, nearly 30,000 Irish troops passed over to France, James reviewed them as they arrived at Vannes, and elsewhere in Brittany, thanking them for their zeal and sufferings in his service. Although they formed part of the French army and were in French pay, the greater portion of the Irish Brigade continued nominally in James's service, and the officers held commissions directly from him. He spent the remainder of his life at St. Germain's, a pensioner of Louis XIV., and died 16th September 1701, aged 67. 54 170 170* 175 186
197 197* 201* 201 223 318

Jameson, Anna, an authoress, was born in Dublin in 1797. Her father, Mr. Murphy, a miniature painter of repute, gave her an excellent education, and imbued her with an intelligent love of art. In 1824 she married Mr. R. S. Jameson, a barrister. He was subsequently appointed Vice-Chancellor of Canada; and they went to reside there. This union proved unhappy, a virtual though not legal separation took place, and Mrs. Jameson returned to Europe to a life of literary effort. Her works enjoyed an extensive popularity, and we are told that "few writers of the age have done so much to refine the public taste, and diffuse a knowledge of the great masters of art."¹⁵ Her chief works were: *Diary of an Ennuyee* (1826), *Loves of the Poets* (1829), *Characteristics of Women* (1832), *Beauties of the Court of Charles II.* (1833), *Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad* (1834), *Memoirs of Early Italian Painters* (1845), *Memoirs and Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals* (1846), *Legends of the Monastic Orders as represented in the Fine Arts* (1850). Rev. W. E. Channing wrote of her: "I do not know a writer whose works breathe more of the spontaneous, the free. Beauty and truth seem to come to her unsought." Christopher North calls her "one of the most eloquent of our female writers; full of feeling and fancy; a true enthusiast with a glowing soul." During the latter part of her life she was untiring in her efforts to improve the position of women, and to this cause on several occasions devoted her pen. For some years before her death she was in receipt of a Civil List pension. She died 17th March 1860, aged about 63. 16 39

Jarvis, John, an artist, distinguished for his paintings on glass, was born in Dublin about 1749. His chemical studies in early life enabled him to attain great eminence in his artistic line. Among his best works are the west window of New College chapel, Oxford, from the design of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the "Resurrection," designed by West, in the east window of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He died in London in 1804.³⁵

Jebb, John, Bishop of Limerick, was born at Drogheda, 27th September 1775. He received his early education at Celbridge and Londonderry, and entered Trinity College, where he distinguished himself. In 1799 he was ordained, and entered upon a curacy at Swanlinbar. He gradually gained preferment, and was consecrated Bishop of Limerick in 1823. He was the author of several theological works. He died 7th December 1833, aged 58, having been incapacitated from any public duties for six years by paralysis. The *London Christian Observer* said of him: "Perhaps he approaches more closely the standard of the amiable and pious Fenelon, whose deeply spiritual sentiments we could sometimes fancy him to have enunciated with the superior energy of a Massillon or a Bourdaloue." He is spoken of by another writer as an "amiable, accomplished, and pious man, . . . one of the most engaging and soundly constituted characters that have ever been delineated for the lasting benefit of mankind." The name of this divine will perhaps survive longest in his correspondence with Alexander Knox. [See KNOX, ALEXANDER.]^{16 42}

Jephson, Robert, dramatist and poet, was born in Ireland in 1736. Entering the army, he attained the rank of captain; and when his regiment, the 73rd, was reduced in 1763, he was put on the half-pay list. He was intimate with Burke, Johnson, and Goldsmith. In 1767 he married the daughter of Sir E. Barry, the physician, and procuring a government appointment in Dublin, resided there for the remainder of his life. He sat in the House of Commons in the government interest, but did not in any way distinguish himself. Jephson was an intimate friend of Edmund Malone, in whose *Memoirs* he is constantly mentioned. "In the society of the Castle and its chief—amid the wit, talents, and hospitality which then shone pre-eminent in Dublin, he found the position fitted above all others for that species of enjoyment, where the flow of soul was aided by liberal streams of claret and whisky punch."²³¹ He wrote numerous works, of which the tragedies of *Braganza*

(1775) and the *Count of Narbonne* (1781) were the most popular. He died at Blackrock, County of Dublin, 31st May 1803, aged about 67.^{37 231}

Jervas, Charles, a portrait painter, was born in Ireland about 1675. He studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller, visited Paris and Rome, settled in London in 1708, and died there about 1740. A second-rate artist, he was distinguished by his vanity and his good fortune. "He married a widow with £20,000; and his natural self-conceit was greatly encouraged by his intimate friend Pope, who has written an epistle to Jervas full of silly flattery."³⁹ We are told that "on one occasion, having copied a picture of Titian, he looked alternately at the two, and at last exclaimed: 'Poor little Tit, how he would stare!' When Kneller was told that Jervas had set up a carriage with four horses, he exclaimed: 'Ah, mine cot, if his horses do not draw better than he does, he will never get to his journey's end.'"^{39 276}

Joannes Scotus Erigena, a celebrated scholar and metaphysician, a native of Ireland, flourished in the 9th century. He is said to have studied in Greece, and to have appeared in France before the year 847, and at the court of Charles the Bald before 853. He was on terms of intimacy with this monarch, by whom he was greatly esteemed. Some of his theological writings are considered heterodox. His *Dialogus de Divisione Naturæ* displays wonderful erudition and an intimate acquaintance with the Greek language. He died in France about 874. Numerous works are attributed to him, of which the principal, besides that just mentioned, were *De Prædestinatione Dei*, *De Visione Dei*, and *De Corpore et Sanguine Domini*. Interesting references to his writings will be found in an article in the *Biographie Generale*, which combats the supposition of his nationality being other than Irish. Allibone quotes an author who says: "He was a skilful logician and controversialist, and had imbibed, by the perusal of some of the Greek Fathers, a considerable taint of the Platonism of the school of Alexandria. He thus became one of the founders of the philosophic school of the Realists, who attracted so much attention in the 11th and 12th centuries. Anastasius had so high an opinion of Erigena that he ascribed his translation of the works of Dionysius to the special influence of the spirit of God." Considering the important place he holds amongst ecclesiastical writers, provokingly little is known concerning his personal history. George H. Lewis writes: "Scotus Erigena, with whom in the middle

of the 9th century scholasticism may be said to begin, if any definite beginning can properly be assigned to it, . . . was thus denounced by the Bishop of Lyons: 'By his vain and pernicious eloquence [he] so subjugates his auditors, that they no longer humbly submit themselves to the divine Scriptures, nor to the authority of the Fathers, but prefer to follow his fantastic reveries.' Erigena made himself the mouthpiece of those who sought a rational basis, however narrow, for their convictions. This idea once suggested could not be disregarded. The Church thundered against it, but the very echoes of that thunder only aroused a more wide-spread and prolonged attention to the idea." The *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: "This eminent thinker stands alone as an original advocate of pantheism during this entire epoch. . . . He begins with Absolute Unity as the origin and essence of all things, and endeavours, in his *De Divisione Naturæ*, to explain how this radical unity, or Deity, has produced the universe of multiplicities with which he is emphatically identical. From the plenitude of the Divine Intelligence first causes (*primordiales causas*) are derived, which gave birth in turn to the world of nature, destined ultimately to return to the bosom of the absolute. . . . He winds up his theory of human knowledge in these words: 'Everything is God; God is everything; God is the only real substantial existence.'" ¹²⁴ A complete edition of the works of this great man, by H. J. Floss, was published in the *Patrologia* of Abbe Migne at Paris in 1863. ^{16 34}

¹²⁴ 106 254(3) 285 339

Jocelyn, Robert, Earl of Roden, a distinguished Orangeman, was born 27th October 1788. His great-grandfather, Robert Jocelyn, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Jocelyn, in 1755, while his grandfather was created Earl of Roden in 1771. He succeeded to the title and estates in Herts and Louth, in 1820. Lord Roden was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Clanbrassil, in 1821. As member of Parliament for Dundalk, and afterwards in the House of Lords, he was the unswerving advocate of Conservative principles—trusted and honoured by his party, and beloved by the members of the Orange Association, which he joined at an early age, and of which he was Grand Master. He was deprived of the commission of the peace and other county honours on account of his strong party bias. He took a prominent part at most of the great Protestant and Conservative gatherings in the north of Ire-

land in his lifetime, and was strong in his opposition to O'Connell and his policy during one of the stormiest political periods of Irish history. His addresses are said to have been characterized by "prudent wisdom and Christian kindness. . . he was a model Orangeman." Lord Roden died at Edinburgh, whither he had gone some months previously for the benefit his health, on the 20th March 1870, aged 81. ²³³

John, styled "King of England, Lord of Ireland," and so forth, was born at Oxford, 24th December 1166, and came to Ireland as Viceroy in 1185. It is said to have been King Henry's intention to have him crowned King of Ireland. Pope Urban III. had ratified his title to the crown, and even transmitted a diadem of gold interwoven with peacock's feathers; but dread of the jealousy of his other sons prevented Henry carrying this plan into execution. The prince was accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis as tutor and secretary, and was attended by a numerous retinue, comprising many ecclesiastics, 300 knights, and a large body of cavalry, archers, and men-at-arms, all in sixty ships. Sailing from Milford, the fleet reached Waterford about noon on Easter Thursday, 1185. We are told that several of the chiefs who came to pay their respects to him on his arrival were insulted by the youths of his suite, who mocked their long beards, which appeared ridiculous to the closely-shaven Anglo-Normans. The native princes were further incensed by lands which they believed Henry II. had secured to them, being seized and given to John's followers. Yielding to the allurements of vice, and repelling the counsels of his advisers, John devoted himself to luxurious enjoyment, and squandered among his associates the revenues of the towns which should have been applied to the defence of the colony and the payment of the soldiery. In a series of unsuccessful engagements with the Irish he lost almost his entire army, including some of his most valiant knights, and several of the newly erected castles were sacked by the native princes. Part of these troubles were due to intrigues fomented by Hugh de Lacy, who was incensed at having been superseded in the viceroyalty. After a sojourn of about eight months in Ireland, John was recalled and the government was committed to De Courcy. His character is thus sketched by Cambrensis at the time: "He is more given to pleasure than to arms, to dalliance than endurance; to juvenile levity, more as yet, than to manly maturity, which he has not attained. He employs most of his time in

those evil courses which gallants pursue, by which even youths who are naturally good are often roused to feats of arms." John was crowned King on 27th May 1199, and again visited Ireland in 1210. The *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1171-1251*, is full of interesting particulars of his preparations for the expedition, and of the stores and warlike material got together, much the same as those enumerated in his father's preparations for the invasion of the island twenty-eight years before. [See HENRY II.] This second expedition was principally for the purpose of chastising De Braosa, De Lacy, and other lords then in rebellion against his authority. His fleet consisted of 700 vessels. He landed at Waterford on 20th June. Thence he marched to Thomastown, Kilkenny, and Naas, and on the 28th June arrived at Dublin. There he tarried but two days; and then proceeded north to Trim and Kells. Reinforced by O'Brien of Thomond, and Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught, he marched against Hugh de Lacy. Passing through Dundalk, Carlingford, and Downpatrick, he arrived at Carrickfergus. This stronghold he besieged and captured, making prisoners of De Lacy's bravest soldiers. De Braosa's wife and his relatives were captured in Gallogway. The King liberated them on guarantee of a payment of 50,000 marks ransom. On the 29th July King John turned southwards, marched through Drogheda and Kells, and reached Dublin again on 18th August. There he delayed about a week, occupied with public affairs. The Anglo-Norman lords were compelled to swear obedience to the laws of England; he divided the territories under his sway into twelve counties—Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Uriel (or Louth), Catherlagh (or Carlow), Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Kerry, and Tipperary, and arrangements were made for the government of the country. He granted a charter to the King of Connaught, who surrendered to John the castle of Athlone, and consented to hold his territories from the King for a subsidy of 5,000 marks, and an annual payment in Dublin of 300 marks. John ordered the erection of numerous castles, and confirmed charters he had granted to the Leper Hospital at Waterford and other institutions. After a sojourn of sixty-six days in Ireland, John landed at Fishguard, in Wales, on the 26th of August. The first sterling money was coined in Ireland under his directions. His vigorous efforts for the government of Ireland on the occasion of his second visit scarcely accord with

the disposition usually attributed to him. In 1213 John surrendered his kingdom of England and lordship of Ireland to Pope Innocent III., and received them back, swearing fealty and promising to pay yearly 700 marks to the English church, and 300 marks to the Irish; and on 28th October next year the Pope issued a bull commanding the archbishops, bishops, abbots, prelates, princes, earls, barons, knights, and people of Ireland, to preserve fealty to King John. John died at Newark Castle, Notts, 19th October 1216, aged 49, and was buried in Worcester Cathedral. ^{134 148 311 335}

Johnson, Gay, Colonel, a prominent loyalist in the American Revolution, was born in Ireland about 1740. He served against the French in North America in 1757, and commanded a company of rangers under Amherst in 1759. In 1744 we find him superintendent of the Indian department. His zeal as a loyalist on the breaking out of the Revolution obliged him to fly to Montreal. Afterwards he participated in the exploits of Brant and the Mohawks, and was in the battles of Chemung and Newtown in western New York between them and General Sullivan. His estates were confiscated, and he died in poverty in London, 5th March 1788, aged about 48. At one period of his life he managed a theatre at New York. ^{37*}

Johnson, Sir Henry, Bart., G.C.B., General, was born in Dublin in 1748, entered the army in 1761, and rose through the several grades—Captain, 1763; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1778; Colonel, 1782; Major-General, 1793; General, 1808. He commanded a battalion of Irish light infantry in the American Revolutionary War, and was severely wounded; and while in command at Stony Point was surprised by General Wayne on the night of the 15th July 1779, and made prisoner with his whole force. In 1782 he married an American lady, and returned to England after the capture of Yorktown. During the Insurrection of 1798 he commanded a division of the army in the County of Wexford, and on 5th June defended New Ross. It was attacked early in the morning of that day by an overwhelming body of insurgents under Bagenal Harvey, who were at first successful, driving most of General Johnson's troops out of the town, but not following up their success, and abandoning themselves to pillage and inebriety, were in the afternoon obliged to retreat to Slievecoiltia. Musgrave places the insurgent loss at 2,500, while Johnson's casualties numbered altogether but 227. In the engagement General

Johnson displayed signal bravery, and had two horses shot under him. Lord Cornwallis thus writes of him: "Johnson, although a wrong-headed blockhead, is adored for his defence at New Ross, and considered as the saviour of the south." General Johnson received a baronetcy in 1818, and died 18th March 1835, aged about 87, being succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, a distinguished Peninsular officer, who survived until 27th June 1860. ^{37* 54 87 249}

Johnson, James, M.D., a distinguished physician, was born at Ballinderry, County of Cork, in 1777. Having taken out his degree, he entered the navy, served on the Walcheren expedition, in 1812 was appointed surgeon to the North Sea fleet, in 1814 surgeon to the Duke of Clarence, and, upon the Duke's accession to the throne, Surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty. He enjoyed a large practice in London, being especially consulted by persons whose health had suffered from residence in hot climates. Besides editing the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, his treatises on *Influence of Tropical Climates*, *Economy of Health*, and *Indigestion* have enjoyed considerable reputation. He died at Brighton 9th October 1845. The *Annual Register*, in recording his death, remarks: "The doctor was a lively as well as philosophical writer, and his books of travels are an amusing melange of gossiping anecdote, shrewd observation, and professional dissection." ^{16 39}

Johnson, Sir William, Bart., General, one of the early settlers of New York State, was born in the County of Down in 1715, the younger son of a gentleman of good family. In 1738 he went to America to manage the property of his uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, established himself in the Mohawk Valley, about twenty-four miles from Schenectady, New York, and embarked in trade with the Indians, whom he always treated with perfect honesty and justice. Drake says that, "by acquainting himself with their language, and accommodating himself to their manners and dress, by his easy, dignified, and affable manner, he won their confidence, acquired over them an influence greater than was ever possessed by any other white man, and was adopted by the Mohawks as one of their tribe, and chosen sachem." During the French war of 1743-48 he acted as sole superintendent of the Indians. In 1750 he was returned a member of the Provincial Council. We are told that three years afterwards he severed his connexion with Indian affairs; yet in 1754 we find him attending a grand council with them, and in 1755

Braddock made him sole superintendent of the Six Nations. The same year he acted as Commander-in-chief of the expedition against Crown Point. On 8th September 1755 Johnson defeated Baron Dieskau at Lake George, was wounded in the hip, and received the thanks of Parliament, £5,000, and a baronetcy. In 1756 George II. confided to him a permanent care over the Indians, with a salary of £600. He was engaged with his Indians in the abortive attempts to relieve Oswego and Fort William Henry, and was present at the repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758. Second in Prideaux's expedition against Fort Niagara in 1759, he took the supreme command upon that leader's death. He continued the siege with vigour, cut to pieces the French army sent to its relief, and compelled the garrison to surrender at discretion. With his Indian allies, he took part in Amherst's expedition of 1760, which ended in the surrender of Canada to the British. For his services he received a tract of 100,000 acres north of the Mohawk—long known as Kingsland, or the "Royal Grant." There he fostered agriculture, lived in baronial style, and exercised the most unbounded hospitality. By his wife, who died young, he had a son, John, knighted in 1765, and two daughters, who married military officers; and by a sister of the great Mohawk sachem Brant, with whom he lived happily the rest of his life, he had eight children. Sir William was the author of a paper on *The Customs, Manners, and Language of the Indians*, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1772. He died near Johnstown, Fulton County, New York, 11th July 1774, aged about 59. ^{37*}

Johnstone, Charles, author of *Chrysal or the Adventures of a Guinea*, was born at Carrigogunnell, County of Limerick, about 1719. He was called to the Bar, but deafness prevented him from practising otherwise than as a chamber counsel. His *Chrysal* attracted much attention at the time, revealing as it did the secret springs of some current politics, and exposing the profligacy of several men of rank. Amongst other works he wrote the *Reverie*. In 1782 he sailed for India, where he became the proprietor of a newspaper, and having acquired considerable property, died in Calcutta about 1800. ^{37 349}

Johnstone, John Henry, actor and vocalist, was born in 1750, in Tipperary, where his father was a farmer. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in a dragoon regiment, where his abilities attracted the attention of the colonel, who bought him out and placed him in a

position suitable for the display of his dramatic powers. His success in Dublin, and in London, whither he removed in 1783, was marked; in the delineation of Irish characters he is stated to have shone pre-eminent. In 1803 he quitted Covent-garden for Drury-lane, and the same summer visited Dublin, where his company was obliged to play in the day-time, in consequence of martial law being then in force. He amassed a large fortune, which was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Wallack, and her children. He died in London, 26th December 1828, aged about 78, and was interred in a vault under the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden. "In the records of the stage no actor ever approached Johnstone in Irish characters. Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Callaghan O'Brallaghan, Major O'Flaherty, Teague, Tully, and Dennis Brulgruddery were portrayed by him in exquisite colours. In fact they stood alone for felicity of nature and original merit."³ "His rich and delicious singing, and his agreeable and social manners gained the hearts of gentle and simple in his native city. There have been many excellent actors of the low Irishman, but there has been only one comedian that could delineate the refined Irish gentleman, and enter into the genuine unsophisticated humour of a son of the Emerald Isle, with equal talent." ³ 36 338(1803)

Jones, Frederick E., a well-known theatrical manager, was born at Vesings-town, in the County of Meath, about 1759. Several of his early years were spent on the Continent; in 1794 he was permitted by patent to conduct subscription theatricals in Dublin; and in 1795 the Earl of Westmoreland nominated him to raise a fencible regiment. In 1796 he purchased Mr. Daly's interest in Crow-street Theatre, which he beautified and conducted with considerable success for many years, notwithstanding the political disturbances of the time, and the occasional outrageous conduct of Dublin audiences. Full particulars of his management will be found in Gilbert's *History of Dublin*. He was considered one of the handsomest men of his time, and was popularly known as "Buck Jones." His name is preserved in Jones's-road, Dublin, which led to his mansion of Clonliffe House. He died in 1834. ¹¹⁰

Jones, Henry, Bishop of Meath, was born in Wales about the year 1605. (His father, Lewis Jones, Bishop of Killaloe, died in Dublin in 1646, aged about 103, and was buried in St. Werburgh's. He had four sons—Sir Theophilus Jones, a captain in the army; Colonel Michael Jones, an able Parliamentary officer, appointed

Governor of Dublin, who defeated Ormond at the battle of Rathmines; Henry Jones, the subject of this notice; and Ambrose Jones, Bishop of Kildare.] In October 1641 Henry Jones unsuccessfully defended the castle of Belanagh against the O'Reillys, was for a time held prisoner by the Irish, and after his release was instrumental in the preservation of Drogheda, by giving the Lords-Justices timely notice of a plan for its seizure. He did much to mitigate the sufferings of the Protestants during the war, and went to London to collect money for their relief. Upon his return in 1645 he was consecrated Bishop of Clogher; yet we afterwards find him Scout-Master-General to Cromwell's army, a post which Ware declares "not so decent for one of his function." Appearing early in favour of the Restoration, his countenance of Cromwell was forgotten, and in 1661 he was advanced to the see of Meath. Fifteen years Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, he made considerable improvements in the Library. He died in Dublin, 5th January 1681, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church. Harris styles him "a prelate of considerable fame for his learning and profound judgment in politics, hospitality, and a constant exercise of preaching." Besides numerous sermons, he wrote historical relations of the War of 1641-52, an account of St. Patrick's Purgatory, and several works enumerated in Harris's *Ware*. Harris says in his notice of Lewis Jones and his sons: "From the first of these gentlemen [Sir Theophilus Jones, above mentioned] are descended three orphan females, who are the printers of these sheets. 'God is the judge, he maketh low, and he maketh high.'" The printer of Ware's first volume in 1739 is E. Jones—probably the "Miss Elizabeth Jones, 3 Books," in the list of subscribers. Both she and Harris lived in Clarendon-street. ³³⁹

Jones, Henry, a poet and dramatist of the 18th century, was born at Drogheda. While still a journeyman bricklayer in 1745, some poetry which he wrote secured him an introduction to the Earl of Chesterfield, then Lord-Lieutenant. This nobleman took him under his protection, brought him to London, introduced him to society, and prevailed on the managers of Covent Garden Theatre to bring out one of his plays, *The Earl of Essex*. With fair abilities and good friends, success was assured, were it not for his capricious temper and irregular life. He died in poverty, in a London garret, April 1770. ^{16 36}

Jones, Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord-Chancellor, was born in

Lancashire about 1550, and was educated at Cambridge. Entering the Church, he married Archbishop Loftus's sister-in-law, and was shortly afterwards (1581) appointed Dean of St. Patrick's. In combination with his Chapter, he made some disgraceful demises of the property of the Church—one afterwards endorsed by Dean Swift as "A lease of Coolmine, made by that rascal, Dean Jones, and the knaves or fools of his Chapter, to one John Allen . . . for £2 per annum, now worth £150." In 1584 he was appointed to the see of Meath, and on Archbishop Loftus's death in 1605 was promoted Archbishop of Dublin and made Lord-Chancellor. The consecutive parliamentary history of Ireland may be said to date from his time—the Journal of the House of Commons commencing 18th May 1613. His legal functions were not onerous; but the obstinacy of the Catholics in adhering to their religion aroused his ire; and he treated "recusants" with unrelenting severity. He caused extensive repairs to be made in his Cathedral of Christ Church. The Archbishop died 10th April 1619, and was buried in St. Patrick's, where his monument may be seen. This prelate is thought to have been the author of *An Answer to Tyrone's Seditious Declaration sent to the Catholics of the Pale in 1596*, which remains in manuscript in Marsh's Library, and in that of Trinity College, Dublin. Both he and his son Roger, created Viscount Ranelagh, were engaged in bitter disputes with Lord Howth. Letters from both parties occupy considerable space in the *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, 1608-10* (London 1874).⁷⁵

Jordan, Dorothea, a distinguished actress, was born near Waterford in 1762. Her maiden name was Bland. When but sixteen she went on the stage, appearing in Dublin in Mr. Daly's company under the assumed name of Miss Francis, so as not to hurt the susceptibilities of her father's relatives. The charms of her manner, her graceful figure, her talents, and her voice, captivated the public, and it was not long before she came to be acknowledged one of the foremost British actresses. She appeared in London in October 1785, as Mrs. Johnson. Hazlitt, in his criticisms of the stage, writes of her: "Her face, her tones, her manner, were irresistible; her smile had the effect of sunshine, and her laugh did one good to hear it; her voice was eloquence itself—it seemed as if her heart was always at her mouth. She was all gaiety, openness, and good nature; she rioted in her fine animal spirits, and gave more pleasure than any other actress,

because she had the greatest spirit of enjoyment in herself."³ In 1790 she became the acknowledged mistress of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), and for twenty years they lived happily together. About 1811, partly in consequence, it is said, of her extravagance, a separation took place, and an annuity of £4,400 was secured to her upon certain conditions. In August 1815 she was obliged to fly to France from her creditors, and at Versailles, under the name of Johnson, in the greatest privacy, she awaited in vain some settlement of her affairs. She died at St. Cloud the 3rd July 1816, aged about 54. Sir Jonah Barrington bears the highest testimony to Mrs. Jordan's disposition and accomplishments. Mrs. Jordan had nine children by the Duke of Clarence, who were granted the titles and precedence of the younger issue of a marquis. The sons were well provided for in the army, the navy, or the Church; the eldest was created Viscount FitzClarence, and eventually Earl of Munster, whilst the daughters made brilliant marriages.^{3 22 54 199}

Jumper, Sir William, a distinguished naval officer, was born at Bandon about the middle of the 17th century—his commission as Second Lieutenant being dated 29th November 1688. Six years afterwards his high reputation gained him the command of the *Weymouth*. Besides other important services, he captured off the coast of Ireland several French privateers, and in 1695 some French vessels in the Channel. He served under Sir George Rooke in the expedition against Cadiz, was instrumental in the reduction of Gibraltar, and signalized himself in a naval engagement off Malaga. Returning from the Straits with Sir Cloudesley Shovel in 1707, he arrived at Falmouth in safety on the 22nd October, the same day that Sir Cloudesley and part of his fleet were lost on the Scilly Isles. He was knighted, and in 1714 was appointed resident Navy Commissioner at Plymouth, and died 12th March 1715.³⁴⁹

Keane, John, Lord, a distinguished military officer, was born at Belmont, County of Waterford, 1781. He entered the army when but twelve, obtained a company in the 44th Foot in 1799, and served in Egypt and at Martinique. In 1812 he was appointed to the command of a brigade in the Peninsular army, and signalized himself by his prudence and bravery at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse. At the peace of 1814 he was made a major-general; was afterwards sent out to a command in the war

with America, and was severely wounded at the battle of New Orleans. From 1823 to 1830 he was Commander-in-chief in Jamaica; three years afterwards he was sent to Bombay, and appointed to lead the forces intended for Scinde. The army entered Cabul in May 1839, and on 21st July invested the fortress of Ghuznee, garrisoned by 500 Afghans, and deemed impregnable. After two days' desperate struggle, however, the gates were blown in and the place captured. The fall of Ghuznee terminated the war for a time. Marshman, in his *History of India*, writes: "There can, of course, be no wish in any quarter to deny that he commanded the forces of the Queen and the Company on more than one occasion when brilliant victories were achieved; but it cannot be concealed that no commander of modern times has been more severely criticized, and that the memorable victory of Ghuznee did not obtain for Lord Keane that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure for the General Commander-in-chief. . . .

We find him much censured for the hauteur with which he treated the Ameers of Scinde, and there are not wanting many persons who attribute the fatal difficulties into which those unfortunate princes plunged themselves to the open suspicion and irritating manner with which they were treated about this period." ¹⁶⁹ He was rewarded with a peerage and a pension of £2,000 a year. Baron Keane died 26th August 1844, aged about 63. ^{7 39 169}

Keating, Geoffrey, D.D., a distinguished Irish historian, was born about 1570, at Burges or Tubbrid, near Clogheen, in the County of Tipperary, where, we are told, his family lived in affluent circumstances. He went to school at an early age, and at sixteen was sent to a foreign college (in all possibility Salamanca) to complete his studies and qualify himself for the priesthood. He returned to Ireland in 1610, after twenty-four years' residence abroad, and was appointed curate to the Rev. Eugene Duhý in his native parish. His fame as a preacher soon extended; and the building of a new church at Tubbrid engaged his care. About this period he produced some religious works, and conceived the idea of collecting materials and writing an Irish history. In one of the seasons of Catholic persecution which then occasionally swept over Ireland, when laws, always in force, were attempted to be carried out, he was obliged to secrete himself for many years in the fastnesses of the Glen of Aherlow, and thus found leisure for the completion of his great work.

According to one account, the Uniformity Act was put in force specially against him, for having dared to protest against outrages perpetrated upon some of his flock by a neighbouring magnate. O'Curry, speaking of Keating's *History of Ireland*, which was written in Irish, says: "This book is written in the modified Gaedhlic of Keating's own time; and although he has used but little discretion in his selections from old records, and has almost entirely neglected any critical examination of his authorities, still his book is a valuable one, and not at all in my opinion the despicable production that it is often ignorantly said to be. . . . It would be more becoming those who have drawn largely, and often exclusively, on the writings of these two eminent men [Colgan and Keating], and who will continue to draw on them, to endeavour to imitate their devoted industry and scholarship, than to attempt to elevate themselves to a higher position of literary fame by a display of critical pedantry and what they suppose to be independence of opinion, in scoffing at the presumed credulity of those whose labours have laid in modern times the very groundwork of Irish history." Keating's *History* extends from the earliest times to the Anglo-Norman invasion. It is specially valuable as containing numerous references to MSS. no longer in existence. Of Dr. Keating's later life or death no record remains, except an inscription on the ruins of the old church at Tubbrid: "Orate pro animabus Rev. Petris Eugenii Duhuy, Vicarii de Tubrid, et D. Doctoris Keating, hujuscesac elli fundatorum nec non et promnibus aliis, tam sacerdotibus quam laicis, cujus corpora in eodem jacent. A.D. 1644." His *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* was first translated into English and printed in 1723. References to some of the numerous translations will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, and the following remarks on the different editions of the work were made by Dr. Todd, in his *Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaell*: "The new translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, lately published at New York (Haverty, 1857) by Mr. John O'Mahony, . . . largely indebted to O'Donovan's notes upon the *Four Masters*, . . . is a great improvement upon the ignorant and dishonest one published by Mr. Dermid O'Connor more than a century ago (Westminster, 1726, fol.) which has so unjustly lowered, in public estimation, the character of Keating as a historian; but O'Mahony's translation has been taken from a very imperfect text, and has evidently been executed, as he himself confesses, in great

haste; it has, therefore, by no means superseded a new and scholarlike translation of Keating, which is greatly wanted. Keating's authorities are still almost all accessible to us, and should be collated for the correction of his text. Two excellent MS. copies of the original Irish, by John Torna O'Mulconry, a contemporary of Keating, are now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin." ^{171 254 260}

Keegan, John, the author of several poetical pieces of great beauty, was born in 1809, on the banks of the Nore, in the Queen's County. He received a hedge-school education, and was all through life essentially a man of the people. In a short notice in the *Irishman* of October 1876, it is remarked: "All the different phases of Irish passion—the fierce outbursts of anger—the muttered tone of contempt—all the deep and heart-rendering sorrow of the people—John Keegan was master of all! Not a side of the Irish character was there that he did not probe and understand. From the sweet mood of love murmured in the eventide over the milk-pail, to the violent words of animosity at the faction fight, there was not a page of the Irish character that escaped the keen eye of Keegan." Several of his verses will be found in Hayes's *Ballads of Ireland*: "Caoch the Piper," and "The Dark Girl at the Holy Well," are amongst the best. Keegan died in 1849, aged 40, when on the point of publishing his poems in a collected form. ²³³

Kelly, Hugh, a dramatist, was born at Killarney in 1739. Having received a tolerable education, and served his time to a stay-maker, he went to London, where before long he obtained employment as a scrivener. In 1762 he began to write for the press, and was entrusted with the management of the *Ledger* and other minor periodicals. His satire of *Thespis* attracted the attention of Garrick, who brought out for him his first comedy of *False Delicacy*, which had great success. A writer in the *University Magazine* says: "We may thank our stars that the degeneracy of modern taste has utterly repudiated this rapid sentimentality. At the same time let it be fully admitted that none but an accomplished and elegant mind could have conceived and written this comedy." His second work, although of equal merit, met a far different fate, in London at least. Kelly had rendered himself unpopular as a government hack-writer, and for several nights Drury-lane was turned into a "bear-garden" by the determination of Wilkes's friends not to listen to the play, and the wish of the

author's friends that it should be heard; while the desire of Garrick and Kelly that it should be withdrawn was not listened to. Kelly brought out several other plays, many under an assumed name, and they were mostly successful. The writer from whom we have previously quoted, remarks: "On summing up his pretensions as a dramatic writer, we perhaps strain a point in his favour when we place him in the middle rank of the second class." It must have been a bitter enemy who when asked if he had hissed one of his plays, replied: "How could I? a man can't hiss and yawn at the same time." Desirous of more settled employment than authorship, he entered at the Middle Temple, and was studying law when he was cut off after a few days' illness, 3rd February 1777, aged 37. ^{116(45) 338(1777)}

Kelly, Michael, distinguished as a musician and vocalist, was born in Dublin about 1764. ²⁵⁰ He early showed decided musical talents, and when but eleven was able to play the most difficult sonatas on the piano. Rauzzini, who was then singing at the Rotunda, gave the lad some lessons, and advised his father to send him to Italy to perfect his musical education. Accordingly he set out provided with a letter of introduction to Sir William Hamilton, who procured an entrance for him to the Conservatory of Music at Naples. There he made the acquaintance of Aprile, then the foremost singing master in Naples, and was soon qualified to make his debut as first tenor at Leghorn and at Florence. This success procured him engagements at Venice and other places in Italy, and ultimately at Vienna, where he became a favourite with the Emperor Joseph II. Mozart wrote for him the part of "Basilio" in *Nozzi di Figaro*. Having obtained leave of absence from the Emperor, he went to London in 1787 with the cantatrice Storace, and in April appeared at Drury-lane in English opera. He decided not to return to Italy, and continued as first tenor at Drury-lane, and afterwards as musical director, singing occasionally at the Italian Opera, at the Haymarket, and at royal state concerts. He composed or adapted upwards of sixty pieces of music. In his latter days he appears to have reverted to his father's business of wine merchant, and Sheridan facetiously proposed that his sign should be: "Michael Kelly, composer of wine, and importer of music." A writer in the *Imperial Dictionary of Biography* remarks: "Kelly, though a shallow musician, had a highly cultivated taste. His own airs, though slight, are always elegant; and his know-

ledge of the Italian and German schools, not very general among the English musicians of his day, enabled him to enrich his pieces with many gems of foreign art. The popularity, therefore, of Kelly's numerous pieces had a very favourable influence on the taste of the public. As a singer, his powers were by no means great; but his intelligence, experience, and knowledge of the stage rendered him very useful." He died at Margate, 9th October 1826. His *Reminiscences of the King's Theatre and Theatre Royal, Drury-lane*, was published posthumously in 1826, in 2 vols. 8vo. 39 250 338(1807)

Kennedy, Patrick, was born in the County of Wexford early in 1801. In 1823, although a Catholic, he came to Dublin as assistant at the Protestant Training School, Kildare-place. After a few years he established the small lending-library and bookshop in Angelsea-street (corner of Copestreet), where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of considerable ability, and contributed several articles to the pages of the *University Magazine*. The best of these, *Legends of the Irish Celts*, *Tales of the Duffrey*, *Banks of the Boro*, were afterwards published separately. In the graphic delineation of Irish rural life, as he experienced it when a boy in the County of Wexford, he has seldom been surpassed. His works are singularly pure, and he cramped his prospects in trade by declining to lend or deal in works that he considered of an objectionable tendency. For many years the committees of the Hibernian Temperance Association and kindred bodies were held at his house. Mr. Kennedy was widely known and respected by the literary world of Dublin. He died 28th March 1873, aged about 72, and was buried at Glasnevin. 233

Kenney, James, a dramatic author, was born in Ireland in 1780. The *University Magazine*, vol. 47, which gives a careful resume of his writings, says: "Tragedy, play, comedy, opera, farce, interlude, and melodrama alternately employed his pen, which was seldom idle for forty years, during which long period he produced as many different pieces, the greater number of which are eminently attractive, and still keep the stage with undiminished popularity." *Love, Law, and Physic; Matrimony; The World; The Illustrious Stranger*—were amongst the best of his works. For these he was well paid, yet he died in poverty 1st August 1849, aged about 69, his health having been for a long time broken. He suffered cruelly from a nervous affection which gave him such an eccentric appearance that he was more

than once taken for an escaped lunatic. Byron, who evidently had a low estimate of him, wrote thus:

"While Kenney's *World*—ah! where is Kenney's wit?
Tires the sad gallery, lulls the listless pit."

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Kenrick, Francis Patrick, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in Dublin, 3rd December 1797. He received a classical education, and after six years of theological study at Rome, was in 1821 ordained a priest. He then went to the United States, and conducted a school in Kentucky. In 1828 he published *Letters of Omicron to Omega* in defence of his religion. In 1842 he was consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia, and in 1851 was promoted Archbishop of Baltimore. The Pope named him Apostolic Delegate to preside over the first plenary Council of the United States, convened at Baltimore in May 1852, and in 1859 conferred on him and his successors the Primacy of the United States. He was the author of numerous theological works, and was latterly engaged upon a revised English translation of the Scriptures. Primate Kenrick died at Baltimore, 8th July 1863, aged 65. His brother Peter, also an Irishman, was in 1843 consecrated Archbishop of St. Louis. 374

K'eogh, John, D.D., a learned divine, born at Clooncleagh, near Limerick, the middle of the 17th century. His family, originally MacEochadhs, lost their property in the Cromwellian wars. He entered Trinity College in 1669, was a scholar in 1674, and M.A. 1678. Taking orders, he was, by his relative John Hudson, Bishop of Elphin, given a living in that diocese; and was collated and installed prebendary of Termonbarry in 1678. There he continued forty-seven years, until his death, devoting himself to literary pursuits. He is said to have been the author of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin grammars, and other learned works. His biographer in *Walker's Magazine* (1778) writes: "He also wrote a demonstration of the Trinity in Latin verse; he has been often heard to say, that it was as plain to him as two and three made five; this performance was shown to Sir Isaac Newton, who seemed to approve mightily of it. He wrote many other books which were destroyed by an accidental fire that happened at his dwelling house near Strokestown. . . . Although the Doctor had a very numerous issue, not less than twenty-one children, males and females, yet he never would take tythe from a poor man." His numerous writings still remain unpublished. His eldest son, John K'eogh, D.D., was the author of *Botanologia Hibernica* (Cork,

1735), containing a list of medicinal plants growing in Ireland, with their names in Irish, English, and Latin; also *Zoologia Medicinalis Hibernica* (little in accord with modern medical science), and a *Vindication of the Antiquities of Ireland* (Dub. 1748), in which last he gives an account of his family. ^{338(14778) 339}

Keogh, John, the prominent Catholic leader, a Dublin merchant, was born in 1740. In his own words, he "devoted near thirty years of his life for the purpose of breaking the chains of his countrymen;" and his mansion at Mount Jerome was long the rallying point for discussion and organization upon all questions relating to Emancipation. Although he did not involve himself in the revolutionary plots of the United Irishmen, he was the ardent friend and confidant of many of them. Tone thus writes: "I can scarcely promise myself ever to see him again, and I can sincerely say that one of the greatest pleasures which I anticipated in case of our success was the society of Mount Jerome, where I have spent many happy days, and some of them serviceable to the country. It was there that he and I used to frame our papers and manifestoes. It was there we drew up the petition and vindication of the Catholics which produced such powerful effects both in England and Ireland." Henry Grattan, Junior, says: "He was the ablest man of the Catholic body; he had a powerful understanding, and few men of that class were superior in intellect, or even equal to him. His mind was strong and his head was clear; he possessed judgment and discretion, and had the art to unite and bring men forward on a hazardous enterprise, and at a critical moment. He did more for the Roman Catholics than any other individual of that body. To his exertions the meeting of the Convention [held at the Tailors' Hall, Back-lane, 2nd December 1792] was principally owing, and their success in procuring the elective franchise. He had the merit of raising a party, and bringing out the Catholic people. Before his time they were nothing; their bishops were servile, and Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, though an excellent man, was under the influence of the Castle. . . . At the outset of life he [Keogh] had been in business, and began as an humble tradesman. He contrived to get into the Catholic Committee, and instantly formed a plan to destroy the aristocratic part, and introduce the democratic. He wrote, he published, he harangued, and strove to kindle some spirit among the people. . . . When Keogh went to London [as a delegate of the Catho-

lics in 1792] he was introduced to Mr. Burke, who liked him, and said that he possessed parts that were certain to raise him in the world. The account of that mission afforded Mr. Burke and Mr. Grattan much amusement—seeing Keogh and the other delegates on their journey to London, admitted to the first court in Europe, going in great state, and making a splendid appearance. . . . He was highly delighted with his position, looked very grand and very vain—he seemed to soar above all those he had left in Ireland. But when he returned home he had too much good sense to preserve his grandeur; he laid aside his court wig and his court manner, and only retained his Irish feelings."¹⁵⁴ The Act of 33 George III. c. 21, passed mainly through his instrumentality and that of the committee emanating from the Catholic Convention of 2nd December 1792, enabled Catholics to vote for members of Parliament; admitted them to the outer Bar; enabled them to vote for municipal officers; permitted them to carry arms, provided they possessed a certain freehold and personal estate, and took oaths, neither of which were necessary for Protestants; allowed them to serve on juries; admitted them, under certain restrictions, to hold military and naval commissions, some of the higher grades being excepted. Most of these privileges were subject to the taking a humiliating oath; and the term "Papist or Roman Catholic" was used all through the Act. The Bill (given in full in Mitchell's *History of Ireland*) received the royal assent on 9th April 1793. A clause admitting Catholics to sit in Parliament was defeated by 136 to 69. The passage of this Act was, however, followed by the Convention Act (33 George III. c. 29), passed on 29th September, by 128 to 27, which has ever since prevented the holding in Ireland of assemblies such as those of Dungannon, the Rotunda, and the Catholic Convention. John Keogh died in Dublin, 13th November 1817, aged 77, and was buried in St. Kevin's churchyard, under a stone he had erected to his father and mother; and where eight years later his wife was laid. ^{73 154 173 173* 323† 331}

Kettle, Dame Alice, a reputed witch, resident in Kilkenny in the 14th century, to whom frequent references are made in the history of the Pale. One of the Camden Society's publications, for 1843, is devoted to full consideration of her strange history. It quotes the following short account of her career from Holinshed's *Chronicle of Ireland*, under date 1323. It may be premised that she was four times married—to William Outlaw (a Kilkenny

banker), Adam le Blound, Richard de Valle, and John le Poer. Her favourite son, William, was a banker. Seeing that the proceedings against her were not followed up in England, it is possible they had their origin either in jealousy of her wealth, or in some dispute with the Church. "In these daies lived in the diocese of Ossorie the lady Alice Kettle, whom the Bishop asscited to purge herself of the fame of enchantment and witchcraft imposed unto hir, and to one Petronill and Basill hir complices. She was charged to have nightlie conference with a spirit called Robert Artisson, to whom she sacrificed in the high waie nine red cocks and nine peacock's eies. . . . At the first conviction they abjured and did penance, but shortly after they were found in relapse, and then was Petronill burnt at Kilkennie, the other twaine might not be heard of. She at the hour of hir death accused the said William [the Dame's son] as privie to their sorceries, whome the bishop held in durance nine weeks, forbidding his keepers to eat or to drink with him, or to speake to him more than once in the daie. But at length, through the sute and instance of Arnold le Powre then seneschall of Kilkennie, he was delivered, and after corrupted with bribes the seneschall to persecute the bishop; so that he thrust him into prison for three moneths. In rifing the closet of the ladie, they found a wafer of sacramental bread, having the devil's name stamped thereon insted of Jesus Christ, and a pipe of ointment, wherewith she greased a staffe, upon which she ambled and gallopped through thicke and thin, when and in what manner she listed. This businesse about these witches troubled all the state of Irelande the more, for that the ladie was supported by certeine of the nobilitie, and lastlie conveyed over into England, since which time it could never be understood what became of hir." ²⁰⁷

Keugh, Matthew, Governor of Wexford during its occupation by the insurgents in 1798, was born in Ireland about 1744, entered the army, served during the American war, and rose to be Captain-Lieutenant. At the breaking out of the insurrection he was living upon his property in the town of Wexford. For revolutionary proclivities he had been deprived of the commission of the peace in 1796. His appearance is thus described by Musgrave: "He was about five feet nine inches high, and rather robust. His countenance was comely, his features were large and indicative of an active, intelligent mind. Joined to a very happy and persuasive manner of expressing himself, he had an

engaging address and great affability of manner." Upon the occupation of Wexford by the insurgents on 30th May 1798, he was appointed Military Governor of the town. Though his power was much limited by the passions and prejudices of the people, he spared no endeavours to secure the safety of such of the royalists as remained. But he was not able to prevent the piking on the bridge on 20th June, of 97 out of the 260 royalist prisoners, against whom charges were brought of previous insults or wrongs against the peasantry. When Wexford was reoccupied by the military two days afterwards, Captain Keugh and others of the leaders remained, under the impression that their lives would be spared. He was, however, with many others, immediately brought to a drum-head trial. He made an able and manly defence, "during the whole of which," says Musgrave, "he was cool and deliberate, and so eloquent and pathetick as to excite the most tender emotions in the breasts of his auditors. Lord Kingsborough, Mr. Lehunte, and other respectable witnesses proved that he acted on all occasions with singular humanity, and endeavoured to prevent the effusion of blood; and that they owed their lives to his active interference." ²⁴⁹ He was executed on the bridge on 25th June—suffering with dignity and composure. His body was thrown into the river, and his head placed on the Court-house. ^{249 331}

Kidd, William Lodge, M.D., a distinguished medical practitioner, was born at Thornhill, in the County of Armagh, 16th December 1784. His early life was spent at sea as a navy surgeon during the French war. In the *Raleigh*, *Polorus*, and *Bacchante* he saw much active service. In 1816 he retired on half-pay, and before long entered upon extensive practice at Armagh. In November 1817 he read an important paper before the Royal Physical Society on the dreadful typhus then raging in Ireland. His exertions were untiring during the cholera year—1832. He died 2nd April 1851, aged 66. ²¹⁵

Kilburn, William, an artist and calico printer, was born in Capel-street, Dublin, 1st November 1745. He was the only son of an architect of some eminence, and was apprenticed to calico-printing, as a business likely to afford scope to his talent for design. Removing to London, he executed the plates for Curtis's *Flora Londiniensis*, engaged in calico-printing, and rapidly amassed a large fortune. He died 23rd December 1818, aged 73. Edmund Burke passed a bill through Parliament to protect Kilburn's designs from piracy. ²¹⁴

Kilmaine, Charles Jennings, a distinguished general in the French army, was born in Dublin in 1754.³⁴ In his fifteenth year he went to France, and entered the cavalry regiment of Lauzun as a private. He served under Lafayette through the American War of Independence, distinguished himself in several engagements, and was appointed Sous-Lieutenant. He returned to France with strong republican principles. Upon the breaking out of the French Revolution he contributed largely by his influence and example to keep the men of his regiment true to their colours; while, as the principal officers left the country in large numbers, the way was opened for his rapid promotion, and he soon attained to the post of Chef d'Escadron. In this capacity he served through the first campaigns of the Revolution, and fought with remarkable bravery at Jemappes (6th November 1792). In consequence of the neglect of the National Convention, his cavalry were for a time destitute of boots, saddles, carbines, pistols, and even sabres, the military chest was empty, and 6,000 horses were permitted to die of starvation. With other staff officers, he frequently supplemented out of his private means the miserable rations of his men, who with difficulty were prevented from deserting. After the defection of Dumouriez, Kilmaine adhered to the National Convention, and so ably seconded General Dampierre and the aroused energies of the country, that the army was quickly supplied with all necessaries, and discipline was re-established. He took a leading part in the engagements of the army of the north with the Allies; and escaped the fate of many of the leading commanders, only to be thrown into a Paris dungeon. By the influence of the more extreme revolutionary party, Kilmaine recovered his liberty after the fall of Robespierre. Without employment for a time, on the 22nd May 1795, he assisted General Pichegru in his defence of the National Convention against the faubourgs. He was appointed to the command of a division of the army of Italy, marched with Napoleon across the Alps, and shared in all his Italian victories. He conducted the operations of the siege of Mantua, which (gallantly defended by Wurmser) ultimately surrendered, 3rd February 1797, after a desperate resistance. In the spring of the following year he was appointed to command the centre of the army intended for the descent on the British Isles. On St. Patrick's day he and the other Irish generals met at a great banquet in Paris, at which Thomas Paine and

Napper Tandy were present. The Irish Republic was enthusiastically toasted, and every confidence expressed in the accomplishment of their most ardent desires for the emancipation of Ireland. There were 500 gunboats ready, and 300 transports were collected at Dunkirk to carry over the vast armament encamped on different parts of the French coast. By the end of the year, however, Napoleon turned the ambition of the Directory eastwards; and Tone's two descents upon the Irish coast failed miserably. In 1798 Kilmaine was appointed generalissimo of the army of Switzerland, but his rapidly failing health obliged him to resign the baton to Massena. Family sorrows and disappointments contributed to the break-up of his constitution, and he died in Paris, 15th December 1799, aged about 45. ^{34 116(47)}

King, Edward, Viscount Kingsborough, author of *The Antiquities of Mexico*, was born in the County of Cork in 1795. With the exception of a parliamentary career of six years, which he voluntarily abandoned, his life was devoted to the study of Mexican antiquities. This passion was acquired when a student at Oxford, where a Mexican MS. in the Bodleian Library fired his imagination. His magnificent work, replete with illustrations, was given to the world in 1831, in 7 vols. imperial folio, price £210. Two additional volumes appeared after his death at a price of £25 4s. The book cost him upwards of £32,000, and his life; for, oppressed with debt, he was arrested at the suit of a paper-manufacturer,¹⁶ and lodged in the debtors' prison, Dublin, where he died of typhus fever, 27th February 1837, aged 42. Had he lived, he would within a year have become Earl of Kingston, with a fortune of £40,000 a year. Mr. Prescott, the historian of Mexico, says: "The drift of Lord Kingsborough's speculations is to establish the colonization of Mexico by the Israelites. To this the whole battery of his logic and learning is directed. For this, hieroglyphics are unriddled, manuscripts compared, monuments delineated. . . . By this munificent undertaking, which no government, probably, would have, and few individuals could have executed, he has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of every friend of science." ^{7 16}

King, William, Archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, 1st May 1650. He received his preliminary education at Dungannon, and took his degree of M.A. at Trinity College in 1673, and in the same year took orders in the Church. He became chaplain to the Archbishop of Tuam (who, we are told, took him into his

protection), in 1679 was preferred to a chancellorship of St. Patrick's, and next year was made Dean of the Cathedral. He took a prominent part in forwarding the interests of the Prince of Orange, and on James II.'s accession to power in Ireland, suffered several months' imprisonment. Eventually he was liberated and permitted the free exercise of his religion. At this period he prepared the materials for one of his great works—*The State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government* (London, 1691). This book was characterized by Burnet as "not only the best book that hath been written for the service of the Government; but without any figure it is worth all the rest put together—and will do more than all our scribblings for settling the minds of the nation." It is indeed an extremely interesting and valuable work, containing a mass of information regarding James II.'s Irish career. Heavy spiritual cares devolved upon him until after the battle of the Boyne, in consequence of many Protestant clergymen having fled to England. He was by William III. preferred to the bishopric of Derry, left vacant by the death of Bishop Walker at the battle of the Boyne. In his diocese he did much to repair churches burned or dilapidated during the war; he improved the episcopal palace, established a library, and was altogether untiring in the affairs of the see, and in exertions for the amelioration of the condition of the clergy. In 1703 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin. On four occasions he acted as one of the Lords-Justices. Harris says: "He knew the temper, disposition, and genius of the nation most exactly, and as he was remarkably happy in a quick and clear conception of things, a piercing judgment into the consequences of political affairs, and a marvellous sagacity and readiness in properly executing business of the greatest importance; so he exerted all these excellent qualities with continued vigour and resolution to their utmost stretch to promote the public good and his Majesty's interest in the kingdom." Disappointed in his expectations of being raised to the primacy on the death of Archbishop Lindsay (the excuse being that he was too old), we are told that he received the new Primate, Dr. Boulter, without getting out of his chair, remarking, "My lord, I am sure your grace will forgive me, because you know I am too old to rise." Archbishop King died at his palace of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, 8th May 1729, aged 79, and was by his own desire buried in Donnybrook old churchyard. In Harris's list his works number some twenty. *The State of*

the Protestants was replied to in 1692 by the Rev. Charles Leslie, a non-juror. The *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in commenting on Archbishop King's writings, says: "The greatest of all his works was his essay *On the Origin of Evil*, published in Latin at Dublin in 1702. In this essay he advocated what is known as the optimist view, which, with differences on subordinate points, is that adopted by Augustin and Leibnitz. According to this view, King, in common with these great thinkers, attempts to reconcile the existence of evil with the government of a perfectly holy, good, and powerful being, by treating it as the necessary result of creature limitation. His work attracted great attention both at home and abroad. Among its assailants was Leibnitz, who, while holding the monoistic hypothesis, denied much of King's reasoning and many of his conclusions on minor points; and Bayle, the last and greatest defender of the dualistic hypothesis. King did not publish any reply to either of his assailants, but left notes of a defence, which, after his death, were given to the world by Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, along with an English version of the *De Origine Mali*. Amongst his other works may be mentioned his *Discourse on Predestination*, which has been edited, with valuable annotations, by Archbishop Whately. King's personal character stood very high through life; and his correspondence with Swift shows him to have been a man of fine wit and great general accomplishments." Interesting notes upon his correspondence will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series; and upon other matters relating to his life in the 2nd and 3rd Series. 38 124 254 332 339

Kinrehtin, Maurice, Rev., was born in Kilmallock in the 16th century, entered the priesthood, was appointed chaplain to Gerald, Earl of Desmond, and continued true to his cause through the succeeding years. Falling into the hands of the English soldiery, he was thrown into prison at Clonmel, where he was confined in chains for more than a year. His jailer was bribed by a wealthy Catholic to let the father out to celebrate Easter, 1585. The English commander, however, caused the house where mass was being secretly celebrated to be surrounded, and Father Kinrehtin was taken prisoner. He was executed 30th April, in the same year.—"When he came to the place of execution, turning to the people, he exhorted, as far as time would permit, and at the end, begging all Catholics to pray for him, and blessing them, he was hung from the gallows, and, being taken down

half dead, his head was cut off, and his body cut into four parts; and these were watched all night by the soldiers, lest they should be taken away by the Catholics. The next day the four pieces were fastened on a cross in the middle of the town, and the head on a high place where it could be seen by all, and so he completed his glorious martyrdom."⁷⁴

Kirwan, Francis, Bishop of Killala, was born in Galway in 1589, and received the rudiments of education from his uncle, Rev. Arthur Lynch, a Catholic clergyman, who from time to time had endured the most trying persecutions on account of his faith. He subsequently studied at Lisbon, and was ordained in 1614. Proceeding to France the year following, to pursue his studies, he for a time "taught philosophy" at Dieppe. In 1620, returning to Ireland, he was commissioned by Florence Conroy as Vicar-General of his province of Tuam, and in this capacity laboured untiringly in the wilds and islands of the west until Conroy's death in 1629, after which he proceeded to France. At Paris, on 7th May 1645, Kirwan was consecrated Bishop of Killala, when he returned to his native city for a time; but after its fall in 1651 had to lie concealed from the fury of the Parliamentary troops in the neighbourhood for many months. He underwent the greatest sufferings and privations—during eight entire months being able but thrice to leave his hiding place in a miserable garret infested by mice. He was afterwards imprisoned in Galway, where, forgetful of his own sufferings, he strove to alleviate those of his fellow-prisoners. In August 1655 the Bishop was banished to France, and at Nantes was for some years sheltered in the house of a "noble widow." His death took place at Rennes, 27th August 1661, at the age of 72 years. His *Life*, written by his nephew, the Archdeacon of Tuam [See LYNCH, JOHN] was republished, with a translation and notes by Rev. C. P. Meehan, in 1848.²⁰⁵

Kirwan, Richard, LL.D., an eminent chemist and geologist, was born in the County of Galway, early in the 18th century. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, and at St. Omer's, his family intending him for the medical profession. The death of his brother put him in possession of an ample fortune, and he quitted college, became a Protestant, renounced the study of medicine, and devoted himself to science. In 1779 he settled in the neighbourhood of London, and read many papers before the Royal Society, gaining the Copley medal in 1781. In 1789 he returned to Ireland, was for some

time President of the Royal Irish Academy, and became associated with most of the scientific societies of the metropolis, and intimate with all the leading literary men. The following estimate of his scientific researches is taken from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*: "Though Kirwan devoted his whole life to scientific inquiry, and was contemporary with Cavendish, Lavoisier, Black, Scheele, Priestley, and the fathers of modern chemistry, he did not advance the boundaries of the science by any great discovery of his own. One of the earliest of his works was his *Essay on Phlogiston and the Composition of Acids*, in which he endeavoured to reconcile the old chemistry with modern discoveries. . . [The work was refuted by Lavoisier and other eminent French chemists.] . . These refutations, though quite irrefragable, were so skilfully and courteously worded, that Kirwan, with a candour and liberality unfortunately too rare, abandoned phlogiston and adopted the theory of his opponents. In 1794 Kirwan published his *Elements of Mineralogy*, in 2 vols. 8vo., a work of great merit for its day, though now quite superseded. His *Geological Essays* were less successful; but his *Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters* was useful, both for the number of analyses which it contained, and for the method of procedure which it inculcated. Kirwan was also the author of numerous papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* and of the *Royal Irish Academy*, on subjects connected with mineralogy and meteorology, as well as chemistry."^{75 124} He was an enthusiast concerning Irish music, and travelled with Mr. Bunting for the purpose of collecting old tunes. His latter years were devoted almost exclusively to theology. At his residence in Cavendish-row, Dublin, he was accustomed to receive his friends once a week, as he "reclined on a sofa, his hat on, a long screen behind him, and a blazing fire before him, no matter whether winter or the dog days."²⁰⁸ He remained covered even in courts of justice and at levees, and gave as a reason for never going to a place of worship the impossibility of removing his hat. He was singularly generous and unselfish as a landlord and a friend. He strenuously opposed the Union, and is said to have indignantly refused a baronetcy offered him by Lord Castlereagh if he would support the measure. He died in Dublin, 22nd June 1812. Portraits of him will be found in the *Royal Dublin Society and Royal Irish Academy*.^{82 124 208 249}

Kirwan, Walter Blake, Dean of Killala, a distinguished preacher, was born in the County of Galway in 1754.

A Catholic, he was educated at St. Omer's with a view to entering the Church. At seventeen he visited a rich relation in the West Indies; but the trying climate and the miseries of slavery so wrought on his mind and body that he threw up prospects of opulence and returned to Europe. He took orders, rose to distinction at Louvain, and in 1778 went to London as chaplain to the Neapolitan Embassy. Coming to Ireland to visit his relatives, he was converted to Protestantism, received into the Established Church, and appointed rector of St. Peter's, Dublin, June 1787. He almost immediately took his place as the most popular city preacher of the day. Barrington says: "He was by far the most eloquent and effective pulpit orator I ever heard; . . . his figure, and particularly his countenance, were not prepossessing; there was an air of discontent in his looks, and a sharpness in his features, which, in the aggregate, amounted to something not distant from repulsion. His manner of preaching was of the French school; . . . his tact equalled his talent. . . . In St. Peter's, where he preached an annual charity sermon, the usual collection, which had been under £200, was raised by the Dean to £1,100. I knew a gentleman myself who threw both his purse and watch into the plate." In 1800 Lord Cornwallis advanced him to the deanery of Killala. He died in Dublin, 27th October 1805, aged about 51, leaving a family but poorly provided for. George III. granted his widow £300 a year, with reversion to his daughters. A painting in the Royal Dublin Society House represents him preaching, while a group of orphans for whom he is pleading sit round the base of the pulpit. Grattan uttered a brilliant eulogium on Dr. Kirwan in the Irish Parliament, on 19th June 1792: "What is the case of Dr. Kirwan? This man preferred our country and our religion, and brought to both genius superior to what he found in either. He called forth the latent virtues of the human heart, and taught men to discover in themselves a mine of charity of which the proprietors had been unconscious. In feeding the lamp of charity, he has almost exhausted the lamp of life. He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shakes one world with the thunder of another. The preacher's desk becomes the throne of light. Round him a train—not such as crouch and swagger at the levee of princes—not such as attend the procession of the viceroy, horse, foot, and dragoons; but that whereby a great genius peoples his own state—charity in ecstasy, and vice in humiliation—vanity, arrogance, and saucy empty pride

appalled by the rebuke of the preacher, and cheated for a moment of their native improbity and insolence. What reward? . . . The curse of Swift is upon him: to have been born an Irishman and a man of genius, and to have used it for the good of his country."¹⁵⁴ In *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, mention is made of his delivering even a shorter sermon than Swift's famous one. Too ill to preach, he mounted the pulpit while the church was crowded to suffocation, and having given out the text, he merely pointed to the orphan children in the aisle, and said: "There they are." It is added that the collection ensuing was one of the largest ever made in Dublin. Dean Kirwan left a son who became Dean of Limerick. ^{22 146 154 204 254}

Knowles, James Sheridan, a distinguished actor, dramatist, author, and preacher, was born in Cork, 12th May 1784. His father, James Knowles, first cousin of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was a schoolmaster of high reputation, and the editor of an edition of *Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary*, at which he is said to have laboured for thirty years. When only twelve years of age, James evinced considerable dramatic talents. In London (whither his father removed when James was quite a young man), he gained much from intimacies formed with Hazlitt, Coleridge, Lamb, and other literary men. He visited Dublin in 1808, and resided for a time with his relations, the LeFanus, who endeavoured to dissuade him from going on the stage. In 1809 he acted at Waterford, in company with Edmund Kean. There he played in tragedy, comedy, and opera, and having a good voice, succeeded well in the latter. In Waterford he published a volume of *Fugitive Pieces of Poetry* and his drama of *Leo, or the Gipsy*. His father and he afterwards established a school at Belfast. Sir Joseph Napier was one of his scholars, and praises his method of teaching: "His habits were altogether those of a child of genius—hence his discipline was irregular—he was neither our schoolmaster nor our schoolfellow—he was both, and sometimes more than both, but we loved him, and he taught us." In Belfast he produced his drama of *Brian Boroihme*. *Caius Gracchus* followed in 1815. At the request of his friend Kean he now wrote his great tragedy of *Virginius*, which was brought out at Glasgow, and afterwards in London. *William Tell* appeared in 1825, establishing the author's reputation as one of the greatest dramatists of the age. Other works followed each other in quick succession, and he acquired a right to be considered a great actor as well as a great

writer, by impersonations in his plays of *The Hunchback* and *The Wife*. He was also the author of several novels. He appeared at the principal theatres throughout the United Kingdom, his visit to Cork in 1834 being made the occasion of an ovation from his fellow-townsmen. Amongst indications of his warmth of heart may be mentioned the fact that on this last occasion he sought out his old nurse, and insisted on her occupying the best seat in the boxes during his engagement. In 1836 he visited America; some time after his return, ill-health obliged him to give up the stage, and he appeared as a lecturer on oratory and the drama. In his later years his mind received a theological bias; he wrote on religious subjects, and ultimately became a Baptist preacher. He died at Torquay, on 1st December 1862, aged 78. From 1849 he had been in the receipt of a pension on the Civil List of £200 a year. Besides numerous minor writings, his works in Allibone's list number twenty-six. A posthumous play, *Alexina, or True unto Death*, in two acts, was produced in 1866. Allan Cunningham writes of Knowles: "The poetry of his dialogue is the poetry of passion; it is kindled up in him by the collision of events, and seems less proper to the man than to the scene; his language is to the purpose; it is but little ornamented. His dramas are full of impressive groupings, domestic incidents, the bustle of business, the activity of life; he subdues subject, scene, and language to the purpose and aim of his play. In this he differs from many writers, and differs for the better. His strength lies in home-bred affections: his *Virginus*, his *Beggar's Daughter*, and his *Wife of Mantua*, all bear evidence of this, and contain scenes of perfect truth and reality, such as no modern dramatist surpasses—he touches the heart and is safe." ^{16 40 115(40)}

Knox, Alexander, a man of great learning and piety, a voluminous writer on religious questions, was born in Londonderry the middle of the 18th century. He was the author of *Essays on the Political Circumstances of Ireland* (Dublin, 1798), in denunciation of the United Irishmen and their principles. Their drift may be gathered from a portion of the concluding paragraph: "Let me entreat the sober, moderate, intelligent part of the community . . . to ask their own understandings, to consult their own feelings, whether the *sovereignty of the public will* or the *will of the people* is not a principle in every point of view ruinous and detestable. Whether it is not a monster in politics, which even poetic

fiction is inadequate to describe, a blind and shapeless thing, which adds to the mutability of Proteus, the hands of Briareus and the heads of the hydra." Private Secretary to Castlereagh, he strenuously supported and advanced the passage of the Act of Union, but no less strenuously and consistently advocated the admission of Catholics and dissenters to complete equality of political rights. After the Union he for a short time represented his native city in Parliament, but most of his life, apart from official duties, was given up to religious meditation, and correspondence, especially with Bishop Jebb. The editor of his *Remains* says: "His least digested thoughts are precious. . . . With every qualification for a distinguished career in public life, . . . his choice was made for a more immediate service of God, in the cultivation of revealed truth, for the dissemination of which he was eminently fitted, not more by the powers of his pen than by the unrivalled charm of his conversation."

The whole tenor of Mr. Knox's writings is evidence that, for the ground of man's hope and trust, he looked to Christ as 'all in all.' He died in 1831. *Thirty Years' Correspondence between John Jebb, Bishop of Limerick, and Alexander Knox*, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1834, and his *Remains*, in 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1834-1837—yet we have no particulars concerning his life. ^{72 205 205a}

Knox, William, politician and author, was born in Ireland in 1732. In 1756 he received an appointment in the American colonies, and after his return in 1761 recommended the creation of a colonial aristocracy and colonial representation in the British Parliament. He was soon afterwards appointed agent for Georgia and East Florida, a post which he forfeited by writing in favour of the Stamp Act. His principal political work, the *Present State of the Nation*, published in 1768, drew forth a reply from Burke. He held the office of Under-Secretary of State for twelve years succeeding 1770. Through the Revolutionary War his pen was untiring in support of the American loyalists, and at the conclusion of peace he submitted a plan for making New Brunswick a refuge for such of them as desired to leave the United States. He secured a pension of £1,200 for losses incurred by himself and his wife in the War of Independence. In 1789 he published the valuable *Extra-Official State Papers*. Mr. Knox died at Great Ealing, 25th August 1810, aged about 78. ³⁷

Kyan, Esmonde, a distinguished leader in the Insurrection of 1798, was a gentleman of some property, who resided at

Monamolin, near Oulart. At the breaking out of hostilities in the County of Wexford, he threw himself heartily into the struggle. Courageous to desperation, his arm was shattered at the battle of Arklow, while leading his division against the royalist artillery. Confined in Wexford by this wound, he did all he could to prevent the disgraceful massacre of royalists on the bridge. He subsequently joined the insurgent force that, after the fall of Wexford, endeavoured to penetrate the County of Carlow, and for a time held out with Holt, Myles Byrne, and Dwyer in the glens of Wicklow. Returning to his home secretly to visit his relatives, he was arrested, and executed in July 1798. Few particulars are preserved of Esmonde Kyan. He is uniformly spoken of by his associates in terms of the highest respect, as a man of talents and nobility of character. Myles Byrne writes: "He was, of all the chiefs of our little Irish army, the one who merited most good terms from the English. Throughout the war he had shown the greatest humanity, and made unceasing exertions to save the lives of prisoners, even of those whose hands were steeped in the blood of the inhabitants of the County of Wexford." ^{65 331}

Lacy, Peter, Count, Field-Marshal, was born at Killeedy, County of Limerick, 20th September 1678. At the capitulation of Limerick, Peter, a lad of but thirteen, was an ensign in Sarsfield's army, and quitting Ireland with the remains of his regiment, joined the Irish Brigade in France, and was appointed lieutenant in the Regiment of Athlone. He served with Marshal Cantinot's army in Italy until the end of 1696; and after the peace of Ryswick entered the service of Peter the Great, and rapidly rose to distinction. In 1708 he was appointed colonel of a regiment of infantry, and in December of that year distinguished himself while in command of 15,000 men at the assault of Rumna. In the following month he was given a regiment of grenadiers by the Czar. At Pultowa he commanded a brigade, and was wounded. In 1720 he was Lieutenant-General, and in that and the succeeding year commanded several descents on the Swedish coast. After Queen Catherine's accession we find him a general-in-chief; and in 1729 Governor of Livonia. In 1733, at the head of 30,000 men, he made an expedition to Poland to support the claims of Augustus of Saxony to the throne, and entered Warsaw triumphantly. Operations against Turkey, and notably the occupation of the Crimea, next engaged

his services. In 1741 war with Sweden again broke out, and he was engaged in all the most important actions. In 1742 a Swedish force of 17,000 laid down their arms to him at Helsingfors, and he added part of Finland to the Russian crown. When peace was finally concluded he retired to his estates in Livonia, where he died 11th May 1751, aged 72, leaving five daughters and two sons. He left upwards of £60,000 personal property, as well as extensive estates. Lacy is described as tall and well made, vivacious yet cool, of sound judgment and prompt in action. His father and two brothers were killed in the French service. ^{34 186}

Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland from 427 to 457. His reign was rendered memorable by the advent of St. Patrick, and by the arrangement of Irish laws and customs in the *Senchus Mor*. Although his wife Agneis was a convert to Christianity, Laeghaire continued true to his old faith—nevertheless giving every facility for the spread of Christianity. The collection of the *Senchus Mor*, called also *Nofis* from the number of its compilers, is thus referred to by Keating: "Laegari was induced to call a general convention, at which the kings, clergy, and bard-sages of Ireland were assembled together for the purpose of rectifying the said national records. When this convention had met, its members selected nine of their number for the duty, to wit: 'three kings, three bishops, and three ollamhs.' The three kings were, Laegari, son of Niall, King of Ireland; Dari, King of Ulster; and Core, son of Lugaidh, King of Munster; the three bishops were, Patrick, Benen, and Cairnech; the three ollamhs, or doctors of history, were, Dubthach, Fergus, and Rosa, son of Trichim. By these nine the traditions were purified and set in order. It is the work that resulted from their labour that is now called the *Senchus Mor*, that is, the great tradition." ¹⁷ Professor O'Curry considered "the recorded account of this great revision of the body of the laws of Erin is as fully entitled to confidence as any other well-authenticated fact in ancient history." The work, we are told, was composed at "Teamhair [Tara] in the summer and in the autumn, on account of its cleanness and pleasantness during these seasons; and Rath-guthaird [Lisnawer, near Nobber] was the place during the winter and the spring, on account of the nearness of its firewood and water, and on account of its warmth in the time of winter's cold." ³⁰⁰ Laeghaire was killed by lightning in 457, and was buried upright in the ramparts of Tara, "as if in the

midst of warriors standing up in battle." The republication of the *Senchus Mor* (which when complete will extend to several volumes, three being already published in 1877, and a fourth in the press far advanced), with a translation and notes, was commenced by order of Government in 1865, from MSS. in Trinity College and the British Museum, the oldest dating from the early part of the 14th century.

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Lake, Gerard, Viscount, an English general, who took a prominent part in suppressing the Insurrection of 1798, was born 27th July 1744. He served in Germany during the Seven Years' War, and in America during the War of Independence. He was Lieutenant-Colonel under Cornwallis, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown. He served in the Low Countries in 1793. In 1797 he was engaged in Ulster chiefly in disarming the population and counteracting the plans of the United Irishmen. Early in 1798 General Abercrombie resigned, apparently sickening at the severity which the Government considered it necessary to exercise towards the people of the disaffected districts. General Lake was appointed to the chief command on 23rd April; and on 24th of the following month the insurrection burst forth. His most distinguished military service in the County of Wexford was the capture of Vinegar Hill, and the occupation of Wexford next day, the 22nd June. The former was the culmination of a series of combined movements by General Lake, supported by Dundas, Needham, Johnson, and Loftus, with 13,000 troops in four columns. Early in the day the insurgent position on the hill was attacked and carried with trifling loss to the assailants. General Lake says: "The carnage . . . was dreadful. The rascals made a tolerable good fight of it." He had a horse killed under him early in the action. Great as was the loss of the insurgents, it would have been greater but that large bodies were able to break away through a pass left open by the accidental delay of General Needham in taking up his position. This accident has been by some erroneously ascribed to General Lake's deliberate intention to leave way open for the people to escape. Of the executions which he afterwards carried out at Wexford he writes to Lord Castlereagh: "I really feel most severely the being obliged to order so many men out of the world; but I am convinced, if severe and many examples are not made, the rebellion cannot be put a stop to." After the landing of the French at Killala in 1798 [See HUM-

BERT], General Lake marched to confront them. On 27th August he was, partly through the unsteadiness of the Galway, Kilkenny, and Longford militia (probably in secret sympathy with the enemy), defeated at Castlebar by a combined force of about 2,000 French and insurgents. After this disaster General Lake fell back upon Tuam, where he was reinforced, and acting in concert with Colonel Vereker and Lord Cornwallis, after a series of exhausting marches, he effected the capture of General Humbert and the whole remaining French force at Ballinamuck on the 8th September. The French were treated honourably as prisoners of war; but the insurgents, numbers of them in French uniforms, and indeed the country people generally of the districts that had been in occupation of the French, were slaughtered unmercifully, and their cabins were burnt to the ground. General Lake was brought into Parliament for Armagh in 1799, by Lord Castlereagh, to vote for the Union. He was afterwards Commander-in-chief in India, where on more than one occasion he strenuously opposed the policy of Lord Cornwallis, his former coadjutor in Ireland. For distinguished services, especially at the battles of Delhi and Laswabee, he was granted a pension, and was in 1804 created Baron Lake, and in 1807 raised to a viscountcy. He died in London, 20th February 1808, aged 63. ^{72 87 145 249}

Lambart, Sir Oliver, Lord Lambart, an officer distinguished in the Irish wars, who served with much credit in the Low Countries and Spain, and was knighted at Cadiz in 1596, by Essex, with whom he came to Ireland in command of a company. In 1600 Sir Oliver led a force into Leix and Offaly against the O'Mores and O'Conors; afterwards served under Mountjoy, and in 1601, at his recommendation, was appointed Governor of Connaught. He built a fort at Galway, served at the siege of Kinsale, and was granted estates in Cavan. He was created Lord Lambart, Baron of Cavan in 1617, and died 9th July next year. The present Earl of Cavan is his descendant.

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Lanigan, John, D.D., ecclesiastical historian, was born at Cashel in 1758, the eldest of sixteen children—the youngest of whom (Anne) survived until 30th October 1860. At sixteen, after receiving the education of a Cashel school, he started for the Irish College, Rome, to pursue his studies for the priesthood. He sailed from Cork to London, where he was robbed of everything by a fellow-passenger; but fortunately a clergyman took him into his house until funds were sent him from home

to enable him to reach Italy. His progress at college was brilliant and rapid; he received ordination at an early age, and was soon afterwards induced by his friend Tamburini to settle at Pavia, where he was appointed to the chairs of Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History, and Divinity, at the University. Here he published his *Prolegomena to the Holy Scriptures*, according to Mr. Fitzpatrick, "unrivalled for erudition and lucid arrangement; . . . elaborate and critical." In 1786, "smelling mischief," he declined attending the Synod of Pistoja, held under the presidency of Scipio Ricci. Its proceedings are now regarded as schismatical. In 1794 he was granted a doctor's degree, in recognition of his labours and numerous writings, well known, at least amongst the alumni of Pavia, if not throughout Italy. In 1796 Napoleon's Italian successes broke up the University, and Lanigan hastily returned home, leaving behind many valuable books and MSS. He embarked at Genoa for Cork, and set foot in Ireland after an absence of twenty-two years. He was but coldly received by his brother clergy, as the suspicion of his friend Tamburini's heresy hung about him; and he was obliged to proceed on foot to his friends in Cashel, where he took up his residence and rested for a time. Through the influence of a college friend he was attached in a clerical capacity to the old Francis-street chapel in Dublin; where he was hardly settled, when he was invited to take, at Maynooth, the chair of Scripture and Hebrew, for which he was especially qualified. Suspicions regarding his orthodoxy again intervened; while declaring that he was no Jansenist, he declined to make any such disavowal in writing, and was consequently obliged to vacate the position just entered upon. In May 1799 he was appointed sub-librarian at the Royal Dublin Society at a salary of thirty shillings a week, never raised beyond £150 a year, and with the exception of periods of illness, he held the post until incapacitated for further work. We find his name intimately associated with the literary doings of the time in Dublin. His wit, learning, liberal Catholicism, and the dignity and suavity of his continental manners, were a ready passport to the best society. We find him editing Alban Butler's posthumous meditations and discourses, and occasionally contributing articles on ecclesiastical history to the Dublin papers, under the signature of "Irenæus." From the time of his appointment he appears to have been privately and steadily working at his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, from the First Introduction of*

Christianity among the Irish to the beginning of the Thirteenth Century, which was brought out by subscription in 1822, in 4 vols. 8vo. It was many years after his death before this great work was fully appreciated, as at present, for its wonderful research and its striving after truth. On some questions, such as the origin of the round towers, it does not, nor have we any right to expect that it should, come up to the later discoveries of Petrie, O'Curry, and O'Donovan. Rev. John O'Hanlon says Lanigan's work "may be considered a chronological arrangement of our principal saints' biographies, with their acts necessarily abridged, while, for the most part, their recorded miracles have been suppressed. . . . Dr. Lanigan has contrived to present a clear, consecutive, and recondite history."¹⁹² Premonitions of insanity appeared in 1813, and he was granted leave of absence and tenderly cared for by his sisters at Cashel. Though for a time enabled to resume work, and even to superintend the removal of the Royal Dublin Society's library from Hawkins-street to Kildare-street, softening of the brain gradually settled down on him, and he ultimately became a permanent patient at Dr. Hartly's asylum at Finglas. He died 7th July 1828, aged about 70, and was interred in Finglas churchyard, where thirty-three years afterwards a suitable monument was erected to his memory. During the latter years of his life he was so far forgotten that many readers of his *History* were even ignorant whether he was alive or dead. At one time of a portly form, somewhat resembling Scott in features, he became in his latter years thin, shrivelled, and wasted.

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Lardner, Dionysius, Rev., LL.D., a voluminous scientific writer, was born in Dublin, 3rd April 1793. At fourteen he was placed in the office of his father, a solicitor, but his scientific tastes were so marked that he was permitted to enter Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1817, and gained fifteen or sixteen prizes in metaphysics, mathematics, moral philosophy, and other departments of learning. During his fourteen years' residence in College he prepared several mathematical treatises for the *Edinburgh* and *Metropolitan Cyclopaedias*. He also delivered before the Royal Dublin Society, a series of scientific lectures for which he was awarded a gold medal. In 1828 he retouched these lectures and published them in a volume under the title of *Lectures on the Steam Engine*. Upon the establishment of the University of London in 1827, Lardner, at the solicitation of Lord

Brougham, accepted the chair of Physics and Astronomy. He now conceived the idea of compiling a large popular scientific cyclopædia. Obtaining the best assistance in the United Kingdom, the first volume of *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia* appeared in 1830. It was completed in 135 vols. 12mo. in 1844. The articles on Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, Arithmetic, and Geometry were written by himself. From 1830 to 1840, he was occasionally employed by railway companies in preparing reports and giving advice at the inception of their several lines. In 1840 he left the country, in consequence, it is stated, of a verdict, with £8,000 damages, having been obtained against him in a suit for seduction. After a visit to France, he removed to the United States, where he was received with great attention as a leading scientific man. He gave courses of lectures in the principal cities of the Union, by which he is said to have made £40,000, besides the profits afterwards arising from their publication in book-form. On his return to Europe in 1845, he settled permanently in Paris. Besides many works and articles on scientific subjects, he projected and carried out his *Museum of Science and Art*, published in 12 vols. between 1854 and 1856. It has been styled by Sir David Brewster "one of those works the most interesting and the most useful which have been published for the scientific instruction of all classes of the community." Indeed Dr. Lardner may be said to have done more to popularize science amongst English-speaking people than any other writer in modern times. He died in Naples, 29th April 1859, aged 66. ^{7 40 34 145}

Lascelles, Rowley, an English barrister, born in Westminster about 1770, educated at Harrow, called to the Bar in 1797, practised about twenty years in Ireland, and died in London 19th March 1841, aged 70. Besides *Letters of Publicola* (Dublin, 1816) in defence of the Established Church, and minor works, his literary history is remarkable as connected with a turgid, unindexed book in two large folio volumes, *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hibernie*, published at the expense of Government, and compiled chiefly from MSS. left by John Lodge. After he had drawn £4,000 as editor, the work was stopped in the autumn of 1830, and Mr. Lascelles bitterly complained at being put off with £500 in two instalments as a final settlement. The book was suppressed for twenty-two years, on account of the partisan tone of the History of Ireland, or as it is styled, *Res Gestæ Anglorum in Hibernia*, written or compiled by Mr. Lascelles,

and prefixed solely on his own authority. At length, in 1852, the work, incomplete as it is, was given to the public at the price of two guineas. It is now very scarce. Containing much valuable matter, "it is in the main," says Dr. Cotton, "a great mass of curious information carelessly put together, and disfigured by flippant and impertinent remarks of the compiler, most unbecoming a government employe." For further information regarding this work, see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. vi., p. 350, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September 1829, September 1841, and September 1854. A partial index to the *Liber Munerum* is given in the *Report of the Deputy-keeper of the Public Records in Ireland*, 26th February 1877. ^{145 254}

Latham, James, a portrait painter of some merit, who resided in Trinity-lane, Dublin, in the early part of the 18th century. He was born in Tipperary, and studied at Antwerp. His portraits of Mrs. Woffington and of Geminiani, the composer, procured for him the title of the Irish Van-dyke. He died in Dublin about 1750. ¹¹⁰

LaTouche, David Dignes, founder of the Irish banking house of the name, was born on the family estate, near Blois, France, in 1671. When but fifteen he was obliged, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to fly to an uncle in Amsterdam, and the family estate was conferred upon his brother Paul, who conformed to the Catholic faith. David entered Caillemotte's Huguenot regiment, and served at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. At the conclusion of the war the regiment was disbanded in Dublin, and he established a silk, poplin, and cambric manufactory in High-street, and married a Dutch lady. A banking trade gradually sprang up; his ability, transparent probity, and unselfish generosity inspired confidence; and in 1735 the banking business had so much increased that it was removed to what were then considered handsome premises in Castle-street, where for generations afterwards it was carried on. David Dignes LaTouche died while at prayers in the Castle Chapel, 17th October 1745, aged about 74. The family has become one of the wealthiest and most honoured in Ireland. ²⁰⁹

Lawless, John, an Irish politician, was born about 1772. Educated for the Bar, he was refused admission by Lord Clare, on account of his well-known revolutionary sentiments, and his intimacy with Thomas Addis Emmet. He then became partner with his father in a brewery; but business not suiting his tastes, he edited the *Irishman* in Belfast, became a leading

member of the Liberal party, and occupied a prominent position during the stormy agitation for Catholic Emancipation. He was foremost in opposition to the "Veto" as well as the "wings" which Government attempted to attach to Emancipation—the payment of the Catholic clergy, and the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders. O'Connell latterly entertained a bitter animosity against him, and opposed his candidature for Meath. His unflinching integrity gained for him the title of "Honest Jack Lawless." His oratory was nervous, forcible, and convincing; his manner was earnest and often vehement, every gesture showing that the heart of the speaker was engaged in his subject. He died in London, 8th August 1837.¹⁴⁶

Lawless, Valentine Brown, Baron Cloncurry, was born in Merrion-square, 19th August 1773. [His father, originally a Catholic, sought in France in early life those rights from which he was debarred in Ireland. Nettled at religious partiality shown towards titled neighbours by the clergy, we are told that he sold his Rouen estate, returned home, and turned Protestant. Engaging in trade, he became a woollen merchant and banker, was created a baronet in 1776, and elevated to the peerage as Baron Cloncurry in 1789.] Valentine was educated at Portarlington, and at Dr. Burrowes' school at Blackrock, and graduated at Trinity College in 1791. He threw himself into the circle of which Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Emmets, and Sampson, were leading spirits. After a tour on the Continent he entered at the Middle Temple in 1795—still keeping up the closest intimacy with the leaders of the United Irishmen, although not, overtly at least, entering into any of their revolutionary plans. In consequence of these relations he was arrested in London in June 1798, and committed to the Tower. The Duke of Leinster, Curran, and Grattan, who happened to be visiting him at the time of his arrest, were also taken into custody, but were immediately liberated. This imprisonment lasted about six weeks. Forbidden by his father to return to Ireland, then in the throes of the Insurrection, he made a tour of England on horseback. On 14th April 1799 he was again arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and again committed to the Tower, where he remained until the expiration of the Act in March 1801. "Of the sufferings and privations I was made to endure throughout the protracted and rigid imprisonment, I will not trust myself to write at length: . . . dragged from a sick bed

in the heart of the metropolis of British freedom, incarcerated in a filthy and loathsome cell, subject to the continual companionship (even in my hours of sleep) of a double guard, deprived of the society of my nearest relatives, and even of the use of pen and paper." In the course of those two-and-twenty months he lost his grandfather, his father, and the lady to whom he was engaged. We are told that his father voted for the Union against his conscience, in the hope of obtaining his son's release, and before his death he left away from Valentine about £65,000, through fear of confiscation of his property by Government. "Whatever air or exercise I took was upon the leads of my prison, as the shouts of 'bloody Irishman' which greeted me from the mob allowed to assemble upon the parade when I was brought there for exercise in custody of my guards, obliged me to decline that indulgence."⁸² He succeeded to the title on his father's decease. During his imprisonment his affairs were neglected; and after his release it required all his ability to set them to rights. He subsequently paid a lengthened visit to the Continent. The particulars of his sojourn in Rome are most interesting. There he was on intimate terms with the Pope, whose body-guard then consisted of a squadron of British hussars. Lord Cloncurry brought home to his seat at Lyons, not far from Dublin, a large number of works of art, which it was then possible to purchase at low prices. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom and a Privy-Councillor in 1831. Although taking part in all liberal measures, and retaining to the last his opinions regarding the Act of Union, he held aloof from O'Connell in his Repeal agitation. Yet on one occasion he offered to take the chair of a committee to adjust the dispute between the Old and Young Irelanders, which proposal, we are told, John O'Connell rejected "in very saucy and unbecoming language." In 1849 he published an interesting volume of *Personal Recollections*. The summing up of the work shows that his hostility to the Act of Union continued unabated. Lord Cloncurry was twice married. He died 28th October 1853, aged 80, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Lyons. The honours of the family are at present (1877) enjoyed by his grandson.

^{54 82 213 233}

Lawless, William, General, an ardent United Irishman, the confidant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Closely connected with John Sheares in

the direction of affairs in the spring of 1798, a warrant for his arrest was issued on 20th May. Timely notice was, however, given him of the fact by Mr. Stewart, the Surgeon-General, and he escaped to France, where his abilities and spirit recommended him to the special favour of Napoleon. Entering the army, he rose to the rank of general, and distinguished himself on several occasions. He lost a leg at the battle of Dresden. General Lawless died in Paris, 25th December 1824. He was a distant relative and occasional correspondent of Lord Cloncurry. Thomas Moore speaks of him as "a person of that mild and quiet exterior which is usually found to accompany the most determined spirit."

65 72 331

Lawrence, Sir Henry, K. C. B., Brigadier-General, a distinguished Indian administrator, was born at Mattura, in Ceylon, 28th June 1806. [His father, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, who died in 1835, originally a poor Irish soldier of fortune, was born in Coleraine, and his mother was from the same locality.] He was educated at Foyle College, of which his uncle, Rev. James Knox, was principal. The puritan training and impressions imbibed from his parents and instructors, had a marked influence on his after life. In August 1820, Henry followed his brother George to Addiscombe, passed in artillery, sailed for India in 1822, and joined the head-quarters of the Bengal Artillery near Calcutta. There his religious impressions were much strengthened by acquaintance with the Rev. George Craufurd. In 1825 he served in a short campaign in Burmah, and was appointed adjutant of artillery. After this he was invalided, and obliged to pass two years and a half at home, part of the time being engaged on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Returning to India in 1829, he passed an examination in native languages, and was then occupied for five years on the Indian Survey, in Moradabad, Futtighurh, Goruckpore, and Allahabad. Two years afterwards he married Honoria Marshall, an Irish lady, with whom he fell in love when at home, and who was in every way qualified to make him happy. In 1839 he received the civil charge of Ferozepore, and in 1842 was specially thanked by General Pollock for his assistance in forcing the Khyber Pass. From this time forward important trusts in the government of India were confided to him—at Nepal, Lahore, and elsewhere. One of his most remarkable achievements was in 1846, when, at the head of 10,000 Sikh soldiers, only

eighteen months after their defeat at Sobraon and enlistment in the British service, he compelled the Lahore government to make over the richest province in the Punjab to a British tributary. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1848 the honour of knighthood as a K.C.B. was conferred upon him. In the following years he was sadly at issue with his brother John, acting Resident at Lahore, regarding the proper policy to be pursued towards the Punjab—John favouring almost immediate annexation, and Henry desiring the maintenance of its semi-independent position. During this period he was an occasional contributor to the *Calcutta Review*. His subscriptions to religious and charitable institutions throughout India for many years averaged above £350; and in 1846 a school for the education of soldiers' children, now known as the Lawrence Asylum, and educating some 500 boys and girls, was opened through his instrumentality at Kussowlee, amongst the first ranges of the Himalayan mountains. As to his government of the Punjab, the *Westminster Review* wrote in 1858: "Among the marvels achieved by Englishmen in India, there is nothing equal to the pacification of the Punjab. . . The wisdom and beneficence of our rule were never more clearly vindicated than by the present condition and conduct of the Sikhs. All this is due to Sir Henry Lawrence. It was his genius which conceived and carried through that system to which we owe the preservation of India. The work which he undertook in the Punjab was nothing short of an absolute reconstruction of the state. In five short years he had done it. He had brought order out of chaos—law out of anarchy—peace out of war. He had broken up the feudal system, and established a direct relation between the government and people. He had dissolved the power of the great Sirdars. He had disbanded a vast praetorian army, and disarmed a whole population. He had made Lahore as safe to the Englishman as Calcutta. And all this he had done without any recourse to violence, and with scarcely a murmur on the part of the conquered people." In 1854 his life was embittered by the death of Lady Lawrence—"as high-minded, noble-hearted a woman as was ever allotted for a life's companion to one called to accomplish a laborious and honourable career." In March 1857 he was appointed Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Oude, and took up his residence at Lucknow. Almost immediately afterwards the Indian Mutiny broke out. For

a short period he managed to maintain order at Lucknow. On 29th June he marched out with all the force he could spare (some 300 European and 220 native bayonets, 36 European and 80 Sikh sabres, and 11 guns), and gave battle to a large body of insurgents at Chinhut, a short distance from the city, where he was defeated with a loss of 118 European men and officers. Sir Henry exposed himself in the thickest of the fight, and suffered the greatest agony of mind at the loss of so many of his little band. Next day he retreated to the Residency, which he had already fortified and supplied with stores and ammunition. There he gathered around him 927 Europeans and 765 natives, and withstood the attack of an army of 7,000 men formed of the revolted regiments. His situation was all but desperate; and had the natives continued to display the vigour and unity of purpose shown at Chinhut and for a few days afterwards, prolonged resistance would have been impossible. Sir Henry kept up the appearance of sanguine confidence, although his whole soul was engrossed with the thought of the dreadful fate awaiting the numbers of helpless women and children entrusted to his charge. "He had to soothe, argue with, command, the miscellaneous tempers which surrounded him and hampered him with their fears and their advice; the timid, who yielded to despair; the impulsive, who were always urging him on what they conceived more decisive measures." On 2nd July, while resting on his couch listening to an officer reading orders he had dictated, a shell came through the wall in front of his bed, exploded and shattered his thigh. (A short time before he had been urged to leave the apartment, which was much exposed to the fire of the enemy, one shell having already exploded there, but laughingly remarked that he did not believe they had an artilleryman good enough to put another shell into such a small room.) It was at once seen that the wound was mortal. He gave the clearest directions for the defence of the place, talked humbly of his own life and services, and died on the morning of the 4th July 1857, aged 51. Among his last directions was, "Never give in." On account of the heavy fire to which all the space round the Residency was exposed, it was with difficulty he was hurriedly buried in a grave with others of his companions in arms. Before the news of his death reached the United Kingdom, he had been appointed to succeed to the post of Governor-General of India in certain eventualities. Fourteen months

after his death the government of India passed to the direct control of the crown. "He was therefore," says his biographer, "the last of that great line of statesmen soldiers—the last in the list which begins with Clive and ends with himself—who held to the end, and dignified, the simple title of 'servants of the company.'" His eldest son Alexander was created a baron in memory of his father's achievements; he died from an accident, in Upper India, in 1864, leaving an infant son, the present owner of the title. Sir Henry's four surviving brothers all attained high positions in Indian civil and military service. Major-General Alexander W. Lawrence (born 1803, died 1868); Lieutenant-General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence (born 1804); Sir John L. M. Lawrence (born 1811), created Lord Lawrence in 1869, Viceroy of India 1863-'68; and Major-General Richard C. Lawrence (born 1817). ^{54 209*}

Lawrence, Martin, Dr., a physician of considerable local eminence at Dundalk, was born there in 1815. He established a small free Public Library in Dundalk, and otherwise displayed public spirit. He died 14th November 1847, aged 32, of typhus fever, caught while attending the sick poor of the town. A monument to his memory was erected by public subscription in a churchyard near Dundalk. ¹⁷¹⁷

Lawson, John, D.D., was born in 1712 at Omagh, of which parish his father was curate. He early discovered a taste for study, and entered Trinity College as a sizar, became a scholar in 1729, a Fellow in 1735, Senior Fellow 1743, D.D. 1745, and Professor of Divinity in 1753. His acquaintance with the European languages was wide; he excelled in pulpit eloquence, and acquired some celebrity by his *Lectures on Oratory*. Allibone quotes the following remarks concerning his sermons: "It is surprising that sermons possessing such originality of thought, splendour of diction, knowledge of human nature, and forcible appeals to the heart, should not have been reprinted." Dr. Lawson died in January 1759, aged 47. ^{8(2) 16 349}

Leadbeater, Mary, an Irish authoress, was born at Ballitore, in 1758. Her father, Richard Shackleton, kept a boarding-school, which had been established in that village in the year 1726 by his father, Abraham Shackleton, a member of the Society of Friends, a learned and good man from whom Edmund Burke received his education. Richard was educated at College, equalled his father in learning, and wrote with facility in several languages. Mary inherited her father's genius. In 1791

she married William Leadbeater, a descendant of the Huguenot refugee family Le-Batre. He was a farmer and landowner, and Mary kept the village post-office. Her first essay in authorship was *Extracts and Original Anecdotes for the Improvement of Youth*, 1794. In 1798 she experienced the horrors of the insurrection, in the sack of Ballitore by the royal troops, and the murder of many of her neighbours and friends. Her *Poems*, published in 1808, were but of local and transitory interest. The first Series of her *Cottage Dialogues of the Irish Peasantry* appeared in 1811; the second in 1813; the third after her death. "In these dialogues, with a felicity of language rarely equalled by any writer previous to her time, she has painted the virtues and the failings, the joys and the sorrows, the feelings and the prejudices, of our impulsive and quick-witted countrymen. This is the work by which Mary Leadbeater is chiefly known; and its utility has been fully proved by the approbation of all who were at that time interested in the welfare of the Irish poor."²¹¹ Besides publications of a kindred character, and *Biographical Notices of Irish Friends*, she wrote poems, essays, characters, and tales, which found their way into various periodicals. The last work she lived to publish was *The Pedlars*, a tale, for the Kildare-place Society. Amongst her numerous correspondents were the poet Crabbe and Mrs. Trench, mother of Archbishop Trench. Besides keeping a private journal from her eleventh year, she wrote the *Annals of Ballitore*, extending from 1766 to 1824. They give a faithful picture of an Irish Quaker village one hundred years ago, tell of the terrible year of the Rebellion, and portray the small but cultivated circle of which she was the ornament. This work was published in 1862 in the *Leadbeater Papers*—the first volume of which comprised the *Annals*, the second Richard Shackleton's correspondence with Edmund Burke, and a portion of Mrs. Leadbeater's with Crabbe and Mrs. Trench. Her *Annals* were continued by her niece Elizabeth Shackleton in *Ballitore Seventy Years Ago*, published in 1862. Mrs. Leadbeater died 27th June 1826, aged about 68, and was buried at Ballitore. Gerald Griffin's friend, Mrs. Fisher, is her daughter.²¹¹

Leahy, Patrick, Archbishop of Cashel, was born near Thurles about the year 1807. Entering Maynooth, he distinguished himself; and at the end of his course was appointed Professor in St. Patrick's College at Thurles. He soon became President of that institution; and in 1850 occupied the

onerous post of Secretary to the Synod of Thurles. Not long afterwards he was appointed Vice-Rector of the Catholic University. On the death of Archbishop Slattery he was in 1857 consecrated Archbishop of Cashel. One of his first acts was the enforcement of the Sunday closing of public houses; and he made strenuous endeavours to put down the barbarous practice of faction-fighting. The fine cathedral in Thurles is an enduring monument of his zeal and energy. "He had special gifts which fitted him to make a great impression as an ecclesiastical orator. Wide and varied learning, a profound mastery of theology, a comprehensive grasp of intellect, an unfailing store of language, a noble voice, an imposing presence, were all his; and to these were added the apostolical zeal and tender piety which distinguished him from youth up." He died 26th January 1875.²¹³

Ledwich, Edward, Rev., a distinguished antiquary and topographer, son of John Ledwich, merchant, was born in Dublin in 1738, and was educated at Trinity College—entering on the 22nd November 1755, and taking B.A. in 1760; LL.B. in 1763. [In his obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, ii., 278, he is also styled "LL.D., F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and member of most of the distinguished literary societies of Europe; secretary to the Committee of Antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy, and formerly a resident at Old Glas Durrow." LL.D. is also appended to his name on the title of the second edition of his *Antiquities*.] He was instituted to the vicarage of Aghaboe in 1772, a benefice he must have resigned in 1797, as his successor was then appointed. His article on the "History and Antiquities of Irishtown and Kilkenny" forms No. ix. of Vallancey's *Collectanea*, published in 1781. The same article is appended to the second edition of his *Antiquities of Ireland*, 1804. Gough, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, 1789, acknowledges his obligations to "Mr. Ledwich and other curious gentlemen of Ireland, for an excellent comprehensive view of the government of that kingdom from the earliest times to the latest revolution in it."²¹⁶ In 1790 he published his *Antiquities of Ireland*, in 1 vol. 4to. 473 pp., illustrated with numerous engravings, a work of great repute in its day, but now of no authority. Following the lead of Dr. Ryves, he all but denied the existence of St. Patrick, and advanced the theory, effectually set aside by Petrie and later writers, that a large proportion of Irish remains were to be attributed to the

Northmen. In the index to Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History* there are no fewer than ninety-five references under the head, "Ledwich, Dr., proofs of, and animadversions on, the ignorance, errors, and malevolence of." ¹¹⁹ In 1791 Mr. Ledwich completed a work of considerable labour, the editing and publication of his friend Captain Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*, in 2 vols. 4to. His *Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe* was published in 1796. The dissolution of a society of antiquaries, of which the Right Hon. W. B. Conyngham was head, has been attributed to "the free pleasantry with which Mr. Ledwich treated certain reveries circulated among them." He died at his house in York-street, Dublin, 8th August 1823, aged 83 according to the notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 84 or 85 according to the Entrance Book of Trinity College, Dublin. The mistakes into which Dr. Ledwich was led, through the imperfect information regarding Irish history current in his day, must not be allowed to nullify our sense of obligation to him as an original investigator in the field of Irish archæology. [This author is not to be confounded with Edward Ledwich, LL.D., Dean of Kildare, who died in 1782, and who was a theologian rather than an antiquary.] ^{119 146 233}

Ledwich, Thomas Hawkesworth, an eminent Dublin surgeon, grandson of preceding, and son of Edward Ledwich, a Waterford solicitor, was born in 1823. He was indentured to Dr. J. Mackessy, and in 1844 was admitted a licentiate, and in 1845 a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1847 he became one of the principals of the Peter-street (now the Ledwich) School of Medicine, where he had been educated, and at once took his stand among the most able and popular lecturers on anatomy, physiology, and surgery. He contributed largely to the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, and other publications of a kindred character, and his *Anatomy* (Dublin, 1853), written in conjunction with his brother, entirely from original observations, is now a standard work. On the death of Sir Philip Crampton he was appointed, in his place, surgeon to the Meath Hospital. Surgeon Ledwich died in Dublin, 29th September 1858, aged 35, and was buried at Mount Jerome. On his death, by the unanimous wish of his colleagues, the name of the Peter-street School of Medicine was changed to that which it now bears (Ledwich School of Medicine), in recognition of his important services to the institution. ^{115(1859) 233}

LeFanu, Philip, D.D., was descended from a noble Huguenot family, a member of which served as an officer under William III. Philip was born in Ireland, graduated at Trinity College in 1755, and took the degree of D.D. in 1776. He was author of a *History of the Council of Constance* (Dub. 1787), and the translator of *Lettres de Certaines Juives à M. Voltaire* (Dub. 1790). ³³²

LeFanu, Alicia, elder daughter of Thomas Sheridan, and favourite sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, married Joseph LeFanu, brother of preceding. She wrote numerous works, among which may be named *The Flowers*, a *Fairy Tale* (1810), *The Sons of Erin*, a *Comedy* (1812). Alicia LeFanu was buried in St. Peter's graveyard, Dublin, where many members of the LeFanu family had been interred. ^{16 233}

LeFanu, Elizabeth, younger sister of preceding, married Captain Henry LeFanu, brother of Joseph LeFanu. She was author of *The Indian Voyage*, *Strathallan* (1816), *Helen Monteagle* (1818), and other novels, besides a volume of poetry (1812). ^{16 233}

LeFanu, Joseph Sheridan, poet and novelist, eldest son of Thomas P. LeFanu, Dean of Emly, and grandson of Alicia LeFanu, was born in Dublin, 28th August 1814. He early showed literary abilities, took honours in Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Bar, and in 1838 bought the *Warder*, a Dublin newspaper, of which he had previously been editor. He had already contributed some humorous stories to the *University Magazine*, and had written two admirable pieces of ballad poetry—"Patrick Crohore," and "Shamus O'Brien." The latter was some years later introduced to the notice of the American public, with whom it first became popular, by Samuel Lover. Mr. LeFanu was ever a staunch Conservative. To the *Warder* he afterwards added by purchase the *Evening Packet*; and investing in half the proprietorship of the *Evening Mail*, the three papers became amalgamated in one as a daily paper, with the *Warder* as a weekly reprint. His literary responsibilities were increased by the purchase of the *Dublin University Magazine*, about 1869. After the death of his wife in 1858 he retired almost entirely from Dublin society, of which he had been one of the brightest ornaments. Besides numerous poems, stories and sketches, he was the author of several novels, characterized by wonderful power over the mysterious, the grotesque, and the horrible. *The Cock and Anchor*, a chronicle of old Dublin, appeared about 1850; *The House by the Churchyard* in 1863; soon followed by *Uncle Silas*, and five other well-known novels. Shortly after com-

pleting his last, *Willington to Die*, he died at his residence, 18 Merrion-square South, 7th February 1873, aged 58. He was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery. Most of these particulars are taken from an appreciative article in *Temple Bar* for August 1877, and a short notice in the *Dublin University Magazine* shortly after his death. The writer of the latter says: "He was a man who thought deeply, especially on religious subjects. To those who knew him he was very dear. They admired him for his learning, his sparkling wit, and pleasant conversation, and loved him for his manly virtues, for his noble and generous qualities, his gentleness, and his loving, affectionate nature." ^{166 233}

Lefroy, Thomas Langlois, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was born in the County of Limerick, 8th January 1776—descended from an old Huguenot family. He entered Trinity College, 2nd November 1790, and was a member of the old College Historical Society, broken up in 1794. As auditor of the new society established in 1795, he delivered the opening address, and obtained four gold medals for oratory. He was called to the Bar in 1797. Two years afterwards he married at Abergavenny a Miss Paul, a member of one of the many Wexford families that retired to Wales during the Insurrection. In 1806⁴⁶, having risen high in practice, and having, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Schoales, published a valuable series of Reports, he was appointed King's Counsel; two years later he was made King's Sergeant. He was a prominent member of nearly all Protestant religious associations, including the Kildare-place Education Society. In 1830 his resignation of the serjeantcy created some sensation. He was prompted to this step by the Government declining to send him as usual judge of assize on a vacancy occurring. His known Protestant proclivities and his unpopularity with the Catholic party were the causes of this apparent slight. He sat as member for Dublin University from 1830 to 1841—taking the Conservative side, and opposing the extension of the Reform Bill to Ireland. In 1841, not without reluctance, seeing that his claims to the Chancellorship had been overlooked, he accepted the post of Baron of the Exchequer. He sat as judge during most of the political trials of 1848, and passed sentence on John Mitchel and other leaders of the Young Ireland movement. In 1852 he became Chief Justice. "As a judge, he was remarkable for the quickness with which he apprehended the essential features of the cases submitted to him, while

his comprehensive grasp of legal principles, and his skill in the application of them, have rarely, if ever, been surpassed." ³⁰⁴ In 1866 unsuccessful efforts were made in Parliament to remove him because of his great age. Later in the same year he resigned, refusing offers of a baronetcy and a seat on the Privy Council for his son. He died at Newcourt, near Bray, 4th May 1869, aged 93 years, retaining his faculties to the end. He was buried at Mount Jerome. Mr. Lefroy was a devoted parent, delighting in home; and was of a deeply religious cast of mind. He left behind a collection of meditations on religious subjects. ^{16 213 304}

Leland, Thomas, D.D., author of an Irish history and other works, was born in Dublin, 1722, "of parents worthy and respectable, but not opulent or exalted." He was educated at Dr. Sheridan's school; in 1737 entered Trinity College as a pensioner, and in 1746 was chosen Fellow. In 1754 he and his friend Dr. John Stokes published an edition of the *Philippic Orations of Demosthenes*, with a Latin version and notes; and between 1754 and 1761, partly at the solicitation of Lord Charlemont, he brought out an English translation of the same. His *History of Philip, King of Macedon*, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. in 1758. In 1768 he commenced his *History of Ireland*, published in London and Dublin, in 3 vols. 4to. in 1773. This last was written principally at his vicarage at Bray. He was the author of sermons, and numerous works not necessary to specify. In 1773 he exchanged to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin. We are told that "from the time he became a parish minister he was unwearied and exemplary in the discharge of every part of his duty, and particularly that of a public instructor." ²¹⁴ In 1781 he resigned his fellowship for the rectory of Ardstraw, in the County of Londonderry. He died in Dublin, August 1785, aged about 63. Disraeli speaks of him as "the eloquent translator of *Demosthenes*"; Allibone, as "a profound scholar and most eloquent preacher." In a notice of Dr. Leland in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i., in which will be found a portrait and list of his works, the author remarks: "His fame for classical learning is unrivalled. . . He never evidenced the smallest specimen of fondness for, or researches into, Irish antiquities. . . In this history, on which his friends, with ill-judged fondness dwell, we find very trifling intimations of the constitution, government, and laws of Ireland; nothing of its learning, commerce, coin, or shipping; nothing of its architecture, poetry, or

music, though admirable specimens of these exist; nothing of the language, dress, diversions, diet, and customs of the Irish. What then, it may be asked, does it contain? I answer, a dull, monotonous detail of domestic convulsions, a weak government, and a barbarous people." ^{8 16 42 119 214}

Lesley, John, Bishop of Clogher, was born in Scotland towards the close of the 16th century. He is described as a very learned and accomplished man, who resided on the Continent for many years, and was high in favour with Charles I. In 1633 he was translated from the see of Orkney to that of Raphoe. By an expensive law-suit he retrieved some of the alienated emoluments of the diocese; and also built a "stately palace" for himself and his successors, contriving it for strength as well as beauty. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, he took an active part for the King, and at times evidenced in "action as much personal valour as regular conduct." The Bishop raised and manned a foot company at his own charge, and bravely defended his palace at Raphoe against Cromwell's forces. Ware says: "He declared then against the Presbyterian as well as the Popish pretences for religion; and would neither join in the treasons nor schism of those times, but held unalterably to the practice as well as the principles of the Church of England." In 1661, after the Restoration, he was translated to Clogher. "He was a person of great temperance, and was so great a stranger to covetousness that he hardly understood money. . . . He wrote on the Art of Memory, and several other curious and learned treatises; which were designed for the publick, but were all destroyed, with his library of many years' collection, and several manuscripts which he had gathered in foreign countries, partly by the rapine of the Irish, and partly by King William's army in 1690, long after his death." He died at Glaslough in the County of Monaghan, in September 1671, "aged 100 years or more,"¹¹⁸ and was there interred in the parish church. ^{118 339}

Lesley, Charles, Rev., second son of preceding, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 17th century; educated at Enniskillen, and admitted a fellow-commoner of Trinity College in 1664. There he continued till he commenced M.A. He then entered the Temple and studied law. In 1680 he took orders, and seven years afterwards became Chancellor of the Cathedral of Connor. He engaged in several public disputations, notably with the Catholic Bishop of the diocese, "which he performed to the satisfaction of the Protestants and the indignation and confusion of the

Papists," though, as usual, both sides claimed the victory. He opposed the claims of the Catholics during James II.'s sojourn in Ireland, but steadily refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary; for this he was deprived of his preferments, and he became the virtual head of the non-juring party. An able and interesting *Answer* to Archbishop King's *State of the Protestants in Ireland*, printed anonymously in London in 1692, is attributed to him. He followed James II. to France, and we are told took much pains to convert him to Protestantism. Returning to Ireland in 1721, he died 13th April 1722,¹²⁴ at his house at Glaslough in Monaghan. Dr. Johnson said that "Leslie was a reasoner, and a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against." Concerning his legal abilities Hallam writes: "Leslie's case of the Regale and Pontificate . . . is full of enormous misrepresentation as to the English law. Leslie, however, like many other controversialists, wrote impetuously and hastily for his immediate purpose." Macaulay says of him: "His abilities and his connexions were such that he might easily have attained high preferment in the Church of England. But he took his place in the front rank of the Jacobite body, and remained there steadfastly through all the dangers and vicissitudes of three-and-thirty troubled years. Though constantly engaged in theological controversy with Deists, Jews, Socinians, Presbyterians, Papists, and Quakers, he found time to be one of the most voluminous political writers of his age. Of all the non-juring clergy he was the best qualified to discuss constitutional questions, for before he had taken orders he had resided long in the Temple, and had been studying English history and law, while most of the other chiefs of the schism had been poring over the Acts of Chalcedon, or seeking for wisdom in the Targum of Onkelos." ^{10 34 124 339}

Lever, Charles James, novelist, was born 31st August⁴¹ 1809,²⁴ in Dublin, where his father was a professional man. He took his B.A. degree at the University of Dublin in 1827, and four years afterwards that of Bachelor of Medicine. Of a mercurial temperament, and endowed with a keen relish for social pleasures, medicine was little congenial to him. Nevertheless he pursued it with diligence, completed his studies at Göttingen, and entered upon practice in Ireland. When cholera was raging in 1832 he was settled in one of the northern counties, and acquired considerable reputation for his skill and devotion towards his patients.

He was one of the early contributors to the *Dublin University Magazine*, first published in 1833. Gaining confidence by the reception accorded to some articles, he commenced his first novel, *Harry Lorrequer*, in the columns of that periodical in February 1837; and with each succeeding number the genius and power of the author appeared to expand, and the popularity of the tale increased. For a time, however, he was unconscious of the resources of his intellect, and little disposed to devote himself to literature as his profession. In 1840 he obtained the position of physician to the British Embassy at Brussels. On the completion of *Harry Lorrequer* the same year, he found himself taking rank amongst British novelists of reputation. *Charles O'Malley* followed—its success was also complete—he gave up his position in Brussels, and adopted literature as the business of his life. Returning to Dublin in 1842, he undertook and held for three years the editorship of the *University Magazine*, and gathered around him the most eminent literary men in Ireland—Carleton, Samuel Ferguson, Wilde, MacCarthy, Butt, Waller—and the *Magazine* attained the summit of its success. About 1845 he obtained a diplomatic post in Florence, and thenceforward resided permanently abroad, occasionally visiting England and Ireland, and continuing to write for various periodicals with unwearied industry and increasing reputation. In 1858 he was appointed Vice-consul at Spezzia, and in 1867 at Trieste. The University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1871. He passed away painlessly in his sleep, after an illness which, though sudden in its termination, was of short duration, at Trieste, 1st June 1872, aged 62. For some years before his death he contributed a series of interesting papers on current events to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the signature of "Cornelius O'Dowd." Altogether he wrote some twenty novels, which have enjoyed a wide popularity. His merits are thus estimated by the *Athenæum*: "A writer of the romantic novel—before the novel had taken to the embodiment of the earnest realities of life of the present day, as it did in the hands of the Brontës, Miss Mulock, Mrs. Lewes, and Thackeray, where there is little exaggeration or over-colouring—in the novels of Lever the grotesque element is always present in a greater or less degree, lapsing occasionally into the caricature; yet his portraits never violate nature to an extent to offend, and generally conduce to heighten the picturesque effect and enhance

the sense of enjoyment. As a depicter of Irishmen and Irish manners, he describes a phase which none of his contemporary countrymen, except perhaps Maxwell, successfully touched upon—that of the higher-class society, the impulsive, dashing soldier, the old Milesian squire, the adventures of war, the incidents of the camp, the gaieties of the ball-room, the sports of the hunting field and the race-course. In the portrayal of all these, from an Irish point of view, he is unrivalled. You see transparently throughout his novels the experiences of the man of the world, who scans with a keen eye and a quick intellect all the phases of society, and who reproduces these experiences in vivid, genial, dashing pictures, ever warm with the sunshine of wit and gaiety. In all this we think Lever has no rival. But in another field he is no unworthy competitor of Carleton, the Banims, or Gerald Griffin—we mean in depicting middle-class and peasant life. If he has not all the simple pathos of Carleton, he has at least as much humour; and 'Mickey Free' is as fine a creation of the bold, clever, ready-witted, free-and-easy Irishman, as any novelist has produced. Some of Lever's songs are admirable of their kind. . . . Charles Lever was a mannerist—as, indeed, were Dickens, Thackeray, and most novelists of the day. . . . Lever was one of the best *causeurs* and *raconteurs* to be met with, and managed conversation with singular tact, never seeking to monopolize the talk, but, by the felicity of some remark thrown in at the right moment insensibly attracting the attention of all, till he was master of the situation, and then went off in one of his characteristic sallies." It is much to his honour that diplomatic service never dimmed the independence of his political expressions. 35 411 124 233 241

Lewis, Andrew, Colonel, an American revolutionary soldier, was born in Ulster about 1730. His father, descended from a Huguenot family of settlers, removed to America, shortly after Andrew's birth, in consequence of having been engaged in an agrarian disturbance, and was the first white settler in Augusta County, Virginia. Andrew was endowed with great bodily vigour and a commanding presence. He was a volunteer in the expedition to take possession of the Ohio region in 1754; served with Washington at the surrender of Fort Necessity; was Major in his brother Samuel's company at Braddock's defeat; commanded the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756; and in the unfortunate expedition of Major Grant in October 1758, was made prisoner and taken to Montreal. In 1768 he was appointed commissioner to

treat with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix; and in 1774 he was made Brigadier-General, and commanded the Virginia troops at Point Pleasant, gaining a victory over the most formidable Indian force that ever assembled in the Old Dominion. He was a member of the conventions of March and June 1775; and was made Colonel in the War of the Revolution. He drove Lord Dunmore from Gwynne's Island, and was on duty in the lower part of the State, when he contracted a fever of which he died, in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1780. Drake says: "His military abilities were highly valued by Washington; and his statue fills one of the pedestals around the Washington monument at Richmond. His brothers, all distinguished in the military annals of the State, were Samuel, Thomas, Charles, and William." 37

Lloyd, Bartholomew, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, was born at New Ross 5th February 1772. He entered College as a pensioner in 1787; his talents and industry soon asserted themselves, and in 1790 he gained a scholarship. For some years he filled the office of college tutor. In 1796 he was elected Junior Fellow, and in 1813 was appointed Professor of Mathematics; in 1822 he took the chair of Natural Philosophy, and in 1831 was elevated to the provostship. Dr. Lloyd vigorously and successfully exerted himself to raise the status of Trinity College, especially in mathematics; he re-arranged the college terms, and initiated several improvements, such as the new squares to the college buildings. The *Quarterly Review* (No. 78) speaks highly of his well-known *Treatise on Mechanical Philosophy*; while "Dr. Whewell places Lloyd among that new generation of mathematicians in whose hands it is reasonable to suppose the analytical mechanics of light will be improved as much as the analytical mechanics of the solar system was by the successors of Newton." 40 Dr. Waller writes: "The merits and learning of this distinguished man have been commemorated by many eloquent eulogies, as the most devoted, the most enlightened, and the most energetic governor the University ever possessed. Above all, the University herself has shown her sense of her deep obligations to him by instituting mathematical exhibitions which bear his name." Dr. Lloyd was President of the British Association on its first visit to Ireland in 1835. He died 24th November 1837,¹⁴⁶ aged about 65. His masterly treatise on *Analytic Geometry* held a high place as a text-book for many years. 40

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Lodge, John, the distinguished archivist, was born in England early in the 18th century, and was educated at Cambridge University. In 1744 was published at Dublin a *Report of the Trial in Ejectment of Campbell Craig*, taken in shorthand by him. In 1751 "Mr. John Lodge, of Abbey-street," was appointed Deputy-Keeper of Birmingham Tower Records. Three years afterwards his *Peerage of Ireland* was published in 4 vols. 8vo. in Dublin. In 1759 he was appointed Deputy-Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls. In 1770 he published anonymously *The Usage of Holding Parliaments in Ireland*, and in 1772, also anonymously, a valuable collection of historical tracts entitled *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Lodge died at Bath, 22nd February 1774. His wonderful collection of indexes remained in the possession of his family for nine years, until 1783, when they were deposited in the office of the Civil Department of the Chief-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, in return for a life pension of £100 a year to his widow, and £200 a year to his son, the Rev. William Lodge. A transcript of a portion of these manuscripts sold at Sir William Betham's sale for £155. These documents were largely drawn upon by Mr. Lascelles [See LASCELLES, ROWLEY] in his *Liber Munerum Hibernia*. Mr. Lodge's first wife is reported to have been a Hamilton of the Abercorn family, his second, Edwarda Galland. He was a great expert in shorthand, and almost all his note-books are full of it. Dr. Reeves writes: "In the department of genealogy he was the most distinguished compiler that Ireland has produced. Archdall is to him what Harris is to Ware. His industry was unbounded, his appetite for compilation insatiable, and his accuracy such as stamps all that he did and all that he has left with unfailing reliability." Mervyn Archdall, in the preface to his edition of Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland*, published in 7 vols. in 1789, writes: "When I reflect on the performance which, though imperfectly, I have attempted to revise, then do I deplore, and I am sure my readers will accompany me, the death of my much valued friend the author. To the desire of improving his *Peerage of Ireland*, whilst in the various offices, as Deputy-Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower, Keeper of the Rolls in the High Court of Chancery, and Registrar of the Court of Prerogative, and to the necessary attendance on the duties of his employments, the public owe his loss." It is to be regretted that so little is known concerning the life of this unassuming man—one of the ablest and most pains-

taking that ever devoted himself to the investigation of Irish history. His son, Rev. William Lodge, born in 1742, the only survivor of nine children, was in 1790 Chancellor of Armagh Cathedral and rector of Kilmore, in the same diocese. Through him several of John Lodge's books with marginal notes and corrections, came into the Armagh Library; and a further accession was made about 1867 by the purchase from his grandson, son of Rev. William Lodge, rector of Killybegs, of a large collection of his great-grandfather's papers, with rough draughts of his clerical and other lists. John Lodge must not be confounded with Edmund Lodge (born 1756; died 1839), who edited the *Gallery of Portraits*.^{128* 233 254(2)}

Loftus, Adam, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Swineshead, Yorkshire, in 1534. His graceful deportment at a Cambridge examination attracted Queen Elizabeth's notice, and he was appointed, after his ordination in 1559, chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare. This conscientious bishop, Craike, eventually desired to be relieved of his Irish charge, as "he could not preach to the people, nor could the people understand him." Loftus was advanced rapidly, and when but twenty-seven was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh. Six years afterwards he exchanged the primacy for the archbishopric of Dublin. His anathemas against O'Neill in 1566, for burning the Cathedral of Armagh, passed unheeded, that chief ostentatiously disregarding a Protestant excommunication. A general system of Irish education was a favourite project with the Archbishop, and by his influence, in 1570, an Act was passed directing that free schools should be established in the principal town of each diocese, at the cost of the clergy. Not satisfied with being appointed Lord-Chancellor in 1573, he, either for himself or his family, grasped at every public place that became void. In the Parliament of 1585 he was amongst the prelates that defeated the Bill for the repeal of Poyning's Act. Although he opposed Sir J. Perrot's plan for the application of the revenues of St. Patrick's Cathedral to the establishment of an Irish university, he was foremost in supporting and carrying out Queen Elizabeth's foundation of Trinity College on the site of the suppressed monastery of All-Hallows. At a meeting convened at the Tholsel he addressed the Mayor, citizens, and Council on the subject; and on 29th December 1591 the Queen's licence was obtained for the foundation of the College. Loftus was named the first Provost. The charter was dated

the following year, when FitzWilliam, the Lord-Deputy, made an appeal to the country at large on behalf of the institution, "whereby knowledge, learning, and civility may be increased, to the banishing of barbarisme, tumults, and disordered lvyng from among them." Some time after this he fell into disgrace, and was reprimanded in a letter from the Queen for committing a servant of hers on a frivolous pretext to the Marshalsea, "a noysome place, repleat with sundry prisoners." The spirit of the time was shown by Archbishop O'Hurley being tortured and executed at his instance, for keeping steadfast to the open profession of Roman Catholicism. His daughters made fortunate marriages; one of them, who married Sir Henry Colley, was ancestress of the Duke of Wellington. He expired at the palace of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, 5th April 1605, aged about 71, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.⁷⁶

Loftus, Dudley, writer and publicist, son of Sir Adam Loftus, was born at his father's castle (built by his great-grandfather Archbishop Loftus) at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, about 1618. He took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, and finished his studies at Oxford, being incorporated Bachelor of Arts in 1639. Returning to Ireland after the breaking out of the War of 1641, he for a time held command at Rathfarnham, and defended Dublin from the incursions of the Irish of the Wicklow mountains. He was afterwards made a Master in Chancery, Vicar-General of Ireland, and a Judge of the Prerogative Court. Ware says: "His greatest excellence lay in the knowledge of the tongues, so that by the time he was twenty years of age he was able to translate as many languages into English. Yet, notwithstanding his learning, he was accounted an improvident and unwise person, and his many levities and want of conduct gave the world too much reason to think so. They gave occasion to a very satyirical reflection made by a great but free-spoken prelate, who was well acquainted with him, viz.: 'That he never knew so much learning in the keeping of a fool.'" His mind became much impaired with years; when seventy-six he married a second wife, and died the following year, June 1695. He was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Part of his large collection of books is now in Marsh's Library. Both Harris's *Ware* and Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* give a list of his writings, some thirty in number. The most important were in Latin—many being commentaries on the Scriptures and philosophical works translated from Syriac into Latin.^{147 37* 110 339}

Logan, James, a statesman, secretary to William Penn, was born at Lurgan, 20th October 1674.^{37*} His parents were members of the Society of Friends. Although apprenticed to a Dublin linen-draper, he appears to have received a good classical and mathematical education, and to have acquired a knowledge of modern languages not common at the period. The War of 1689-'91 obliged him to follow his parents, first to Edinburgh, and then to London and Bristol. He appears to have been engaged in teaching for some years. In 1698 he was trading between Dublin and Bristol, when his co-religionist William Penn, who had heard of his abilities, induced him to accompany him to Pennsylvania as his secretary. The passage occupied three months, from September to December 1699. In 1701 Penn returned to England, leaving Logan, then but twenty-six years of age, virtually in sole charge of his interests. As Penn wrote: "I have left thee in an uncommon trust, with a singular dependence on thy justice and care, which I expect thou wilt faithfully employ in advancing my honest interest." The judgment of the proprietor of Pennsylvania was not mistaken. Logan displayed the greatest capacity for business, the most statesman-like qualities, and the sincerest loyalty, not only to William Penn, but after his death to his widow and children. He served many years for a stipend of about £100 per annum; yet he was Chief-Justice of the State, Provincial Secretary, and Commissioner of Property, and for nearly two years governed the province as President of the Council. The difficulties of his position were at times very great—what between the jealousies of parties, the conflicting interests between the Quakers and other bodies, the dissolute character of Penn's eldest son, and the necessity for forwarding sums to England to relieve Penn's monetary difficulties. Logan's treatment of the Indians was singularly wise and considerate, and they ever regarded him as their best friend. He visited England in 1710, where he successfully vindicated himself from charges brought against him by a faction in the assembly. James Logan did not retire from public life until about 1747. Thenceforward, living in dignified leisure at Stenton, near Germantown, he devoted himself to literature, translated Cicero, and penned those scientific papers which will be found appended to his *Memoirs*. Some of his works were printed by his friend Benjamin Franklin. He died at Stenton, 31st October 1751, aged 77, and was interred in Friends' burial-ground,

Arch-street, Philadelphia. He bequeathed his valuable classical library to the city of Philadelphia. Logan is described as "tall and well-proportioned, with a graceful yet grave demeanour. He had a good complexion, and was quite florid, even in old age; nor did his hair, which was brown, turn grey in the decline of life, nor his eyes require spectacles." His son, William, who survived until 1801, was for many years in the Governor's Council; and his grandson, George Logan, M.D., was a United States senator and a distinguished philanthropist. ^{37* 216}

Lombard, Peter, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in Waterford about 1560. He studied at Westminster and Oxford, took his degree at Louvain, and was made Provost of the Cathedral Church of Cambridge. He was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh by Paul V., and died in Rome in 1625. He was the author of *De Regno Hiberniæ Commentarius*, and other Latin works. ^{8 339}

Lover, Samuel, "poet, novelist, dramatist, painter, etcher, and composer," was born in Dublin, 24th February 1797. He was the eldest son of a member of the Stock Exchange. He was a delicate and sensitive child, possessing, however, "life's first good—a good mother." Almost before he could reach the keyboard of a piano, he exhibited extraordinary aptitude for music and composition. The scenes of bloodshed and violence, consequent on the military government of Ireland after the Union, left an indelible impression on his mind. At thirteen he entered his father's office, all his leisure being spent in drawing, music, and theatrical entertainments, a course that was strongly objected to by his father, who considered that the lad's whole energies should be devoted to money-making. At eighteen the differences between father and son culminated, and young Lover went out into the world to make his own way. Three years he spent in obscurity, living as best he could, probably on slender donations from his mother. He studied painting and music, largely assisted by the friendship of Comerford, then amongst the first portrait painters of the day. Lover's delicate and finished miniatures soon attracted attention at the annual exhibitions of the Hibernian Academy, and won for him the patronage of the Marquis Wellesley, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, and other leaders in Dublin society. At the same period he commenced contributing to the Dublin magazines some of his inimitable tales and legends. His personal qualities, his talents as a story-teller, and the drollery and pathos he was enabled to throw into a na-

turally poor and feeble voice, gained for him an entrance into the best drawing-rooms in Dublin, and he soon became one of the recognized lions and diners-out of the metropolis, ranking with Brophy the State dentist, Butler the architect, and Jones the sculptor. His song of "Rory O'More," written at the suggestion of Lady Morgan, and wedded to an old Irish tune, made his name well-known on both sides of the channel. About forty songs of much the same class, such as "Widow Machree," and "Molly Carew," followed, combining a certain arch humour and feeling with a rollicking dash. In 1827 he married a Miss Berrel; "home became the anchorage which enabled him to ride in safety through many a sudden gust of trouble and many a swaying tide of passion, and it is certainly one of the most striking, as it is one of the best traits of his character, that he should have been able to unite qualities which are so rarely found compatible—such a devotion to his home, and such a strong love of society."²¹⁸ In 1828 he was appointed Secretary to the Royal Hibernian Academy. His miniature of Paganini, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1833, brought him prominently as an artist before the English public. For many years he had looked to London as the true arena for the exhibition of his talents; and accordingly removed thither in 1834. It was, however, as a song-writer and novelist, not as a painter, that he became popular. His reception in the leading literary and artistic circles was most flattering. He commenced novel-writing in 1836, his first work being *Rory O'More*, his second *Handy Andy*. The latter, though somewhat coarse, is incomparably the best and most brilliant of its class. It contains his most touching song "What will you do, love?" The close of 1835 he commenced writing dramas, with his *Olympic Picnic*. An adaptation of *Rory O'More* followed, succeeded by *The White Horse of the Peppers*, *The Happy Man*, and others now less known. Artist, author, and composer, Lover next became a public entertainer; and in 1846 he carried his "Irish Evenings" from the United Kingdom to America, where he made money, but damaged his health. On his return he again reverted to art, taking a deeper delight in the delineation of nature than he had ever done before. His wife having died, he married a second time in 1852. His last painting, "The Kerry Post on Valentine's Day," was exhibited in 1862. In 1858 he edited a well-selected collection of *Irish Lyrics*. Failing health marked his latter days; and a Civil List pension of £100 was settled upon him. The last four years of his life

were spent in retirement in Jersey; and there he died 6th July 1868. He was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, in the grave with his two daughters. "He was lightly and neatly built, had the dark grey, mirthful eyes so characteristic of his countrymen, good teeth, a kindly mouth, and an open, honest, frank expression."²¹⁸ The *Athenæum* says: "Lover was one of those unfortunately qualified men who do everything well, but fail to be pre-eminent in anything. He was a clever miniature painter, but he could no more have made a fortune by that pursuit than he could as a vocalist. Lover had far more success as a song-writer, but his lyrics, beautiful as some of them are, never made capital for him, as worse lyrics for song-writers not to be compared with him, have done in later days. As an author of stories, Lover was at his very best in *Rory O'More*. On that subject he founded a triple glory, and Lover's *Rory O'More* in story, song, and drama was the greatest success of the day. It was altogether only a 'little day,' but a bright 'little day' all the same; and Lover passed so softly and unassumingly along the various paths of life trodden by him that nobody was offended; and as he trod on nobody's heels, and no one had especially to get out of his way, he created no jealousy. He seemed to communicate his own sweet temperament to all around him, and 'Sam Lover' had no enemy, secretly or publicly."²¹⁸

Lucas, Charles, M.D., a distinguished Irish patriot, was born 16th September 1713, in Dublin, or according to some accounts at Ballymageddy, County of Clare. Having served the usual apprenticeship, he became an apothecary, and for many years kept a shop in Charles-street, Dublin. Afterwards he took out the degree of M.D., became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice in Dublin. At the outset of his career he was obliged to retire to the Continent, according to one account, for opinions expressed against the despotic principles of his day. After his return, and about the year 1748, he addressed a number of letters to his fellow-citizens, devoid of style and taste, but full of ardour, spirit, and love of freedom: they exposed all the leading Irish grievances, denied the supremacy of the British Parliament, and asserted Ireland's right to self-government. "He denounced Poyning's Act as unconstitutional, and declared that the imposition of laws made in a 'strange, a foreign parliament,' without their consent or knowledge, placed the Protestant Irish under a more severe bondage than the

Israelites suffered in Egypt. Lucas averred that he disdained the thought of being the representative of a people who dared not be free, and called on his fellow-citizens to demand a repeal or abolition of the unjust and oppressive statutes : telling them that they could not, consistently with their duty to their God, their king, and country, themselves and their posterity, relinquish the claim to their birth-right—liberty.”¹¹⁰ With his friend James LaTouche, he inveighed against the abuses of the city authorities ; and thus had not only the Government, but the Lord-Mayor and the Aldermen of Dublin allied against him. The grand jury presented his addresses “as tending to promote insurrection, and as justifying the bloody rebellion raised in Ireland,” and ordered them to be burned by the common hangman. The House of Commons also took umbrage, and the corporation, in violation of their own rules and institutions, disfranchised him. He was called to the bar of the House, a prosecution with certain imprisonment was imminent, and he was obliged to retire to England for some years. There he applied himself with success to the practice of medicine, and wrote a treatise on the Bath waters, (1756) which was highly esteemed. Among other persons, he became acquainted with Johnson, who thus wrote of him : “The Irish ministers drove him from his native country, by a proclamation in which they charged him with crimes which they never intended to be called to the proof ; and oppressed him by methods equally irresistible by guilt and innocence. Let the man thus driven into exile for having been the friend of his country, be received in every place as a confessor of liberty.”¹¹⁴ He returned to Dublin in 1760, and next year was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in Parliament, and became the efficient coadjutor of Flood in his efforts for reform. He continued member for Dublin until his death. In 1761 he brought in a Bill to limit the duration of Parliament ; and next year one to secure its freedom. His *Translation of the Great Charter of Dublin* was a forcible document, and tended to draw attention to public rights which had long lain in abeyance. During his latter years he suffered frightfully from rheumatism and gout, yet he contracted a third marriage in old age. He died in Henry-street, Dublin, 4th November 1771, aged 58, and his remains, which rest in St. Michan's graveyard, were honoured with a public funeral. His later appearance in the House of Commons is thus described : “The gravity and uncommon neatness of his dress ; his grey, venerable

locks, blending with a pale but interesting countenance, in which an air of beauty was still visible, altogether excited attention, and I never saw a stranger come into the House without asking who he was.”¹¹⁴ The fine statue of him in the Dublin City Hall is by Mr. Smith. Mr. Lecky says : “His pamphlets and addresses have been collected ; they form one thick and tedious volume.”²¹² Henry Grattan, Junior, thus writes of him : “He rendered to his country very great and distinguished services, and in fact laid the groundwork of Irish liberty. Lucas was the first who, after Swift, dared to write ‘freedom.’ He established the *Freeman's Journal*, a paper that upheld liberal principles, that raised a public spirit where there had been none, and kept up a public feeling when it was sinking, and to which, in a great degree, Ireland was indebted for her liberties. . . . He was another Swift, but without the vast talents of that writer. . . . Lucas possessed all the qualities of a tribune. . . . Bold, active, and turbulent ; querulous and ambitious ; quarrelsome, yet kind ; he was always ready to spread out to the people a perpetual catalogue of their calamities and their wrongs. . . . He loved his country, he detested tyranny ; no threats could terrify, no bribes could purchase him.”¹⁵⁴

¹¹⁴⁽¹⁾ 212 349

Ludlow, Edmund, a distinguished Parliamentary General who served in Ireland, was born in Wiltshire about 1620. He was employed by Cromwell as Lieutenant-General of the Horse in Ireland in 1650 ; after Ireton's death in 1651, he succeeded him as Commander-in-chief, and spent altogether several years in the country. The portions of his *Memoirs* relating to Ireland are extremely interesting. While recounting few striking events, they throw much light on the conduct of the closing scenes of the war between 1651 and 1653, the condition of the people, and the Cromwellian settlement. The most vivid pages relate to Ireton's siege of Limerick, the surrender of Galway to Sir Charles Coote, 12th April 1652, the reduction of Gorteen Castle, near Portumna (where he speaks of the garrison “sounding their bagpipes in contempt of us”), the capture of Ross Castle, Killarney, on 27th June 1652, and the consequent surrender of Lord Muskerry's army of 5,000 horse and foot. On the 11th October 1652 the last vestige of royal authority disappeared from the island, when Clanricard surrendered at Carrick-on-Suir, on terms to transport himself and 3,000 followers to a foreign country within three months. While there is much to show that Ludlow was a high-spirited

and compassionate man, in the course of the war he hesitated at no measures, however extreme, which he believed necessary for the conquest of the country—as when he half-smothered and put to the sword a party of Irish in a cave near Dundalk, and when (*Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 8) he and other officers caused the mother of Colonel Fitz-Patrick to be burned to death for complicity in the early transactions of the war. Ludlow was engaged in all parts of the country against large bands of the Irish who held out for months, and carried on a harassing warfare against the Cromwellians. The war was not proclaimed at an end until 26th September 1653, and he returned to England in December. His recitals are singularly deficient in dates. His life outside Ireland—his early career as a Parliamentary general; his participation in the trial of the King; his independent opposition to Cromwell; his flight at the Restoration, and his long exile and death at Vevay in 1693, aged 73—do not come within the limits of this work. He was buried in the church of St. Martin, Vevay, where may be seen a slab erected to his memory by his widow. His *Memoirs*, written by himself, relating more to the events of his time than to his life, were published at Vevay in 1698 and 1699. He was also the author of some political tracts. 42 117* 219* 323†

Lundy, Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel, was in December 1688 received into Derry as Governor, being thereto appointed by the citizens and Lord Mountjoy, who had decided upon holding out in favour of William III. According to Walker's account of the siege, Lundy from the first endeavoured to damp the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and of the Protestants who were arming themselves in the surrounding country. On 17th of April 1689, when the news of James's approach at the head of an efficient army reached the town, Lundy called a council, and pointing out the small means available for defence, recommended immediate surrender as the wisest course for the inhabitants and garrison. He also advised some English reinforcements to return. Most of the inhabitants, however, headed by the Rev. George Walker and Major Baker, determined to hold out to the last. "The commission he [Lundy] bore, as well as their respect for his person, made it a duty in them to contribute all they could to his safety; and therefore, finding him desirous to escape the danger of such a tumult, they suffered him to disguise himself, and, in a sally for the relief of Culmore, to pass in a boat with a load of march on his back, from whence he got to the shipping."7337

His conduct is generally supposed to have been due to deliberate treachery and an understanding with James II. In that case it might reasonably have been expected he would have immediately joined the Irish army; instead of which he soon afterwards appeared in London. Macaulay says: "It is probable that his conduct is rather to be attributed to faintheartedness and poverty of spirit than to zeal for any public cause. He seems to have thought resistance hopeless; and in truth, to a military eye the defences of Londonderry appeared contemptible." We have no particulars of Lundy's life. He is still annually burned in effigy at Londonderry. 223 337

Luttrell, Simon, Colonel in James II.'s Irish army, was born about 1654, probably at Luttrellstown, a beautifully situated estate near Lucan, which had been granted to Sir Geoffrey Luttrell by King John. Several members of the family held high offices in the state, and Simon's grandfather was exiled to Connaught by Cromwell; but after the Restoration, the family estate was restored to his father, Thomas Luttrell. Simon raised a regiment of dragoons for James II., was appointed Governor of Dublin, and represented the county in James's Parliament. When the Irish party at Limerick, opposed to Tircconnell, despatched their deputation to the King at St. Germain's, Colonel Luttrell was associated therein. After the fall of Limerick in 1691, he retired to the Continent, refusing to avail himself of amnesty proffered upon condition of his taking the oath of allegiance to William III. He became Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of Guards in the Irish Brigade, and died 6th September 1698, as is recorded on his monument in the chapel of the Irish College at Paris. He was described by the Duke of Berwick as "of a mild disposition, and he always appeared to him to be an honest man."186 197†

Luttrell, Henry, Colonel, younger brother of preceding, born about 1655, also commanded a regiment of horse in James's army, and also formed one of the deputation to James II. at St. Germain's, to seek Tircconnell's removal. He served with distinction at Sligo, but was afterwards believed to have carried on a treasonable correspondence with De Ginkell, and to have betrayed an important post at Limerick. He brought over his regiment to William III.'s service after the fall of Limerick, had the family estates and a pension of £500 settled on him, and became a major-general in the Dutch army. On the death of William III. he returned to

Luttrellstown, where he thenceforward chiefly resided. In 1793 he was employed as agent for the Venetian government to enlist 2,000 Irish Catholics for service against the Turks. He was murdered in his sedan chair in the streets of Dublin, 3rd November 1717,¹⁸⁶ aged 62. We are told that he possessed "a great deal of talent, a great deal of intrigue, a great deal of courage," and was "a good officer, capable of everything in order to bring about his own ends." His memory has always been held in especial hatred by the Irish people, for having "sold the pass" at Limerick. O'Callaghan quotes a pungent epigram on his death, and says: "He was a bad man, the father of a bad man, and the grandfather of a bad man." The last was the Earl of Carhampton, who sold the family estate to Luke White, by whom its name was altered from Luttrellstown to Woodlands.^{186 1971}

Lynch, John, D.D., Archdeacon of Tuam, author of *Cambrensis Eversus* and other works, was born in Galway about 1600, of a family which claimed descent from Hugh de Lacy. [His father, Alexander Lynch, was at the period of his son's birth, one of the few schoolmasters left in Connaught. Hardiman, in his *West Connaught*, gives the following extract from the report of a regal visitation to his school in 1615: "We found in Galway a publique schoolmaster, named Lynch, placed there by the citizens, who had great numbers of schollers, not only out of that province but also out of the Pale and other partes, resorting to him. Wee had daily prooffe, during our continuance in that city, how well his schollers profited under him, by the verses and orations which they presented us. Wee sent for that schoolemaster before us, and seriously advised him to conform to the religion established, and, not prevailing with our advices, we enjoined him to forbear teaching; and I, the Chancellour [Thomas Jones], did take a recognizance of him and some others of his kinsmen in that city, in the sum of 400 *li* sterl. to his Mate. use, that from thenceforth he should forbear to teach any more without the speciall license of the Lo. Deputy."³⁴⁶] John Lynch was ordained priest in France about 1622. On his return to Ireland he, like his father, taught school in Galway, and acquired a wide reputation for classical learning. Though he expresses in glowing language his emotions on first celebrating mass in the churches during the ten years from 1642 to 1652, he never speaks of the War of 1641-52 but as "that ill-omened, insensible, fatal war." He was bitterly opposed to the policy of the Nuncio, and was

much prejudiced against Owen Roe O'Neill. Essentially belonging to the Anglo-Irish party, he could not endorse any policy irreconcilable with loyalty to the King of England. During the war he took no part in politics, and lived most of the time secluded in an old castle that had once belonged to Roderic O'Connor. On the surrender of Galway in 1652 he fled to France. We have no particulars of his life in exile at St. Malo. Besides minor works, he was the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, published in 1662, under the name of "Gratianus Lucius." It was dedicated to Charles II. This great work, written in Latin, like all his other books, was an eloquent defence of Ireland from the strictures of Giraldus Cambrensis. About the same period appeared his *Alithonologia*. "As a history of the Anglo-Irish race, especially of their anomalous position under Elizabeth, the *Alithonologia* has no rival. It is in that work that he gives his opinion on the history of the Irish Catholics, and sketches of their leading men from 1641 to 1652."⁶⁶⁶ In 1667 he wrote a pathetic poem, in answer to the question: "Cur in patriam non redis?" "He would not return, he says, because, broken down by age and infirmities, he would be a burthen to himself and others; he could not bear to see reduced to beggary those whose opulence and public spirit had adorned his native town; he could not exchange the free altars and noble churches of France for the garret chapels and dingy hiding places in Ireland; nor behold the churches, where he had officiated for ten years, transferred to another worship."⁶⁶⁶ In 1669 he published a life of his uncle, Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala—edited with a translation and notes by Rev. C. P. Meehan in 1848. It is probable that he died where his works were published, at St. Malo, between 1667 and 1673. *Cambrensis Eversus* was republished in 1843 by the Celtic Society of Dublin, in three 8vo. volumes, with a translation and copious notes by the Rev. Matthew Kelly.^{666 346}

Lyon, Mathew, an American politician, was born in the County of Wicklow in 1746. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to New York, assigning himself for a term of years to a farmer, in payment of his passage. During a portion of the War of Independence he served as Colonel of militia, and held some civil appointments. In 1783 he founded the town of Fairhaven in Vermont, and embarked in numerous speculations and manufactures. He was ten years a member of the Vermont Legislature, and while a member of Congress (1797-1801), he gave the vote that made

Jefferson President. On one occasion he was imprisoned for four months for libels on President Adams. He became bankrupt in 1812 by engaging in the building of gun-boats for the Government. In 1820 he was made a factor among the Cherokee Indians. Mr. Lyon died at Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, 1st August 1822, aged about 76. He was an able debater, though somewhat rough and impetuous in manner. His son, Chittenden Lyon, took a foremost place for many years as a Kentucky politician. ^{37*}

Lysaght, Edward, a poetical writer, was born in the County of Clare, 21st December 1763. He was educated at Cashel and at Trinity College, where he became a B.A. in 1782. In 1784 he took his degree of M.A. at Oxford; and four years afterwards was called both to the English and Irish Bar. Sir Jonah Barrington tells us that he attempted to practice at the English Bar, but after a short experience declared that he had not law enough for the King's Bench; that he was not dull enough for the Court of Chancery; and that before he could succeed at the Old Bailey, he should shoot Garrow, the then leading practitioner. His valuable services were often eagerly sought at elections, and as a diner-out he was unapproachable. In the end he came to live for little beyond "poetry and pistols, wine and women;" and some of the closing years of his life were spent within "the sanctuary" of Trinity College, to avoid arrest for debt. He is best known for his songs, such as "The Sprig of Shillelagh," and "The Man who led the Van of the Irish Volunteers." But if Barrington can be believed, his patriotism was only assumed, as he received £400 from Castle-reagh to write up the Union. He must have died shortly before 1811, at which date a small collection of his *Remains* was published in Dublin. He was once an associate and intimate acquaintance of Dr. Lanigan, the ecclesiastical historian. ^{208 220}

McAllister, George, was born in Dublin in 1786. Having begun life as a jeweller, he turned his attention to painting on glass, and after some years succeeded in bringing the art to greater perfection than it had yet attained in Ireland. He finished a fine window for Lismore Cathedral, and was engaged upon one for Tuam, when his bodily powers failed through excessive anxiety and close application. He died 14th June 1812, aged only 25, leaving three sisters, who, we are told, completed his unfinished works. ^{146 349}

MacArdell, James, said to have been "the most skilful mezzotinto portrait engraver of his day," was born in Dublin about 1710. Early in life he removed to London. The number of his engravings (mostly portraits of distinguished persons from the principal painters of the time) is considerable. He executed plates from paintings by Vandyck, Murillo, and Rembrandt, some of which are declared by Ryan to have been extremely fine. He died in London, 2nd June 1765. ^{110 349}

Macartney, Sir George, Earl Macartney, was born at Lissanoure, in the northern part of the County of Antrim, 14th May 1737. Having passed through Trinity College, he entered the Middle Temple, made an extended tour of Europe (becoming acquainted with Rousseau and other persons of eminence), and shortly after his return home in 1764, was, through an intimacy with Lord Holland, appointed a special envoy to negotiate a commercial treaty with Russia. His biographer says: "His knowledge of European politics alone fitted him for the undertaking; but a graceful person, with great suavity of manners, a conciliating disposition, and winning address, were considered as no slight recommendations at a female court, where such accomplishments, it was fair to conclude, might work their way, when great and unaccommodating talents alone would prove ineffectual." ²²¹ After long and arduous negotiations, during which he was thwarted not alone by opposing interests at the Russian court, but by the short-sighted policy of ministers at home, he brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and returned to England in June 1767. He was enabled more than once, by his position at St. Petersburg, to serve King Stanislaus of Poland, and was by him decorated with the order of the white eagle. In February 1768 he married a daughter of the Earl of Bute. In April he entered the British Parliament as member for Cocker-mouth; and in July changed this seat for one in the Irish Parliament for Armagh. In 1769 he was appointed Chief-Secretary for Ireland, on the nomination of Lord Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant. The position he took in Irish affairs is illustrated as follows by his biographer: "In the early part of the government of Lord Townshend, Sir George had occasion to fight many hard battles for his principal in the Irish House of Commons; and he was among the few members in that house who, by his manly and spirited retorts, could temper the impetuous eloquence of Mr. Flood, or silence the

wild and democratic effusions of Dr. Lucas."²²¹ He held the secretaryship until June 1772, when he was made a K.B. and appointed to the sinecure office of Governor of Toome Castle, with a salary of £1,000. In October 1774 he re-entered the British Parliament; and in December 1775 was sent out as Governor of the island of Granada. In 1776 he was created Baron Macartney. He remained at Granada until July 1779, when, after a gallant defence against overwhelming numbers, he was obliged to surrender the island to the French Admiral d'Estaing, and was sent prisoner to France. After a short detention at Limoges, his exchange was facilitated by Louis XVI. On 22nd June 1781 he landed at Madras as Governor of that presidency, a post which he occupied for more than four years. The British power in India was at that time insecure. Owing to the war with France, Holland, and the American colonies, reinforcements could with difficulty be spared from home, while Hyder Ali, Sultan of Mysore, attacked the British settlements in the Carnatic. Macartney found the resources of the Presidency almost exhausted; he borrowed money, raised recruits, established confidence, and aided by Sir Eyre Coote and Lord Hastings, repulsed the natives, drove the Dutch from the Comandel coast, and concluded advantageous treaties with many of the Nabobs. The arrival of the French Admiral Suffren in the Indian seas terminated his successes. Aided by the French, Tippoo Sahib, son of Hyder Ali, retook Gondalour, while Madras itself was blockaded. Although encouraged by temporary successes elsewhere, Macartney must have succumbed, had not the peace of Versailles (1783) put an end to hostilities. Delivered from these dangers, the Governor of Madras had to contend against the jealousy of Hastings, Governor of Bengal. Both were recalled in 1785. On his arrival in England, Lord Macartney found he had been appointed Governor-General of India. This high post he declined, disgusted with the treatment he had been subjected to. A duel (in which he was severely wounded) with Major-General Stuart, whom he had removed from the service in India, terminated his Indian career. The Company, in consideration of his services, settled upon him a pension of £1,500. He resided principally at home until 1792, attending to his estates, and taking part in the deliberations of the Irish House of Lords. From September 1792 to September 1794, he spent abroad as ambassador to China. The country was then little known, and

Lord Macartney's published account of his embassy long continued the standard book of information on Chinese matters. Commenting on his mission, a writer says: "The amount of the benefit gained by this first diplomatic communication on the part of England with the Court of Peking has been matter of dispute; but it is generally agreed that no other person could have accomplished more than was done by Lord Macartney, whose conduct at least was well calculated to impress the subjects of the Celestial Empire with a respect for the country which he represented."⁹⁷ In 1795 he was sent on a confidential mission to Italy; and from November 1796 to November 1798 he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, then newly captured from the Dutch. "There is no praise," says Lord Melville, "to which he is not entitled on the score of his government of the Cape." All his nerve and tact were called forth in 1797 by an attempted mutiny of the British fleet in Simon's Bay, following the news of the mutiny at the Nore. Impaired health obliged him to give up this, his last official post, and return home. The Union gave him unbounded satisfaction: writing during the negotiations, he said: "I bow with admiration and respect to those by whose wisdom this great and important object has been brought so near to its completion. Considering many things that have happened in my time, painful to recollect and invidious to mention, I little imagined to see this happy day. Thank God! I have seen it. I thank the Father of all mercies that he has been graciously pleased to prolong my days to this auspicious period. The measure before us has my dying voice. It will annihilate the vain hopes of a vain insidious foe from without, and, I trust, will contribute to defeat the projects of a dark and treacherous enemy within." His last years were passed in retirement at Chiswick; his enjoyment of the society of a large circle of eminent men being lessened by severe sufferings from gout. He died, childless, 31st March 1806, aged 68, and was buried at Chiswick. In 1792 he had been created a Viscount; in 1794 an Earl; and in 1796 a British peer. His features were regular and well proportioned, his countenance open, placid, and agreeable. He possessed all the dignity of the "old school," without its stiffness, and retained it in his dress, which he did not materially alter for the last forty years of his life. ^{34 97 221}

MacBride, David, M.D., one of the most eminent Dublin physicians of his day,

was born at Ballymoney, County of Antrim, 26th April 1726. He served for many years as surgeon in the navy, and made those observations which resulted in his valuable treatise on scurvy, published in 1767. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he left the service, and studied anatomy under Hunter, and midwifery under Smellie. He settled at Ballymoney in 1749, and removed to Dublin in 1751, where his bashfulness kept him in the background for many years. In 1764 he published his *Experimental Essays on the Fermentation of Alimentary Mixtures*, a work which, translated almost immediately into French and German, gained for him a European reputation. The value of his improvements in the art of tanning were recognized by the presentation of medals from more than one learned society. The results of his medical experience were given to the world in 1772 in his valuable *Methodical Introduction to Medicine*, afterwards translated into Latin, German, French, and Dutch. Dr. MacBride died from the effects of a neglected cold, at his house in Cavendish-row, Dublin, 28th December 1778, aged 52. His portrait is given in the interesting memoir from which this notice is compiled. ¹⁷⁵⁽³⁾

McCabe, William Putnam, a United Irishman, was born near Belfast, about 1775. [His father, Thomas, a watchmaker and part owner of a cotton-mill, died about 1827. He was a man of liberal principles, and it was on account of his indignant remonstrances that, in 1786, the project of fitting out slaves by Belfast merchants was abandoned.] Young William was somewhat wild in youth. His connexion with the United Irishmen dated from Tone's visit to Belfast in 1791; and he soon became one of the most active organizers and propagators of the principles of the society, and was noted for his ability in eluding the law by his powers of disguise and mimicry. For some time he attracted large gatherings for the propagation of his principles under notifications that "a converted Papist would preach the Word in—, on —, and explain how he became convinced of the true doctrines of Presbyterianism." His field of operations was chiefly in Leitrim and Roscommon. He also helped to rouse the County of Wexford. A Wexford gentleman afterwards assured his biographer that he had met him on twenty different occasions, and had not recognized him once until he revealed himself. In May 1798, he was arrested in Dublin while acting as one of a body-guard to Lord Edward FitzGerald. He managed, however, to persuade his guard of Scotch soldiers that he was a countryman of

theirs wrongfully arrested, whereupon they signed a memorial in his behalf, and he was at once liberated. We next find him in Cork, and then in company with the French during Humbert's campaign. After Ballinamuck he escaped to Wales, where he lay concealed for some time. About 1801 he made his way to France, where he married. He made frequent visits to England and Ireland on political errands, and being specially named in the Banishment Act, ran great risk of arrest and execution. His establishment of a cotton factory at Rouen gained Napoleon's special favour. In 1807 he was able to lend Arthur O'Connor £4,792—a transaction that led to much litigation between them even in the Irish courts, at a time when their personal appearance would have rendered them both liable to a sentence of death. In 1814, having ventured to Ireland, he was arrested and imprisoned, but was ultimately deported to Portugal. He came again in 1817, in company with his daughter, a beautiful girl of about sixteen years of age. Again arrested, he was imprisoned in Kilmainham for a year and a half. Two years afterwards he visited Scotland, and was again imprisoned. There was, perhaps, some excuse for the Home Secretary's rejoinder to the plea of his friends, that he only travelled on his own business: "It might be true that Mr. McCabe never went to any part of England or Ireland except upon business of his own; but it was very extraordinary that, in whatever part of the King's dominions his own business brought him, some public disturbance was sure to take place." He died in Paris, 6th January 1821, aged about 46, and was buried in Vaugirard cemetery. ^{65 330}

MacCaghwel, Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, was born about 1572, in the County of Down. He studied at Salamanca, became a Franciscan friar, and for many years governed the college of his order at Louvain, in the foundation of which he had been instrumental. Having occupied several other important positions in the Church, he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh (7th June 1626), upon the death of Peter Lombard. While making preparations to come to Ireland, he took ill, and died in the convent of Ara Coeli, at Rome, 22nd September 1626, aged 54, and was buried in the church of St. Isidore. Harris notes seven of his works, chiefly upon the life and writings of Duns Scotus, and says: "He was reckoned a man of great learning, of singular piety and humility, as well as one of the greatest among the schoolmen of his time." ³³⁹

MacCarthy Reagh, Fineen (Florence), Tanist of Carbery, MacCarthy Mor, the eldest son of Sir Donough MacCarthy Reagh, was born about 1563. [He was descended from the elder branch of the MacCarthys, one of the oldest Irish families, lords of Desmond before the Anglo-Norman invasion. From the younger branch were descended the Lords of Muskerry.] Though brought up in the wild life of an Irish chieftain on his father's estates in Carbery, County of Cork, his education was not neglected. In after life his letters proved him a perfect master of English; he had a competent knowledge of Latin and Spanish; while a treatise on the antiquity and history of the mythic ages of Ireland displayed knowledge both of modern and ancient Irish, and intimate acquaintance with the traditionary history of his country. He must have acquired experience both in the Brehon and English law. From the outbreak of the Desmond war he served with the royal forces; and at its close, at the age of twenty, he repaired to the English court, where he was warmly received by the Queen "who most graciously and bountifully rewarded him, presenting him at once with a gift of a thousand marks, and settling on him an annuity of two hundred marks." In 1588 he quietly left London, returned to Munster, and espoused his young cousin, daughter of the Earl of Clancarr. This was a high offence in the eyes of Elizabeth, and a source of mortification to the Irish Council. The Earl had delivered up his estates to the Crown, and received them back on English tenure. They would revert to his daughter; and it was the desire of the Government that she should be married to some English undertaker or nobleman in whom they could have confidence. This marriage to the Tanist of Carbery would ultimately lead to the union of large estates in the possession of an Irish prince—a catastrophe that it was the main policy of Elizabeth and her advisers to prevent. Accordingly his arrest, and that of his wife and all who had any share in the alliance, was immediately ordered. Sir Thomas Norreys even thought it might be well if he was "cut off by law." A correspondent advised the Government that the main offender was at "Corcke, where he remaineth with the resort of his friends and the Earle's daughter, with small restraint, he rather reioyeth with banquettinge, then that he seemeth sorie for his contempte." He was immediately conveyed to Dublin, and on 10th February 1589 was committed to the Tower of London. At the end of

nearly two years, on 19th January 1591, he was liberated, on the Earl of Ormond giving bail that he would not depart farther than three miles from London, or repair to the court, without leave. His wife had, meanwhile, eluded the vigilance of her custodians in Cork, and joined him in London. Early in November 1593 he was permitted to return to Ireland, having persuaded the Queen that his presence would tend to allay discontent, and bring some of his relatives over to the government side. The reversion of a fine of £500, due by Lord Barry, was bestowed upon him. To escape the payment of this sum, Lord Barry brought a series of charges against Florence, impugning his loyalty and good faith towards Elizabeth. An interminable correspondence and endless enquiries ensued, and Florence visited London more than once. Meanwhile O'Neill and O'Donnell broke out into open war, the old Earl of Clancarr died, and Florence became the most important chief in Munster. In the "hope of Florence, his loyalty and service, being best able to recover those lands out of the rebels hands," all his vast estates were confirmed to him, and in April 1599 he was declared free from any charge, and at liberty to betake himself home, "to recover Desmond for the Queen out of the hands of Donal [MacCarthy], to rid the province of O'Neill's mercenaries, and to withdraw every member of his own numerous and powerful sept from the action into which their usurping chieftain had forced them." It is all but impossible to arrive at the truth as to his subsequent conduct and his motives. There is no doubt that he entered into communication with O'Neill and O'Donnell, and that the title of MacCarthy Mor was conferred upon him by the former. He explained away these undeniable facts by the necessities of his position, the wisdom of temporizing, and the certain destruction that awaited him if he showed an open resistance to the Irish party. The conclusion suggested by the perusal of his *Life and Letters* is that he was anxious to be on friendly terms with both parties, so that whatever way the course of events turned, he might be safe. It appears that latterly his wife acted as a spy upon his proceedings, and was in constant communication with the Government. On his side it may be pleaded that the mere restraining of the armed forces at his disposal, about 2,600 men, from joining the confederates, was in itself no small benefit to the Government. His arrest being decided upon, he was enticed to Cork in June 1601, under the solemn

promise of a safe-conduct, was seized, and almost immediately sent prisoner to London. When the war was over, and O'Neill and O'Donnell had fled to Spain, there appeared no valid grounds for detaining him. But he was still the most powerful chief in the country, and was "infinitely beloved in Ireland;" so that state reasons, as well as the influence of the undertakers battenning on his estates, induced the Government to detain him until his death, about 1640, aged some 77 years. He wrote to Cecil in 1602, offering to serve against his compatriots and to employ bards to break down the spirit of the Irish people, if Government would but grant him liberty. His forty years of detention were not all spent in the Tower; he was often consigned to the Fleet and other prisons; occasionally he was let out on recognizances; at times he was permitted to have his children with him, and again he was kept in the most rigid confinement. His time was much spent in conducting law-suits relative to such portions of his estates as were left to him, in writing petitions for release, and in compiling his ancient annals of Ireland. Little is said of the personal appearance of this remarkable man, beyond his "being of extraordinary stature, and as great policy; he had competent courage, and as much zeal as any one for what he imagined to be true religion and the liberty of his country." His last lineal representative, Charles MacCarthy Mor, an officer in the Guards, died without issue in 1770, when his estates on the shores of the Lakes of Killarney passed to the Herbert family, by whom they are now held. ^{57 222}

MacCarthy, Cormac, Lord of Muskerry, who flourished early in the 16th century, descended from a younger branch of the family of preceding. His father, Cormac Ladir, built the castles of Blarney, Kilcrea, and Carrigamuck, with several ecclesiastical edifices. The subject of our notice carried on hostilities against James, 11th Earl of Desmond, inflicting disastrous defeats upon him in 1522. Surrey thus writes concerning his giving in his adhesion to Henry VIII.: "Surely he is substantial of his promise, and without any safe-conduct hath come to me, tendering his service, and is very willing to conform himself to the English order." He was the friend and ally of Ormond. The 13th Earl of Desmond married his daughter. He died in 1536. ¹⁹⁶

MacCarthy, Sir Cormac, was third in descent from preceding. An adherent of the English power, he served under Sir George Carew at the siege of Kinsale, and took an active part against the Spaniards

and their allies, O'Neill and O'Donnell. Afterwards Carew learned that he was carrying on a secret correspondence with the enemy, and was about to give up his stronghold of Blarney Castle to the Spanish commander for 800 ducats. He was therefore immediately imprisoned and an ineffectual attack made upon Blarney Castle. He eventually agreed to surrender Blarney and Kilcrea to the Queen until his innocence was proved. His castle of Macroom was taken by Sir Charles Wilmot—the defenders having accidentally set it on fire. Mistrusting the promises of the Government, MacCarthy effected his escape from prison in his shirt. His dependents immediately gathered round him, and O'Sullivan Beare rallied to his standard. In view of the trouble he might give if driven to extremities, and of the heavy losses he had sustained in the war, a pardon was accorded, upon his giving solvent securities for his good behaviour to the amount of £3,000, and a portion of his estates secured to him. "As the war subsided," says Mr. Wills, "and the country settled into a temporary repose, MacCarthy exchanged the troubled life, which entitled his name to appear in the records of the day, for the peaceful possession of his castles and lands." He died 23rd February 1616. [His son Cormac was in 1628 created Viscount Muskerry and Baron of Blarney, and died in London, 20th February 1640.] ^{52 196}

MacCarthy, Donough, Viscount Muskerry, Earl of Clancarty, grandson of preceding, devoted himself to the defence and assertion of the religion of his ancestors. He married a sister of the Duke of Ormond. He was one of the generals in Munster in the War of 1641-'52, and was among the last to lay down his arms in the final conflict—being defeated by Ludlow in Kerry, in June 1652, and upon the 27th of that month obliged to surrender his last stronghold, Ross Castle, Killarney, and his army of 5,000 men. He then passed into Spain. Charles II. created him Earl of Clancarty, and his estates were restored to him by Act of Parliament. He died in London, August 1665. ^{34 52}

MacCarthy, Charles, eldest son of preceding, took service in France, and distinguished himself in the Low Countries. He afterwards entered the English service, and lost his life in the naval engagement under the Duke of York with the Dutch, 3rd June 1665; and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. ^{34 52}

MacCarthy, Justin, Viscount Mountcashel, younger brother of pre-

ceding, entered the English army at an early age, and married Lady Arabella Wentworth, second daughter of the Earl of Strafford. Described as a man of honour and liberality, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General; but his military powers were marred by defective sight. In 1688, or early in 1689, he was appointed by Tirconnell Muster-Master-General and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork. He took Castlemartyr and Bandon from the Protestant party, met James II. on his landing at Kinsale, and received commands to raise seven regiments of foot. Early in May 1689 he was created Viscount Mountcashel and Baron of Castleinchy. In July, with 3,600 men and eight field pieces, he was sent north to act against the Enniskilleners, then numbering some 3,300 men, with six field pieces, under the command of Hamilton, Berry, and Wolseley. After some desultory engagements, Viscount Mountcashel was miserably defeated at Newtownbutler on 31st July.^{217*} The force under his command was almost annihilated, 1,500 being slain, 500 drowned in Lough Erne, and 500 taken prisoners. He was amongst the latter, and was brought to Enniskillen, and allowed out on parole. He escaped by boat on Lough Erne, in December following, and reached Dublin, where he was received by his party with all imaginable demonstrations of joy. He justified this breach of his parole by a quibble; and although afterwards acquitted on his own evidence by a French court of honour, the infamy of the act disgraced his name and nation. "I took Lieutenant-General MacCarthy to be a man of honour," remarked Schomberg on hearing of his escape, "but would not expect that in an Irishman any more." For the 6,000 veterans under Lauzun whom Louis XIV. sent to aid James II., he received a corresponding number of Irish troops early in 1690. Mountcashel commanded this force, and therefore left Ireland before the campaign of 1690. As Lieutenant-General of France, he was ordered to Savoy, where his brigade, acting in conjunction with French troops under St. Ruth, greatly distinguished itself. He afterwards commanded in Catalonia and on the Rhine; and died at Barege (whither he had retired on account of wounds) 21st July 1694. ^{186 217* 217† 223}

MacCarthy, Donogh, 4th Earl of Clancarty, grandson of the 1st Earl, was born about 1670. His father died in 1676, leaving him estates equivalent to £200,000 in present value. He was educated a Protestant at Oxford. When but sixteen he was privately married to Lady Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of the Earl of Sunder-

land. On James II.'s accession, MacCarthy became a Catholic, and afterwards warmly espoused his cause in Ireland. He joined his uncle Mountcashel in the operations against Bandon, received James II. on his landing, and was appointed to many important offices. Being under age, he sat by royal dispensation in the Irish Parliament of May 1689. Assisting in the defence of Cork in 1690, he was, on its capture by Marlborough, sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he was held until the autumn of 1694, when he escaped to France (leaving his periwig block dressed up in his bed, with the inscription, "The block must answer for me"). He commanded a troop of King James's Guards until the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. Next year he ventured to cross to England to visit his wife, whom he not seen since their marriage. He had not been in her company more than two hours when, on the information of his brother-in-law, Lord Spencer, he was arrested and again committed to the Tower, his wife insisting upon accompanying him. He was eventually pardoned and a pension of £300 a year granted him on condition of his leaving the country. He retired to Hamburg, and purchasing an island in the Elbe, near Altona, made it his residence until his death. His Countess died in June 1704. The attainder was reversed and his honours restored in 1721, but he never returned to England, and died at Hamburg, 19th September 1734, aged 64. His son and heir, Robert, the 4th Earl, after serving for a time in the British navy, resided many years at Boulogne on a pension of £1,000 from the French government, and died in 1770, aged 84. His two sons died without issue, and the Muskerry family became extinct in the male line. The greater part of the MacCarthy estates were bestowed upon Lord Woodstock, the eldest son of the Duke of Portland. ^{57 186 223}

MacCarthy, Sir Charles, an Irishman, was an officer in the Irish Brigade in France at the time of the Revolution. In 1800 he entered the British service, and was stationed in New Brunswick, where a local regiment was raised and trained by him. In 1811 he was appointed to command Cape Coast Castle, and under his rule the colony is stated to have advanced in a few years to "a state of prosperity and happiness which had far out-stripped the expectations of the most sanguine." He lost his life 21st January 1824, in an expedition against the Ashantees.

MacCarthy, Nicholas, Abbe, was born in Dublin, 19th May 1769. He was educated at the University of Paris, and

especially distinguished himself in philosophy and Hebrew. When but fourteen he received the tonsure. The Revolution obliged him to take refuge with his relatives at Toulouse, where his foreign birth enabled him to escape proscription, and he occupied his time in incessant study. The loss of a sister decided him to seek ordination as a priest, at Chambéry, 19th June 1814. This step he had put off for twenty years, principally from ill-health, and a fear that he was not competent for the office. His mind was so richly stored with well-arranged materials, that he acquired the power of speaking on almost any subject upon short preparation; it is said that he was able to arrange a sermon in his passage from the sacristy to the pulpit. His oratorical powers were something remarkable, and he would have been made Bishop of Montauban in 1818, but for his sudden determination to enter the Society of Jesus. His appeals for charitable institutions were as effective as those of his fellow-countryman, Dean Kirwan—persons who had neglected to bring money, laid watches, jewellery, or notes of hand for large amounts on the collection plate. After the Revolution of July 1830, Abbe MacCarthy retired to Italy, where most of his latter days were spent. He died of fever, at Annecy, 3rd May 1833, aged 63. In consequence of his insuperable aversion to writing, few of his sermons have been preserved.³⁴

McClure, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, Rear Admiral, K.C.B., was born in Wexford, 28th January 1807. His father having been killed in the naval service, Robert was brought up by his guardian, General Le Mesurier. At twelve he was sent to Sandhurst, but not fancying a military life, he ran away to France with three of his comrades. His guardian, respecting his preferences, induced him to return, and entered him in the navy as a midshipman. He sailed first in Nelson's *Victory*. After several years' service in American and Indian waters, he in 1836 volunteered to join the Arctic exploring expedition under Captain Back. On his return he was made Lieutenant of the *Hastings*, was employed as Superintendent of Quebec Dockyard, and saw some service during the Canadian rebellion. From 1842 to 1846 he commanded the *Romney* at the Havannah, and in 1847 served in the coast guard. When it was determined to send an expedition under Sir James Ross in search of Sir John Franklin in 1848, McClure volunteered, and was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Enterprise*. On the return of this expedition in the following year, it was decided to send out

another—not only with the hope of relieving Sir John Franklin, but of discovering the North-west passage. Accordingly the *Enterprise*, under Captain Collinson, and the *Investigator*, under Commander McClure, were equipped. These clumsy little vessels of about 400 tons register sailed for Behring's Straits, by Cape Horn, on 20th January 1850. They were parted almost immediately, and only once met again, in the Straits of Magellan, in April. In July the *Investigator* reached Honolulu, and stopped for a few days to refresh the crew. Entering Behring's Straits, McClure rounded the north-west point of America, and steering between the ice and the land, discovered Prince of Wales Strait. There the vessel was frozen up on 12th September 1850. Exploring parties were pushed forward, and on 26th October, McClure ascertained that Prince of Wales Strait opened into Melville Sound, and that no land intervened between them and Melville Island, thereby proving the existence of the North-west passage. In spring, sledge parties were sent in different directions in search of the missing voyagers. On 17th July 1851 the *Investigator*, clear of ice, sailed southwards, and rounded Banks Land to the north. On 24th September she was again frozen up in the Bay of Mercy, in 74° north latitude and 118° west longitude. During the winter the crew were fortunately able to supplement their provisions, rapidly running short, with numbers of deer and hares. The summer of 1852 did not release them, and the third winter (1852-'3) found them in the same position, on short rations, and with scurvy making rapid progress among the ship's company. On the 6th April 1853 every preparation had been made for sending off the sick in sledges, in the almost forlorn hope of reaching white settlements, while McClure and the rest remained by the ship, when they were unexpectedly relieved by a sledge party from the *Resolute* and *Intrepid*, under Captain Kellett, which had wintered at Melville Island. McClure and his companions had been nearly three years without seeing white faces, except those of their own party. Captain McClure was still anxious to stop by his vessel and save her if possible; but a medical inquiry into the state of the crew, held by the surgeons of Kellett's expedition, placed it out of the question, and the *Investigator* was abandoned, 3rd June 1853, her crew being received into the *Resolute* and *Intrepid*. The summer enabled them to reach only as far as 101° west longitude in Melville Sound, where they were obliged to spend

the winter of 1853-'4. On 26th August 1854 these vessels were in turn abandoned, by order of Sir Edward Belcher, who had arrived in those seas, senior in command, and the crews returned home by Davis Strait, reaching England on the 28th of September. Captain McClure and his companions had been absent nearly five years, and had passed by water from west to east round the northern coast of America. Efforts were afterwards made to dim the glory of his achievement by drawing attention to the probability that Sir John Franklin or some of his party had made an earlier discovery of the North-west passage. [See CROZIER, CAPTAIN.] "However," in the words of the *Athenæum*, "the discoverer of the North-west passage must be one who has made it by sailing, or walking over the ice, from ocean to ocean. This was done by McClure and his *Investigators*, and by them alone. The discoverer's commission as Post-Captain was dated back to the day of his discovery, and he received the honour of knighthood. It never was more worthily bestowed. A select committee of the House of Commons reported that Sir Robert McClure and his companions 'performed deeds of heroism which, though not accompanied by the excitement and the glory of the battle-field, yet rival in bravery and devotion to duty the highest and most successful achievements of war.' Accordingly, a reward of £10,000 was granted to the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Investigator*, as a token of national approbation. . . In this generation, there are very few men who have achieved more lasting fame than Robert McClure." Sir Robert, in command of the *Esk*, afterwards served during the China war. This was the last time he was actively employed. He died, somewhat suddenly, 18th October 1873, aged 66, having attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, and received a Companionship of the Bath for his services in China. He was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

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McCoise, Errard, chief poet of the court of Malachy Mor, King of Ireland, in the 11th century. O'Curry gives a particular account of his writings, and thus speaks of his *Tale of the Plunder of the Castle of Maelmiscothach*: "This tale is remarkable for the vigour and purity of the language in which it is told; but it is especially useful . . . for the important corroboration which it contains of the authenticity of other ancient tracts and pieces, which go more or less into minute descriptions of the state of civilization and the social economy of the Gaedhil at

the period spoken of; that is so far back at least as a thousand years ago." ²⁶¹

MacConmara, Donough, author of the "Fair Hills of Ireland," and other poetical pieces, was born at Cratloe, County of Clare, early in the 18th century. His intemperate and irregular habits, which adhered to him through life, prevented his reaping any happiness for himself by his genius. Most of his days were passed as a hedge schoolmaster; yet he managed to visit the Continent more than once, and also Canada. He died at a very advanced age in 1814, and was buried at Newtown, near Kilmacthomas. He wrote poems in Irish, English, and Latin. ²⁶⁹

McCormick, Charles, was born in Ireland in 1742. He entered the Middle Temple, turned from law to literature, and supported himself principally by writing for the press. His writings were not, according to Dr. Johnson, "composed under the shade of academic bowers." One of his principal books, a *Life of Edmund Burke*, is characterized by Lowndes as "a disgraceful piece of party virulence." He died in London, 29th July 1807, aged about 65, leaving his wife and family unprovided for. He had collected materials for a history of Ireland, concerning which the *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "The great and laudable end which he had in view in the execution of this arduous undertaking, was to induce the natives to sacrifice their political and religious prejudices on the altar of public affection." ^{146 16}

McCracken, Henry Joy, a distinguished United Irishman, was born in Belfast, 31st August 1767. His ancestors on both sides, Calvinist and Huguenot, sought refuge in Ireland from religious persecution. Brought up to the linen business, when but twenty-two he was entrusted with the management of a cotton factory. In 1791 he co-operated with Thomas Russell in the formation of the first society of United Irishmen in Belfast, and soon gave himself up entirely to politics. When the society in 1795 assumed its secret and military organization, he became one of the most trusted members of the council in the north. He was arrested with his brother William, in October 1796, and sent to Dublin under military escort. There they endured an incarceration of thirteen months, being ultimately liberated on the recognizances of their cousin, Counsellor Joy, afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and another gentleman. Henry returned immediately to Belfast, and entered with increased ardour into the plans for insurrection. In the spring of 1798 he had

frequent interviews with the leaders in Dublin, and was appointed to the supreme command in Antrim. On 6th June he issued a short proclamation, calling the United Irishmen to arms, and of 21,000 on the rolls in his district, some 9,000 responded to the summons. Having made arrangements for simultaneous risings in different parts of the country, on 7th June he led one of the columns that attacked the town of Antrim. In the first onset they were successful, putting to flight a body of the 22nd Dragoons, with a loss of 5 officers, 47 men, and 40 horses. The troops were, however, reorganized, and, supported by a brigade of light infantry, re-entered the town, and drove out the insurgents. Maxwell says: "That the rebels fought with great determination at Antrim is not to be denied; and that they were not successful, from their overwhelming numbers and very superior material to the insurgents of the south, is in a great degree attributable to the imbecility or cowardice of their leaders. Some there were, undoubtedly, whose personal intrepidity was unquestionable; but while many betrayed want of judgment and a total absence of military talent, others, when called into action, evinced weakness and indecision bordering on fatuity. If one leader led his followers with spirit and determination, another paralyzed the effort by leaving him unsupported. At Antrim this was fatally experienced, and the bravery McCracken displayed was neutralized by the pusillanimous conduct of his second in command." The defeat of the insurgents was decisive—besides 150 killed and wounded in the town, it was computed that 200 fell in the rout that followed. For some weeks McCracken and his gradually diminishing force were fugitives in the neighbourhood of Slemish mountain. A well bearing their leader's name, dug by them on the southern brow of the mountain, was shown for many years. They were treated with great kindness by the country people, who made every effort to conceal them. His sister, Miss McCracken, who at times visited the little party, afterwards told how one young man was concealed by a respectable family, disguised as their daughter, in a bed in the family room, with two of their younger children. On the eve of making his escape to America, McCracken was recognized and arrested. His trial and conviction by court-martial followed. The authorities offered to spare his life on condition of his giving information concerning other leaders. His aged father encouraged him to spurn the proposition, and he was hanged in Belfast on the

evening of the day of his trial, 17th July 1798, in the 31st year of his age. His sister accompanied him almost to the last, and wrote: "At five p.m. he was ordered to the place of execution—the old market-house, the ground of which had been given to the town by his great-great-grandfather. I took his arm, and we walked together to the place of execution, where I was told it was the general's orders I should leave him, which I peremptorily refused. Harry begged I would go. Clasp- ing my hands round him (I did not weep till then) I said I could bear anything but leaving him. Three times he kissed me, and entreated I would go. . . I suffered myself to be led away. . . I was told afterwards that poor Harry stood where I left him at the place of execution, and watched me until I was out of sight; that he then attempted to speak to the people, but that the noise of the trampling of the horses was so great that it was impossible he should be heard; that he then resigned himself to his fate, and the multitude who were present at that moment uttered cries which seemed more like one loud and long-continued shriek than the expression of grief or terror on similar occasions. He was buried in the old churchyard where St. George's church now stands, and close to the corner of the school-house, where the door is."³²⁹ More than forty years afterwards she wrote: "Notwithstanding the grief that overcame every feeling for a time, and still lingers in my breast, connecting every passing event with the remembrance of former circumstances which recall some act or thought of his, I never once wished that my beloved brother had taken any other part than that which he did take." She took home his illegitimate girl. "Good indeed came to us out of evil. That child became to us a treasure. My brother Frank and I would now be a desolate old couple without her. She is to us as an only and affectionate daughter." Much of Miss McCracken's life was devoted to acts of charity and unselfish devotion to others. She never married, and lived until after 1852, greatly esteemed, in Belfast. ^{333 337}

249 308 329

McCullagh, James, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his day, the son of a blacksmith, was born at Landahussy, in the County of Tyrone, in 1809. He entered Trinity College as a sizar in 1824; in 1827 was elected a scholar, and in 1832 obtained a fellowship. He early became a member of the Royal Irish Academy and an important contributor to its proceedings: from 1844 to 1846 he was its

Secretary, and he did much to raise its status: he presented the Cross of Cong and other antiquities to the museum. He was the author of valuable papers on light and refraction. In 1838 he gained the Academy's medal for an essay on "Laws of Crystalline Reflection and Refraction," in which "he linked together, by a single and simple mathematical hypothesis, the peculiar unique laws which govern the motion of light in its propagation through quartz."³⁹ In 1846 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for like researches. His lectures as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin are said to have given an impetus to the study of the more abstruse sciences. "It was in the delivery of them that Professor McCullagh used to display the extensive information, the elaborate research, and the vast acquired treasures of his highly cultivated mind. . . . Nothing could exceed the depth, or surpass the exquisite taste and elegance of all his original conceptions, both in analysis and in the ancient geometry in which he delighted. . . . In his investigations on the dynamical theory of light—the unaided creation of his own surpassing genius—he has reared the noblest fabric which has ever adorned the domains of physical science, Newton's *System of the Universe* alone excepted."³⁹ This is doubtless an over estimate of the value of his researches. In private life he was retiring, modest, and unselfish. To his public spirit was in a measure due the break-up of the practice of choosing the parliamentary representatives of the University from men educated outside its precincts. Towards the end of 1847 the confinement and intense application consequent on researches connected with a paper on *A Theory of the Total Reflection of Light*, brought on dyspepsia and melancholia; his mind was overturned, and he died by his own hand in his college chambers, 24th October, aged about 38. His remains were interred near Strabane.^{16 39 146}

MacCurtin, Hugh and Andrew, natives of Clare, distinguished as poets in the 18th century. Hugh wrote an Irish Grammar, an English-Irish Dictionary, and an essay in vindication of the antiquity of Ireland. MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, copied by Andrew between 1716 and 1720, are referred to by Eugene O'Curry, who styles him "one of the best Gaelic scholars then living."^{260 289}

MacDermot, Brian, Chief of Magh Luirg, between 1585 and 1592, had his principal residence on an island in Loch Ce, near Boyle, and died in November 1592. He is worthy of remembrance as the owner,

restorer, and continuer of the *Annals of Lough Cé*, the only copy of which known to exist is in the Library of Trinity College. They originally commenced with the year 1014 and ended with 1590, but are now imperfect. They have been edited in the historic series of the Master of the Rolls, with translation, notes, and a valuable introduction by William M. Hennessy.²⁶⁰

MacDonnell, Sorley Boy, was descended from Fergus, son of Donnell, an Ulster chieftain, who, with his brothers Loarn and Angus, about the year 506, permanently laid the foundation of the Dalriadic kingdom in Scotland. He was born in Ulster about 1505, probably at Dunanney Castle, near Ballycastle, and was early trained as a soldier. We find little mention made of him until 1552, when he assisted in driving the English from Carrickfergus, declaring "playnly that Ingliche men had no ryght to Yrland." Six years later his release from Dublin Castle, after a year's imprisonment, is noticed in the state papers. He had been appointed by his elder brother, James, to the lordship of the Route, a portion of the territory conquered from the Macquillans. A determined effort was made in 1559 by the latter to repossess themselves of their ancient inheritance. Sorley was sustained by a number of MacDonnells he brought from Scotland, and one of the principal battles that ensued was at Bonamargy. The English favoured the MacDonnells, deeming it wise to secure as many alliances as possible in the north. On war breaking out between Shane O'Neill and the Anglo-Irish in 1560, Sorley and his brother James kept aloof from the conflict. After Shane had made his submission to the Queen, and was received into favour, he turned his arms against the MacDonnells. On 2nd of May 1565, he inflicted a crushing defeat upon Sorley and his brother James at Ballycastle. O'Neill's account of the transaction, in a Latin letter to the Lords-Justices, is still preserved amongst the state papers. James and Sorley were taken prisoners; the former soon succumbed to the cruel treatment he received; the latter endured a galling incarceration of upwards of two years, and after his release was somewhat instrumental in securing Shane's assassination. The Government now prepared to possess themselves, not only of the territory of O'Neill, but also of that of the MacDonnells. Sorley collected large bands of adherents in Scotland, opposed the encroachments of the Government, and by the commencement of 1568 had repossessed himself of all the castles and strong places

in the territories claimed by him, except Dunluce. A few months later he was the acknowledged leader in the Ulster league against the Government—a league strengthened and consolidated by alliances with O'Neill and O'Donnell. In 1572 Sorley made peace, and was granted "letters of denization" for the quiet possession of his lands; but not permitting himself to be made an instrument in Essex's hands for the spoliation of his Irish allies, he was before many months again in opposition to the Government. On the invasion of his territory by the Earl of Essex in 1575, he sent part of his own family, and the women and children of many of his followers, with plate and other valuables, to the island of Rathlin for safety. Essex heard of their retreat, and on the 22nd of July sent a considerable force to the island under the command of John (afterwards Sir John) Norris. The castle soon submitted, and all, upwards of 200, were put to the sword, except the constable's wife and child, besides 300 or 400 more "that they have found hidden in caves and in cliffs of the sea." The Queen was delighted at the news of this slaughter, and wrote to Essex: "Give the young gentleman, John Norrice, the executioner of your well-devised enterprise, to understand that we will not be unmindful of his good services." Essex says in his account of the transaction: "Sorley then also stood upon the mainland of the Glynnnes, and saw the taking of the island, and was likely to run mad for sorrow, tearing and tormenting himself, as the spy sayeth, and saying that he then lost all he ever had." For eight years after Essex's death in 1576, Sorley MacDonnell seems to have reigned without a rival on the northern coast, he and his followers being left in almost undisputed possession of their lands. The increase in numbers of the Scottish settlers under his rule, and their prosperity, gave Sir John Perrot an excuse for an expedition against them in 1584. His troops numbered about 2,000 men, besides such "risings out of the Irishry" as he was able to command on his route. He was accompanied by the Earls of Thomond, Ormond, Clanrickard, Sir John Norris, Hugh O'Neill, besides the chiefs of the O'Conors and O'Mores. Sorley retreated behind the Bann; Dunluce was taken after a brave defence; and Perrot was able to boast that whereas Sorley had been "lord over 50,000 cows . . . he now has scarce 1,500 to give him milk." MacDonnell retired to Scotland, and soon returned with large reinforcements; and the war dragged on for many months with varying success, and with little honour or

profit to Perrot. The losses inflicted on the Anglo-Irish allies were considerable; Dunluce was ultimately retaken, and Government, sick of a contest in which it was possible to effect so little, was glad to leave Sorley Boy in possession of his estates on condition of his coming to Dublin, prostrating himself before a portrait of the Queen at the Castle, and expressing very great "contrition for his own reckless and ungrateful career." He performed this ceremony, 11th February 1585-'6, and was presented by Perrot with "a velvet mantle adorned with gold lace." He engaged to hold his lands of the Queen by the service of homage, fealty, and two knights' fees. According to the *Four Masters*, Sorley's wife, Mary O'Neill, daughter of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, died in 1582, and he himself in 1590. He was buried in Bonamargy, in the County of Antrim. "The Irish caoine and the Highland coronach mingled in one wild wail" over his grave. He was succeeded by his third son, Sir James MacDonnell, who made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Government by his active co-operation with Hugh O'Neill, and who died at Dunluce, 13th April 1601.²²⁴

MacDonnell, Sir Randal, 1st Earl of Antrim, son of Sorley Boy, succeeded to the family estates and name on the death of his brother James in 1601. He was known as "Arranach," from having been fostered in the island of Aran. In the autumn of 1602 he abandoned the cause of Hugh O'Neill, and passed over to Sir A. Chichester, offering to serve against his former ally with 500 foot and 40 horse, maintained at his own expense. He was subsequently knighted by Mountjoy. In 1603 James I. granted him 333,907 acres between Larne and Coleraine. About 1604 he married Alice, daughter of O'Neill, then in her twenty-first year. His position after the flight of O'Neill and O'Donnell was perilous in the extreme; but by devoting himself entirely to the consolidation and improvement of his estates, his movements, as O'Neill's son-in-law, ceased to excite the suspicion of the authorities; and when he had occasion to visit London in 1608, he was cordially received at court. He did not participate in the abortive insurrectionary plots in which so many of the northern chieftains, stung to desperation by the spoliation of their lands and the plantation of Ulster, engaged, and lost their lives. In 1618 he was created Viscount Dunluce, a member of the Privy Council, and Lieutenant of the County of Antrim, and two years afterwards the title of Earl of Antrim was conferred

upon him. Besides estates in Ulster, he owned lands on the Scottish coast—the sustenance of his rights to which at times gave him no little trouble. The Earl died at Dunluce, 10th December 1636, and was buried at Bonamargy.²²⁴

MacDonnell, Randal, 2nd Earl and Marquis of Antrim, son of preceding, is stated to have been born 9th June 1609. "Being bred in the Highland way, he wore neither hat, cap, nor shoe, nor stocking, till seven or eight years old." He travelled on the Continent, was well received at court, and in 1635 married the beautiful and accomplished widow of the Duke of Buckingham, who thereupon returned to Catholicism, which she had renounced on her first marriage. On the breaking out of the war in Scotland he was appointed by Charles I. one of his lieutenants and commissioners in the Highlands and Islands. In June 1640 he took his seat in the Irish House of Lords, and continued to reside in Dublin until the War of 1641-'52 broke out. For a time he avoided engaging in the war, and endeavoured to prevent or alleviate the sufferings to which others were exposed thereby. At the siege of Coleraine he induced his kinsman, Alister MacColl, to permit the inhabitants to graze their cattle within three miles of the town. In 1642, on the plea that some of his tenants had been engaged in the war, Monro seized his person and plundered Dunluce. The Earl was incarcerated in Carrickfergus Castle from June to December. He escaped by a simple but ingenious stratagem: "Having obtained the General's pass for a sick man, two of his servants carried him in a bed, as sick, to the shore, and got him boated to Carlisle, whence he went to York." Next summer he returned to Ireland on a mission from Charles, was again taken by Monro, and again escaped. In January 1643 he entered into an arrangement with Montrose to recruit troops in Ulster and the Highlands for the King's service, and in July sent over Alister MacColl with 1,500 men, principally his own tenantry. This force contributed to the victories of Montrose, and Antrim was rewarded for his zeal by a marquessate, dated from Oxford, 26th January 1644. Until the end of 1646 he laboured strenuously to sustain his little Irish army in Scotland. From 1646 to 1649 he was in almost constant opposition to Ormond's Irish policy; for which he is severely criticised by Carte. His wife shared his unsettled and distressing life, and died at Waterford in November 1649. The Cromwellian settlement deprived him of his estates for a time. In 1653 he

married his second wife, Rose, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill of Shane's Castle. From 1660 to 1665 was a most anxious period. After the Restoration every influence was exercised by Sir Charles Coote, Sir John Clotworthy, and their friends, to prevent his estates being returned to him. False reports were circulated concerning his action towards Charles I., and it was not until after the most protracted proceedings that, in July 1666, he was restored to the possession of 87,086 acres in Dunluce and Glenarm. His latter days passed in peace. Time and the chances of war had rendered the Castle of Dunluce unsuited for a residence (although, indeed, Archbishop Plunket speaks of spending a few days with him there in February 1671), and the Marquis built a new mansion hard by, named Ballymagarry House; this he used as a summer residence, while Shane's Castle was a more suitable abode in winter. He died at Ballymagarry, 3rd February 1682, aged 72, and was buried in state in the family vault at Bonamargy. The leaden coffin in which his remains were enclosed has been long since stripped of its oaken covering; it bears inscriptions in Irish, English, and Latin. An interesting note regarding the present condition of the burying place of Bonamargy, where rest the remains of Sorley Boy and several of his descendants, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series. The title is still extant in the person of the 11th Earl, "the representative of that Irish prince Colla Uais, whose name is so distinctly and inseparably associated with the history of ancient Ulster."²²⁴ Glenarm Castle, the principal residence of the family, was re-edified and put in its present condition in 1825.^{224 254 271}

MacDonnell, Alister MacColl, Major-General, created knight of the field by Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth in 1645, a Scottish chieftain, collaterally related to preceding. In the summer of 1639, having refused to accept the Covenant, he, with 300 other persons, took refuge in Ulster. There he was hospitably received by his kinsfolk, and his Highlanders became an effective aid to the northern Irish in the War of 1641-'52. Early in the war he overthrew an Anglo-Irish force of about 900 men near Ballymoney. Afterwards, in June 1642, he was, with Sir Felim O'Neill, defeated at Glenmaquin, in Raphoe. Next year he was appointed by the Earl of Antrim to command the force sent into Scotland to assist Montrose, and took a prominent part in the war in that country. Burton, however, makes little of the aid afforded by him and his Irish

troops. In 1647 he returned to Ireland, and was, by the Supreme Council of the Confederates appointed Lieutenant-General of Munster, under Lord Taaffe. He was killed in an engagement with Lord Inchiquin, at Knockanuss, between Malloy and Kanturk, 13th November 1647, and was buried in the tomb of the Callaghans, in Clonmeen churchyard, Kanturk. He is described as of gigantic stature and powerful frame. Milton, in one of his sonnets, writes of "Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp." The appellation of "Colkitto," *Coll Ciotog*, or "Left-handed Coll," often applied to this chieftain, properly belongs to his father. See Hill's *MacDonnells*, p. 83. ^{224 233}

MacDonnell, Sir Alexander, Bart., was born in Belfast in 1794, being the seventh in descent from the preceding. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he displayed the most brilliant abilities (gaining four prizes but once before carried off by one and the same person), and was called to the English Bar at the age of thirty. Of an exceedingly sensitive temperament, he broke down in pleading a case before a committee of the House of Lords, and, mortified beyond expression, renounced the Bar, returned to Ireland, and accepted the position of Chief Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office, under Mr. Drummond. In 1839 he was appointed Resident Commissioner of the Board of Education, of which he became the presiding and animating genius. A zealous Protestant, he uniformly sustained the principle that the faith of the children of his poorer fellow-countrymen should be protected in the spirit as well as in the letter. He was made a Privy-Councillor in 1846. He resigned the commissionership in 1871, at the age of 77, and was created a baronet early the following year. The *Spectator* thus speaks of him: "On attaining his leisure he turned anew with the avidity of one-and-twenty to history and the classics. . . Those who have enjoyed his conversation must despair of expressing its charm. Frank, enthusiastic with the enthusiasm of a boy, full of recollections of the men he had known, and of the statesmanship of fifty years, yet happiest and most winning in the region of pure literature, and above all, of poetry. He loved Ireland dearly, but all his hopes for her had as their rooted basis the desire to see her won over to England by persistent fairness of treatment. . . Individually, he was characterized by a noble diffidence of nature and an utter superiority to the vulgar passions. Thus he had the happiness during his long life of elud-

ing notoriety. . . He was in his daily life and amongst his friends an example of how high a creature the Celt may become under the fairest influences of culture. For he was a Celt of the Celts, if an ancestry of a thousand years could make him so." He died 21st January 1875, aged 80, and was interred at Kilsharvan, near Drogheda. Arrangements are being made by his numerous friends and admirers to erect a statue to his memory in Dublin. ^{54 233}

MacDonnell, Francis, Major, a distinguished Irish officer in the Austrian service, was born in Connaught in 1656. At the surprise of Cremona (1st February 1702) he particularly signalized himself. On that occasion he took Marshal Villeroi prisoner, and refused brilliant offers of rank and money to connive at his escape. On the other hand, he did not scruple to endeavour by bribes to bring over the Irish regiments serving with the enemy. He fell at the battle of Luzzara, the following August (1702). ^{34 88}

MacDowell, Patrick, R.A., was born in Belfast, 12th August 1799. His father dying early, the family moved to London, and although Patrick showed a decided taste for art, and desired to follow it, he was apprenticed to a coachmaker. When he had served about four years, his master became bankrupt, and the lad, sixteen years of age, was thrown on his own resources. Accident brought him to lodge in the house of a French sculptor, M. Chenu. He indulged once more in his old tastes, copied from his landlord's models, and soon delighted him with a "Venus" for which he obtained eight guineas. He was now fairly started in the career of an art student; his progress was rapid; he soon received several commissions; and through the kindness of Mr. Beaumont, M.P., he was enabled to spend eight months in Rome. The work that first brought him prominently before the public, was his beautiful statue of "The Girl Reading." After its exhibition he was elected an associate (1841), and in 1846 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. He soon attained the highest eminence in his art. Among his works may be mentioned the group of "Virginius and his daughter," a statue of Lord Exmouth in Greenwich Hospital, his "Eve," and "Psyche," according to some critics, his masterpiece. The statues of the Earl of Belfast in Belfast, and of Viscount FitzGibbon in Limerick, are from his studio. His last great work was the group typical of Europe in the Albert Memorial, Hyde Park. Mr. MacDowell died in London, 9th December 1870, aged

71. A sketch of his life will be found in the *University Magazine*. Most of his works are widely known through engravings in the pages of the *Art Journal*.^{14 116(38)}

MacFirbis, Duald, the last of a long line of historians and chroniclers of the name, was born in Lecan, County of Sligo, in the latter part of the 16th century. He was sent at an early age into Munster to the school of law and history then kept by the MacEgans, and studied also at Burren in Clare, about 1595, under Donnell O'Davoren. In 1650, in the College of St. Nicholas in Galway, he completed a volume of pedigrees. The autograph copy of this great compilation (known as the *Book of MacFirbis*) is in the Earl of Roden's library, and a transcript by Professor O'Curry is in the Royal Irish Academy. After the loss of his family property in the War of 1641-52, he entered Sir James Ware's service, and gave him invaluable assistance in his works on Ireland. We find the following note in one of Sir James Ware's Irish MSS.: "This translation begun was by Dudley Furbisse in the house of Sir James Ware, in Castle-street, Dublin, 6th of November 1666." He compiled a glossary of the Brehon laws, a fragment of which is in the Library of Trinity College, and a biographical dictionary of Irish writers, of which no traces have been found. Altogether there are five copies of ancient glossaries in his handwriting in Trinity College. This eminent scribe died in 1670, at an advanced age, from wounds received in protecting a young woman from insult, in a small inn at Dunfin, County of Sligo.^{195 260}

McGee, Thomas D'Arcy, statesman, was born at Carlingford, 13th April 1825. His mother was the daughter of a Dublin bookseller (Mr. Morgan) who participated in the Insurrection of 1798; and all the men both of his father's and his mother's families were United Irishmen, except his father, who was in the coast guard service. When eight years of age his parents removed to Wexford, and there he lost his mother. She had specially stimulated his young mind to a love of Ireland—her poetry, her traditions, her history. At seventeen he had read all that had come within his reach, and seeing little prospect of advancement at home, he emigrated to America. At that period the Irish population in the States were eager in the Repeal movement; and on the 4th July 1842, he made his debut as an orator at a gathering of his countrymen. He obtained an engagement on the *Boston Pilot*, and two years later became chief editor of that paper—a position of great responsibility

for a youth of nineteen. The fame of his speeches at Repeal meetings crossed the Atlantic, and O'Connell referred to them as "the inspired utterances of a young exiled Irish boy in America." He now accepted an invitation to return to Ireland and assume the editorship of the *Freeman*; but the *Freeman* proved too moderate in its tone—too cautious, as it were—and finding that he was not at liberty to change its character and its course, he accepted the offer of his friend, Charles Gavan Duffy, to assist him in editing the *Nation* in conjunction with Davis, Mitchel, Reilly, and their friends. In such hands the paper became the exponent of the advanced ideas that ultimately led to the separation of the Young Ireland from the O'Connell party. As secretary to the committee of the Confederation, he was one of those deputed to rouse the people to action. For a stirring address at Roundwood, County of Wicklow, he was imprisoned, but soon after succeeded in obtaining his release. In the summer of 1848 he was in Scotland on a mission to his fellow-countrymen, when the abortive rising took place in Ireland. At imminent risk of arrest, he crossed to Belfast, was concealed by Dr. Magran, Bishop of Derry, had an interview with the young wife to whom he had been married but a few months, and, disguised as a priest, escaped to America, landing in Philadelphia the 10th of October. He immediately started the *New York Nation*, devoted to the interests of his country. In its columns he openly threw the blame of failure in Ireland on the Catholic priesthood and hierarchy, thereby involving himself in a controversy with Archbishop Hughes. Having abandoned the *Nation*, in 1850 he commenced in Boston the *American Celt*. But a change soon came over his mind, and he threw himself unreservedly into the cause of Catholicism, apart from any nationality, believing, as he expressed himself in a letter to his friend Meagher, "that it is the highest duty of a Catholic man to go over cheerfully, heartily, and at once, to the side of Christendom—to the Catholic side—and to resist, with all his might, the conspirators who, under the stolen name of liberty, make war upon all Christian institutions." He continued to edit the *Celt* in various parts of the States as the exponent of these principles, and to lecture on various questions connected with Ireland and Catholicism. About 1858 he removed to Montreal, and was returned to the Canadian Parliament, in which he soon took a prominent part. In 1862 he accepted the post of President of the Executive Council; yet found time to write his *His-*

tory of Ireland whilst performing the onerous duties of that office. In 1865 he visited home, and while sojourning with his father in Wexford, gave much offence to his countrymen in America by descanting upon the generally degraded condition of the Irish population in the United States. In 1867 he was sent to Paris as a Canadian Commissioner to the Great Exhibition, and took the opportunity of making a general tour of the Continent. The same year he met his colleagues of the Canadian cabinet in London, to lay before the Imperial Government their plan of federation. Indeed the grand project which united into the Dominion of Canada the scattered provinces of British North America was largely his own, both in conception and the carrying out of its details. His persistent opposition to the Fenian organization, and his bitter denunciations of the invasions of Canada, led to his assassination at Ottawa on the morning of the 7th April 1868, aged 42, when returning alone from the Legislature. But three weeks before, on St. Patrick's-day, he had been entertained at a public banquet at Ottawa. The assassin was captured, tried, and executed. Mr. McGee will be best remembered in Ireland for his *Poems* (published in a collected form soon after his death), many of which are very beautiful—his early pieces being almost purely national, his later, purely religious. Besides a *Popular History of Ireland* (1862), already noticed, he was the author of *Lives of Irish Writers* (1846), *History of the Irish Settlers in North America* (1851), *Catholic History of North America* (1854), and many other works. In the latter part of his life he evinced the most unswerving loyalty to the British Government, and entirely abandoned the revolutionary ideas and projects of his earlier years. ^{226 241}

MacGeoghegan, James, Abbe, an historian, was born in Ireland about 1701, and was sent at an early age to France, where he entered the Church. For the latter part of his life he was attached to the church of St. Mery, Paris. He died 30th March 1764, aged 63. He is worthy of remembrance as the author of a standard history of Ireland—*Histoire de l'Irlande Ancienne et Moderne*—the first two volumes published in Paris in 1758 and 1762, and the third at Amsterdam in 1763. An English translation by P. O'Kelly appeared in Dublin in 1831, and was republished in 1844. MacGeoghegan's history extends from the earliest period to the Treaty of Limerick. It has been continued to our own times by John Mitchel. The work, despite its diffuseness of style, is highly spoken of in the

Biographie Générale. This author spells his name Ma-Geoghegan on the title-page of his first volume, and MacGeoghegan on that of the second. ³⁴

MacGrady, Augustin, born about 1349, was a writer who continued the *Annals of Tighernach*, from that annalist's time to the year of his own death, nearly 300 years, thereby contributing valuable materials for Irish history. An unknown hand continued the *Annals* two years further, to 1407, and gives the following note concerning MacGrady's death: "Augustin MaGradaigh, a canon of the canons of the Island of the Saints [in Lough Ree, in the Shannon], a saoi [doctor] during his life, in divine and worldly wisdom, in literature, in history, and in various other sciences in like manner, and the doctor of good oratory of western Europe—the man who compiled this book, and many other books, both of the lives of the saints and of historical events—died on the Wednesday before the 1st day of November [1405], in the 56th year of his age." ²⁵⁰

MacGregor, John James, author of a voluminous *History of the French Revolution, History of the County and City of Limerick, and True Stories from the History of Ireland*, was born in Limerick, 24th February 1775. He resided at Limerick, Waterford, and during the latter part of his life in Dublin, where he was literary assistant to the Kildare-place Education Society. An ardent Methodist, he edited the *Munster Telegraph* for some years, and for a longer period the *Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*. His death took place in Dublin, 24th August 1834, in his 60th year; his remains were interred in the burial ground attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral. ²²⁹¹

Mackay, James Townsend, was a distinguished Scotch botanist, who resided most of his life in Ireland. He was Curator of the College Botanic Gardens, Dublin, which he laid out in 1808 and he made a valuable contribution to the study of Irish botany in his *Flora Hibernica* (Dublin, 1836). Mr. Mackay died, probably in Dublin, 25th July 1862. ^{233 332}

Macken, John, a poet, who wrote under the pseudonym of "Ismael FitzAdam," was born at Brookeborough, County of Fermanagh, probably about the close of the 18th century. We have few particulars concerning his life, except that he passed some years as a sailor in the navy, and was present at the bombardment of Algiers. In 1818 a volume of poems by him was published in England—*The Harp of the Desert*, and in 1821 his *Lays on Land*. Despite the earnest commendations of his

friend, the editor of the *Literary Gazette*, they met little acceptance, and he returned disheartened to his native country. He started and edited the *Erne Packet, or Enniskillen Chronicle*, to "which he contributed many elegant compositions in prose and poetry." He died 7th June 1823. Several communications respecting him and his works will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. In one of these Dr. Gatty writes: "It appears to me that this neglected writer had much of that condensed power which is so remarkable in Campbell's war lyrics; and his tenderness and delicacy are exquisitely shown in the five love sonnets." The *Literary Gazette*, June 1823, which notices his death, contains some stanzas to his memory by "L. E. L." The same are also given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* a few months later. ^{146 233 254(3)}

Macklin, Charles, a distinguished actor, was born in the County of Westmeath, probably in 1700. His real name was MacLoughlin, which he changed to Macklin after his arrival in London. His father was a Presbyterian, his mother a Catholic. It is said that at the siege of Derry he had three uncles on the Williamite side, and three on that of the besiegers. He was apprenticed to a saddler, but at fourteen ran away to Dublin, and after some time obtained occupation in Trinity College as a "badgeman." About 1725 he went to London, acted for a time at Lincoln's Inn Theatre, and then joined a strolling company in Wales. He settled in London as an actor in September 1730. In 1735 he was tried at the Old Bailey for having when in a passion unintentionally killed a fellow actor, and he was found guilty of manslaughter. In 1741 he established his reputation in the character of "Shylock," the only one in which he ever excelled. It was largely owing to Macklin's encouragement that the difficulties of Garrick's first years on the stage were smoothed over. He warmly seconded Garrick's efforts to introduce a more natural style of acting in place of the formal strut and stilted tones theretofore considered essential. It is to be regretted that the good understanding between them did not continue in after life. After a dispute with the manager, and his consequent exclusion from Drury Lane, in 1744, Macklin opened the little theatre of the Haymarket. He afterwards acted in Ireland as one of Thomas Sheridan's company, and was for a time the head of a strolling troop at Chester. In 1753 he took formal leave of the stage, and opened a tavern, coffee-house, and "school

of oratory," in the Piazza of Covent Garden, with the expectation of making a rapid fortune. This scheme failed miserably, and he became bankrupt. We next find him present at the laying of the foundation-stone of Crow-street Theatre, Dublin, in 1757. He remained in Dublin for several years, and there brought out his play of *The Man of the World*, and other pieces. He continued to act both in England and Ireland until January 1789, when his powers, as might have been expected at his advanced age, began decidedly to fail. During his latter years he lived on a small annuity purchased by his friends. His greatest pleasure continued to be attending the theatre, although his memory was almost entirely gone, and he continually asked: "What is the play; who are the performers?" He died 11th July 1797, aged 97, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Percy Fitzgerald speaks of him as "a strange character, an Irishman of rough humour and ability, a good fives player, and a very promising actor. His appearance was very remarkable; a coarse face, marked not with 'lines,' but what a brother actor with rude wit had called 'cordage.' He was struggling hard to get free of a very pronounced brogue, and having come to the stage with what was to English ears an uncouth name, and to English mouths an almost unpronounceable one, had changed it from McLoughlin to Meeklin, and later Macklin. . . . He was a most striking and remarkable character, and one that stands out very distinctly during the whole course of his long career, which stretched over nearly ninety years. He was quarrelsome, overbearing, even savage; always either in revolt or conflict, full of genius and a spirit that carried him through a hundred misfortunes." The question of his age, long considered to have extended to 106 years, is pretty well settled by a communication in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. ^{3 254 256}

MacLiag, chief poet to Brian Borumha, flourished at the beginning of the 11th century. He was a native of south Connaught. On Brian's accession to the throne of Ireland in 1002, MacLiag became his attendant, and resided at Kincora. O'Curry gives a list and particulars of the works written by him; the best known being, perhaps, the *Wars of the Danes*. He died about 1015. ^{250 251}

MacLise, Daniel, R.A., a distinguished artist, was born at Cork, 25th January 1811. He exhibited artistic abilities of no common order at an early age; and after passing some time in a mercantile office, his parents yielded to his wishes

to be allowed to study at the Cork Academy. There he benefited by the splendid series of casts from the antique, modelled under the superintendence of Canova, which form the great art treasure of Cork, and have had no little influence in fostering artistic taste in that city. His progress was rapid, and his first commission, illustrations to Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends*, attracted considerable attention. The success of a surreptitious likeness taken of Scott during his visit to Cork in 1825, induced Maclise to open a portrait studio, where his skill and rapidity of execution brought him ready customers at thirty shillings a portrait. Occasional holiday rambles in search of the picturesque in different parts of Ireland, afforded scope for the exercise of his talents in landscape drawing. In July 1827 he left Cork, and prosecuted his studies at the Royal Academy in London, where one by one he gained every honour the schools of the Academy had to bestow. Before long the sale of his portraits and sketches enabled him to set up a comfortable establishment, and his success gained for him the entree of the best literary and artistic society of the metropolis. In 1830 some of his pictures were shown at the Royal Academy. His "All Hallow Eve" was exhibited in 1833. A friendship formed about this period with Dickens and Forster continued firm all through life. In 1837 he was elected an associate, and in 1840 a Royal Academician. Thenceforward his career was one of unbroken prosperity. Several of the historical frescoes in the new Houses of Parliament were executed by him. For that of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo" he received £3,500. Maclise was never married. The death of his favourite sister Isabella, in April 1865, was a severe blow to his sensitive nature. His last great work was "The Earls of Desmond and Ormond," which appeared in the Academy exhibition of 1870. After a lengthened illness, Maclise died 25th April 1870, aged 59, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, in the vault with his father, mother, brother, and sister. Mr. Maclise was more than six feet in height; his face was eminently prepossessing; his eyes large and expressive of intelligence. He was generous and amiable, unobtrusive and tolerant, appreciative of the talents of others, and especially of younger artists. The *Biographie Générale* says of him: "He has succeeded in every branch of art, from caricature to fresco. He generally selects familiar or semi-historical subjects, which modern taste prefers to more ambitious

art. All his productions exhibit the false and exaggerated mannerism characteristic of the English school; but they possess an indescribable finish and touch, a harmonious treatment, expressive heads, and pieces of true and well-rendered art." The *New York Nation*, criticising his work, says: "The complete, deep-seated unreality of these and all other Maclises gives one a pitying feeling for the nation whose historical painting he long represented almost alone. . . . Nothing can strike a falselier note than Maclise's elaborate machines, with their strained drama, their unpronounceable horrors in colour, their contented opacity and obtuseness of shadow." There is every fear that the mannerism here spoken of, and which was a striking characteristic, especially in his later works, will prevent their being lastingly held in esteem. In his portraits of celebrities in *Frazer's Magazine*, and in his designs for *Moore's Melodies* and other illustrated works, he has been, perhaps, more happy than in his paintings. ^{34 227}

MacLonnain, Flann, chief poet of Ireland, a native of south Connaught, flourished in the 10th century. Some of his pieces, many of which are still extant, were written for Lorcan, grandfather of Brian Borumha. O'Curry gives a minute account of the poems attributed to him. ²⁶¹

MacMahon, Heber, Bishop of Clogher, and General of the Ulster Irish, was a Catholic prelate who took a prominent part in the War of 1641-'52 in Charles I.'s interest. Clarendon speaks of him as "much superior in parts to any man of that party," and says that during Strafford's government "he gave frequent advertizements of some agitations by obscure and unknown persons of that nation at Rome, and in France and Spain. . . . From the beginning of the rebellion his power was very great with those who had been (and he was with least dissimulation) violently opposite to any reconciliation; . . . and so he continued firm to that party which followed Owen O'Neal, or rather governed Owen O'Neal, who commanded that party." He was created Bishop of Clogher in June 1643. On the death of Owen Roe O'Neill, in November 1649, he was appointed, at Belturbet, Commander of the Ulster Irish, and received his commission from the Earl of Ormond. He immediately put himself at the head of 5,000 foot and 600 horse, and marched to Charlemont, where he issued a manifesto inviting the Scots serving under Coote and Venables to make common cause with the Irish; but only a small number of them joined his standard. Hoping to crush Coote and Venables in succession, he

marched northwards and crossed the Foyle near Lifford, but was too late to prevent the junction of their troops. Against the advice of his officers, he attacked the united forces at Scariffhollis, two miles from Letterkenny, on 21st³³⁹ June 1650. In the early part of the engagement his troops carried all before them, but they were afterwards defeated, and almost annihilated. Major-General O'Cahan, many principal officers, and 1,500 soldiers were killed on the spot; and Carte states that Colonels Henry Roe and Felim O'Neill, Hugh Maguire, Hugh MacMahon, and many more, were slain after quarter given. The Bishop quitted the field with a small party of horse. His fate is thus related by Clarendon: "Next day, in his flight, he had the misfortune, near Enniskilling, to meet with the governor of that town, in the head of a party too strong for him, against which, however, the Bishop defended himself with notable courage; and after he had received many wounds, he was forced to become a prisoner, upon promise, first, that he should have fair quarter; contrary to which, Sir Charles Coote, as soon as he knew he was a prisoner, caused him to be hanged, with all the circumstances of contumely, reproach, and cruelty which he could devise."³⁴⁰ "Nor is it amiss to observe," says Cox, in his *History of Ireland*, "the variety and vicissitude of the Irish affairs; for this very Bishop, and those officers whose heads were now placed on the walls of Derry, were within less than a year before confederate with Sir Charles Coote, and raised the siege of that city, and were jovially merry at his table, in the quality of friends."

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MacMahon, John B., Marquis d'Egilly, was born at Limerick in 1715. He entered the French service at an early age, and in 1750 having proved royal descent from Brian Borumha, was admitted to the estates of Burgundy, and created Marquis d'Egilly. His younger brother Maurice, Lord of Moguieu in Burgundy, was in 1746 made Captain in the Pretender's Scotch army. Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, is grandson of the first above-named. An interesting note on the MacMahon family, based on the *Annals of the Four Masters*, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. ^{227*} 254

MacManus, Terence Bellew, a distinguished Young Irelander, was born in Ireland probably about 1823. At the time of the Young Ireland agitation in 1848 he was in business as a shipping agent in Liverpool. In the summer of that year he threw up everything, managed

to give the detectives the slip in Dublin, joined Smith O'Brien at Killenaule, and shared the fortunes of the small band of insurgents until their dispersion at Ballinagarry. The following is Smith O'Brien's experience of him: "My acquaintance with him commenced at the time of the Repeal agitation, and was developed by the events of 1848. When he learned that I had called upon the people of Ireland to take up arms in resistance to the manifold oppressions which the people of Ireland at that time endured, he hastened to the scene of action, and assuredly the result of our efforts would have been very different from that which we experienced if an Irish army could have been formed consisting of such men as Terence Bellew MacManus. Intrepidity which knew no fear—resolution of purpose, directed by intelligence, and accompanied by promptitude of action and by personal prowess—these were the qualities which he displayed during the few days which we spent in Tipperary—qualities which, if our struggle had been sustained even for a few months, would have placed the name of MacManus in the catalogue of those warriors whose deeds have given to our country the fame of heroism."²³³ When all hope was over, he was for a time concealed by the peasantry, and then managed to make his way to Cork, and was on board a vessel in the harbour about to sail, when he was arrested. On 9th October 1848 he was brought to trial for high treason at Clonmel, found guilty, and condemned to death. His sentence was ultimately commuted to transportation for life. He was sent to Tasmania, whence he escaped to California, 5th June 1851. His friend Meagher wrote of his Californian life: "Arriving in San Francisco, MacManus resumed his old business. But in a new country it had to be conducted in a new way—more boldly, perhaps, and less scrupulously, but with results less positive and legitimate—and this his sterling mind would not bend to, trained as it had been to the more prudent, correct, and certain mercantile system which prevails in Europe. It was all strange to him, he said to me, all wrong, wild, hazardous, false, and desperate; and he would have nothing to do with it. Hence his days in California were days of poverty, and his proud face that once was full of light, and light alone, now had heavy shadows crossing it at times."²³³ He died about nine years after his arrival in California; and his remains were conveyed to Ireland, and buried in Glasnevin, 10th November 1861. His funeral was made the occasion of a great nationalist demonstration. ²³³ 308

McMaster, Gilbert, D.D., a divine, and theological writer, was born in Ireland 13th February 1778. While he was still a child, his father emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. Gilbert was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Duaneburg, New York, in 1808, where for thirty-two years, and afterwards for six years at Princeton, Indiana, he exercised his ministry with great acceptance. He was the author of *An Analysis of the Shorter Catechism* (1815), *The Moral Character of Civil Government Considered* (1832), and many other theological works. He died at New Albany, Indiana, 17th March 1854, aged 76. ^{37*}

MacMoyer, Florence, was last hereditary keeper of the *Book of Armagh*, a MS. of 221 vellum leaves. A portion dates as far back as 807. It is written in Latin, and contains the only complete copy of the New Testament scriptures transmitted to our time from the ancient Irish church. Besides the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles, it comprises St. Patrick's Confession and some tracts. It has always been regarded with peculiar veneration, was supposed to have been written by St. Patrick, and was preserved in a silver shrine. This precious relic was in MacMoyer's care on 29th June 1662, as appears from an entry on the reverse of the 104th leaf. MacMoyer was one of the witnesses against Archbishop Plunket in London in 1681. Previously he had pawned the volume for £5. He died, 12th February 1713, and was buried at Ballymoyer. On account of his connexion with Archbishop Plunket's death, his memory is held in the greatest abhorrence by the country people, who believed, until a recent period, that he was annually cursed by the Pope. After passing through various hands, the *Book of Armagh* came in 1858, by the care of the Rev. William Reeves, and the munificence of the then Lord Primate, into the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The particulars of the life of John Moyers, given in his evidence against Archbishop Plunket, do not exactly correspond with those generally given of MacMoyer, the hereditary keeper, so that they may have been different persons, and Florence MacMoyer may have given his evidence privately. ^{31* 342}

MacMurrough, Dermot, King of Leinster, was born in 1090. His family had given rulers to the province for some time previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion. In early times they held court at Dinnrigh, on the Barrow, and at Naas in Kildare. Afterwards they had castles at Ferns, which was their capital, at Old Ross in Wexford, and at Ballymoon, near Carlow.

The *Annals of the Four Masters* tell of constant differences between Dermot and his feudatory chiefs, and of the plundering expeditions in which he engaged in different parts of the country, often in alliance with the Northmen. In 1153 he carried off Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Melaghlin, and wife of O'Ruark, prince of Breffny. The transaction cannot have had much of the romance usually associated with the idea of an elopement. She was forty-four years of age, and did not leave her lord without carrying off her cattle and furniture. This was fifteen years before Dermot sought Anglo-Norman assistance, so that the invasion can scarcely be attributable to the elopement. O'Ruark sought the assistance of Turlough O'Conor, then nominal Monarch of Ireland, who was glad of the opportunity of lending aid against Dermot, who had supported the rival house of O'Neill. He ravaged Dermot's territories, and compelled the return of Dervorgilla. Upon O'Conor's death in 1156, Dermot was one of the first to acknowledge the supremacy of Murrough O'Lochlainn, an O'Neill, who reigned ten years, and who established Dermot in all his possessions. O'Lochlainn was slain at the battle of Leiter-Luin (in the barony of the upper Fews, County of Armagh), whereupon Roderic O'Conor assumed the sovereignty; and one of his first acts was to deprive Dermot of his crown. Dermot was evidently a man of singular determination, and not wanting in resource. It had probably reached his ears that King Henry II. of England had received a grant of Ireland from one Pope, and had it confirmed by another, and that he but waited an opportunity to assert his title. He therefore astutely determined to seek an interview, and perform homage, in the hope of regaining his kingdom of Leinster. How he fared cannot be better told than in Keating's words: "Diarmaid then proceeded to the Second Henry, King of Saxon-land, who was then in France, and when he arrived in this King's presence, he was received with a welcome, and with a very great display of friendship. And when he had explained the object of his visit to his host, the latter furnished him with kindly letters to bring him to the land of the Saxons. In these he gave him permission to enlist every one of the Saxons which might be willing to go with him to Ireland, and thus aid in recovering the sovereignty of his own country. Upon receiving these, Diarmaid bid farewell to that King, and set out for the country of the Saxons. When he arrived there he caused the letters of Henry to be read publicly at Bristol, and

at the same time made a proclamation in which he promised large rewards to all persons who would aid him in the recovery of his territories. It was there that he met Richard FitzGilbert, Earl of Strigul, with whom he made the following compact, to wit: Diarmaid promised to give his own daughter Aefi [Eva] to this Earl as his wife: and with her he promised him the inheritance of Leinster after his own death. The Earl bound himself upon his part to follow the exiled prince into Ireland, and there to assist him in recovering his lost principality." On his return through Wales he visited Rhys-ap-Griffen, who was induced to liberate Robert FitzStephen, his prisoner, "upon the express condition that he should follow MacMurcadha into Ireland in the course of the summer ensuing. To Robert, Diarmaid promised to grant Loch Garman [Wexford] and the two cantreds of land that lay next thereto, as a reward for his agreeing to come to his assistance." Some doubt exists as to whether Dermot sought Henry II. in the summer of 1167 or of 1168. In view of the dealings he was likely to have with the Anglo-Normans, he prudently attached to his service as his secretary Maurice Regan, probably an Irishman who had resided for a considerable time in England. Keating's statement that Dermot on his return proceeded secretly to Ferns, "and placed himself under the protection of the clergy and brotherhood of that monastery, and there dwelt in sadness and obscurity for a short time, until the summer had set in," does not agree with the tolerably well-ascertained fact that before FitzStephen's arrival in the spring of 1169, Dermot had regained possession of at least a portion of his kingdom. After the advent of the different bands of Anglo-Normans in 1169 and 1170, he was little more than a cypher, and any events in which he was engaged are more properly related in the notices of Robert FitzStephen, Maurice FitzGerald, Strongbow, and their fellows. According to promise, he gave his daughter Eva in marriage to Earl Strongbow at Waterford shortly after his landing in 1170. Dermot lived little more than a year after this. His death in 1171 (aged about 81) is thus noticed by the *Four Masters*: "Diarmaid MacMurchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembly sod was made of all Ireland—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain Iraird, etc.—died . . . of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he

became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor [Ferns], without making a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved." Cambrensis sketches his appearance and character: "Dermidius was tall in stature, and of large proportions, and, being a great warrior and valiant in his nation, his voice had become hoarse by constantly shouting and raising his war-cry in battle. Bent more on inspiring fear than love, he oppressed his nobles, though he advanced the lowly. A tyrant to his own people, he was hated by strangers; his hand was against every man, and the hand of every man against him." The same writer admits that the invaders encountered "no dastards, but valiant men who stood well to the defence of their country, and manfully resisted their enemies." Devorgilla spent much of her later life in religious exercises, and part of her substance in endowing churches. She survived until 1193, when she died at Mellifont Abbey, County of Meath, which she had enriched with many presents. Although Dermot's kingdom nominally passed into Earl Strongbow's family after his decease, much of it appears to have been soon again occupied by the MacMurrroughs, by whom it was held in almost undisputed sway for several centuries. ¹³⁵

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MacMurrrough, Art, King of Leinster, collaterally descended from preceding, was born in 1357. He was knighted when but seven years of age. At twenty his father died, and he succeeded to the government of Leinster. From his sixteenth year he had successfully repelled encroachments and levied exactions upon the colonists in return for leaving open the roads between the northern and southern portions of the Pale. Many of the Leinster septs, claiming descent from Cahir Mor, obeyed Art as their chief. According to their chroniclers, he held in "his fair hand the sovereignty and the charters of the province." He is spoken of as "replete with hospitality, knowledge, and chivalry; the prosperous and kingly enricher of churches and monasteries with his alms and offerings." He strengthened his position by marrying the Baroness of Narragh, daughter of Maurice, 4th Earl of Kildare. She was entitled to estates in Kildare, which were seized and granted by the crown to others, on the ground of her having forfeited them by marrying one of the principal enemies of the King

of England. The war that ensued was one cause of Richard II.'s expedition to Ireland in 1394. When MacMurrough was informed of his arrival at Waterford, he immediately made a descent upon and ravaged New Ross, and carried thence a large booty and many hostages. King Richard could make little head against the harassing irregular warfare carried on by MacMurrough, and at length expressed willingness to come to terms with him, and make grants of lands in exchange for those of which he had been deprived. On 16th February 1395, MacMurrough, mounted on a black steed, and accompanied by his tributary chiefs, met the King's commissioners at Ballygorry,²²⁹ near Carlow. The terms of agreement having been read over in English and Irish, MacMurrough swore allegiance conditional on the restitution of his wife's lands, the payment of an annuity, and equivalent territories for some he was asked to surrender near Carlow. In the following month, MacMurrough, attired in rich silk garments, edged with fur, was entertained at Dublin in great splendour, accompanied by O'Neill, O'Brien, and O'Connor, and with them accepted knighthood from Richard, having kept his vigils in Christ Church. The English Privy Council jubilantly congratulated the King upon having effectually subdued "Macmourg," "le grand O'Nel," and others of the greatest and strongest captains. On Richard's return to England, he took with him as hostages sons of MacMurrough, and other young chiefs. It was not long, however, before MacMurrough was again engaged in hostilities. In 1397 he took Carlow; and on the 20th July, next year, at the head of a large force, defeated the Anglo-Irish army on the banks of the Nore. The Viceroy, Roger Mortimer, fell in this engagement. King Richard was again obliged to visit Ireland to assert his supremacy, and on the 23rd June 1399, with a fresh army, marched against MacMurrough, who said he "would neither submit nor obey Richard in any way, but affirmed he was the rightful king of Ireland, and that he would never cease from war and the defence of his country till his death, declaring that the wish to deprive him of his land by conquest was unlawful."³³⁵ With but 3,000 men he harassed Richard's large forces, and retreating before them into the fastnesses of Wicklow, reduced them to the greatest straits for provisions. Indeed the King's army would have been almost annihilated but for his timely meeting with some of the fleet at Arklow. Eventually MacMurrough consented to a parley with the Earl of Gloucester. His

appearance on the occasion is thus described by Froissart: "From a mountain between two woods, not far from the sea, I saw MacMurrough descend, accompanied by multitudes of the Irish, and mounted on a horse without saddle or saddle-bow, which cost him, it was reported, four hundred cows, so good and handsome an animal it was. This horse was fair, and in his descent from the hill to us, ran as swift as any stag, hare, or the swiftest beast I have ever seen. In his right hand he bore a long spear, which, when near the spot where he was to meet the Earl, he cast from him with much dexterity. The crowd that followed him then remained behind, while he advanced to meet the Earl near the brook. He was of large stature, wonderfully active, very fell and ferocious to the eye—a man of deed." We are told that "Gloucester and MacMurrough, meeting at a little brook, exchanged much discourse. MacMurrough declared he would have no terms but peace without reservation, free from molestation of any kind, and asserted that otherwise he would never come to a compact so long as he lived. Failing to agree, they parted hastily; and on learning the result of the conference, Richard's usually ruddy face grew pale with anger, and he swore, in great wrath, by St. Edward, that he would never depart from Ireland, till he had taken MacMurrough, alive or dead. . . . From Dublin the king despatched three bodies of well-appointed soldiery against MacMurrough, and exhorted them to behave bravely, promising one hundred marks of pure gold to any who might kill or capture him. He declared that should they fail, he would himself pursue Art, and burn all the woods after the fall of the leaves in autumn."³³⁵ Richard was, however, compelled to return home, leaving his threats unfulfilled. Art now took and kept Camolin, Enniscorthy, and Wexford, and sacked Castledermot. In 1408 he advanced to the attack of Dublin, and defeated the garrison under Lord Thomas of Lancaster, but was unprepared to lay regular siege to the city. His power within his own limits continued unquestioned. He died at New Ross a week after Christmas, in 1417, aged about 60. D'Arcy McGee thus writes of him: "In the Irish history of the middle ages—from Brian's era to Hugh O'Neill's—he has no equal for prudence, foresight, perseverance, valour, and success." The *Four Masters* declare that "he was a good father and a true friend; a cultivator of knowledge, and a lover of letters." MacMurrough's line is at present represented by Arthur Kavanagh, of Borris.

¹³⁴ 196 ²²⁹ 335

MacNally, Leonard, a barrister who distinguished himself in the defence of the United Irishmen, but who, since his death, has been discovered to have been a government spy, was born in Dublin in 1752. Early in life he abandoned the grocery business, to which he had been brought up, studied law with great assiduity, entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to both the English and the Irish Bar. Practising first in England, he is said to have been induced by Curran to transfer his talents to his native country. He was one of the original members of the Society of United Irishmen, and assisted in the defence of Emmet, Jackson, Tandy, Tone, and many others. He was the trusted friend of Curran—one of the intimates to whom the family felt it proper first to communicate Curran's death. MacNally was the author of twelve dramatic pieces, including the opera of *Robin Hood*, 1779-'96; also of *The Claims of Ireland*, 1782; *Rules of Evidence*, 1802; *Justice of the Peace for Ireland*, 1808; and other works. For two editions of his *Justice* he received £2,500. He died at 22 Harcourt-street, Dublin, 13th February 1820, aged 68. Then only did his treachery appear. His heir claimed a continuance of a secret service pension of £300 a year, which his father had enjoyed since 1798. The Lord-Lieutenant demanded a detailed statement of the circumstances under which the agreement had been made; it was furnished after some hesitation, and the startling fact became generally known, not only that he had been in regular receipt of the pension claimed, but that during the state trials of 1798 and 1803, while he was receiving fees from the prisoners to defend them, he also accepted large sums from Government to betray the secrets of their defence. The *Cornwallis Correspondence*, Madden's *Lives of the United Irishmen*, and communications from Mr. FitzPatrick in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, put all this beyond doubt. Another writer in the same series relates how in the London riots of 1780, MacNally saved the life of Dr. Thurlow, Bishop of Lincoln. Sir Jonah Barrington gives an amusing account of a duel between himself and MacNally, in which he says: "MacNally stood before me, very like a beer-barrel on its stilly, and by his side were ranged three unfortunate barristers, who were all soon afterwards hanged and beheaded for high treason—namely, John Sheares, who was his second, . . . and Henry Sheares and Bagenal Harvey, who came as amateurs." In the same connexion, Sir Jonah, who was of course ignorant of MacNally's perfidy, thus describes

him: "His figure was ludicrous; he was very short, and nearly as broad as long; his legs were of unequal length, and he had a face which no washing could clean. . . . He possessed, however, a fine eye, and by no means an ugly countenance; a great deal of middling intellect; a shrill, full, good bar voice. . . . In a word, MacNally was a good-natured, hospitable, talented, dirty fellow." 22 16 87

146 254 331

MacNevin, William James, M.D., a distinguished United Irishman, was born 21st March 1763, at Ballynahowna, County of Galway, where his father possessed a small estate inherited from an ancestor who in the Cromwellian settlement was consigned to Connaught. His uncle, Baron MacNevin, lived at Prague, where he was physician to the Empress Maria Theresa. Thither young MacNevin, precluded by the Penal Laws from obtaining an education at home, was sent when about eleven years old, and there he resided ten years, received a classical education, and passed through the medical college—finishing his professional studies at Vienna, where he graduated in 1783. Next year MacNevin commenced as a physician in Dublin, and soon worked into extensive practice. He became an active member of the Catholic committee, was returned from Navan in 1792 as representative to the Catholic Convention held in Back-lane, and took a firm stand with Tone in opposition to the pusillanimous policy of Lord Kenmare. Entering cordially into the views of the United Irishmen, he joined the body at the solicitation of FitzGerald and O'Connor—taking the oath from Miss Moore of Thomas-street, the friend of Lord Edward FitzGerald, and an enthusiast in the national cause. He never shrank from danger, and with Bond and McCormack arranged with Colonel McSheehy, Tone's aide-de-camp, relative to the proposed descent by the French on the Irish coast, and also conferred personally with Tone in Paris. In after life he often referred to the delightful evenings he spent with other leaders of the party at Frascati, Blackrock, in the company of Lord Edward, his wife, and his sister, Lady Emily FitzGerald. On 12th March 1798 he was seized, with the principal leaders of the party, and imprisoned at Kilmainham. He joined the other state prisoners in their agreement with Government, and was removed to Fort George, Scotland. [See EMMET, THOMAS A.] He lightened his subsequent imprisonment by study—translating many of the Ossianic legends into English, and noting traditions from the

mouths of the Scotch soldiers of the fort. For the use of his friend Emmet's children he compiled a grammar. He passed the summer and autumn of 1802, after his liberation, in travelling through Switzerland; and next year he joined Emmet in Paris, and entered an Irish Brigade as captain. Deceived and disappointed at the failure of all hopes of an invasion of Ireland, and concerned at the fatal issue of a duel in which he acted as second, he sailed from Bordeaux for the United States in 1805, and landed in New York on the 4th of July. With favourable introductions, and among old friends, he soon felt himself at home, and his rise in the honours and the emoluments of the medical profession was rapid. He occupied several important medical positions in New York, and married in 1810. In 1820 he published an exposition of the Atomic Theory; his other works were an edition of *Brande's Chemistry, Argument in opposition to a Union, Rambles in Switzerland, Pieces of Irish History, Nature and Functions of an Army Staff*. Mr. MacNevin was an accomplished scholar, and spoke German, French, Italian, and Irish. During his long career in America he continued to take a warm interest in Catholic Emancipation and the different movements which agitated his native country. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas A. Emmet, Jun., near New York, 12th July 1841, aged 78. The most striking features of his character were imperturbable coolness and self-possession, combined with remarkable simplicity of mind, and singleness of purpose.³³¹

McSkimin, Samuel, a writer on the affairs of 1798-1803, was born at Carrickfergus in 1775. He kept a small huxter's shop in a back street of his native town—a little room behind serving him at once for bedroom, parlour, and library. The latter consisted of not more than about fifty volumes; yet in this humble position, and with these poor appliances he made some valuable contributions to Irish literature. Besides a *History of Carrickfergus*, he contributed papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine* on extinct birds and the round towers, and to *Fraser's Magazine* on the emeute of 1803. He died 17th February 1843, aged about 68. Dr. Reeves says: "He possessed a marvellous taste and faculty for archæological pursuits. His *History of Carrickfergus* is a book of great merit, and especially rich in family history. When he died, his son, a carpenter, became possessed of all his MS. collections, and instead of selling them as a whole, to be deposited in some public library, they

were broken up and scattered. A manuscript containing his experiences of the United Irishmen in the County of Antrim subsequently fell into the hands of the late John Mullen, a bookseller of Belfast, who printed it in a neat 12mo (Belfast, 1849), under the title, *Annals of Ulster, or Ireland Fifty Years Ago*."^{331 233}

Madden, Samuel, D.D., "Premium Madden," a distinguished writer, and one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society, was born in Dublin, 23rd December 1686. He took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College in 1705, and was collated to Drummully, near Newtown-butler, in 1721. The celebrated Philip Skelton was his curate here, and tutor to his sons. (In his life by Burdy are several interesting particulars concerning Mr. Madden.) In 1723 he took the degree of D.D. He first appeared before the public as an author in 1729, when he published his tragedy of *Themistocles*, played with considerable success in London. In 1731 he wrote *A Proposal for the General Encouragement of Learning in Trinity College*, and in 1733 published anonymously in London his *Memoir of the Twentieth Century*, 527 pp., a cumbersome effort at a jeu d'esprit on current politics, "unrelieved by any merits adequate to counterbalance the serious defect of too great prolixity." Almost the whole edition of 1,000 copies was withdrawn and cancelled by himself a few days after publication. In 1738 he wrote *Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland*, a suggestive and valuable work, partaking somewhat of the character of Bishop Berkeley's *Querist*. About this time he promoted a system of quarterly premiums at Trinity College (which obtained for him the appellation of "Premium Madden"), and constantly exerted himself to induce persons of rank and influence to give their support to plans for the amelioration of the country. The Dublin Society was originated at a meeting held in Trinity College on 25th June 1731. While Thomas Prior was most active in founding the Society, Madden was one of those to whom the ultimate success of this great national institution was due. It was mainly through his influence that in April 1749-50 a charter of incorporation was obtained. Commencing in 1739, he contributed annually £130 in premiums for the encouragement of manufactures and the arts by means of the Society—a sum increased to above £300 per annum a few years later. Having spent a life of exemplary piety and charity, and devoted his talents and liberal fortune to the

improvement of the condition of his fellow-creatures, he died at Manor Waterhouse, in the County of Fermanagh, 31st December 1765, aged 79. He bequeathed a large and valuable collection of books to Trinity College, and several paintings now in the Provost's house. Dr. Madden was the friend of many of the most eminent men of his time, and was greatly esteemed by Dr. Johnson, who said, his was "a name which Ireland ought to honour." So little is now known of this distinguished man that even his descendants are unacquainted with the place of his interment, and the accounts of his life are most meagre and contradictory. The particulars here given are principally taken from a notice of his family, his life, his descendants, and the rise of the Royal Dublin Society, in the *Irish Quarterly Review*, 1853. His son, Samuel Molyneux Madden, who died in 1798, bequeathed his estate in the corporation of Belturbet, together with the residue of his personal estate, for the founding of a prize to be given to the best of the disappointed candidates at the Fellowship examinations at Trinity College, Dublin. ^{291 233}

Maelbrigid McDornan, Archbishop of Armagh in 885, was eminent for his learning and piety. Armagh was thrice (in 890, 893, and 919) taken by the Danes during his occupancy of the see. On several occasions he arranged disputes, and prevented wars between the northern chieftains; and in 908, we are told, visited the wilds of Munster, to redeem from servitude a strange Briton who was there held in captivity. Maelbrigid died about 927. ³³⁹

Maelmury, or Marian, Archbishop of Armagh, a man of great reputation in his time, who governed the see from 1001 to 1021. He is called in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, "the head of the clergy of the west of Europe, the principal of all the holy orders of the west; and a most wise and learned doctor." He followed Brian Borumha's body from Swords to Armagh, and performed the funeral obsequies. It is said that he died of grief 3rd June 1020 (or 1021), on the destruction of a great part of Armagh by fire. ³³⁹

Maffit, John Newland, an eloquent Methodist preacher, was born in Dublin, 28th December 1794. He early joined the ministry of the Methodist Church, and displayed great oratorical powers. He removed to the United States in 1819, and preached, lectured, and delivered addresses in various parts of the Union—his labours as a preacher in the west and south being attended with great success. He was chaplain to Congress in 1841. Mr.

Maffit was the author of *Tears of Contrition* (1821), *Poems* (Louisville, 1839), and an autobiography. He died at Mobile, Alabama, 28th May 1850, aged 55. His son, John Newland Maffit, was a commodore in the Confederate navy, and in the *Florida* did great damage to United States shipping. ^{37*}

Magee, William, Archbishop of Dublin, a distinguished author and divine, was born at Eniskillen in 1766. ¹¹⁸ In 1781 he was entered of Trinity College, Dublin, where he quickly distinguished himself and obtained all the academic honours, including a scholarship in the year 1784. In 1788 he was elected a Fellow; in 1790 entered into orders; in 1800 became Professor of Mathematics; in 1812 retired on the college livings of Cappagh and Killyleagh; in 1814 was made Dean of Cork; in 1819 was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe; and in 1822 was advanced to the see of Dublin. He attained a wide literary reputation, his most important work being *Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice* (London, 1801), which has seen numerous editions, and is declared by a competent authority to be "one of the ablest critical and polemical works of modern times." He was in his early days a strenuous opponent of the Union, as he afterwards was of Catholic Emancipation. He died at Redesdale, near Dublin, 19th August 1831, aged about 65, and was buried in the centre of the old churchyard of Rathfarnham, under a tomb as yet uninscribed. The Archbishop's works were collected and printed from his own corrected copies, with a memoir, by Rev. A. H. Kenney, in 2 vols., London, 1842. The present Bishop of Peterborough is his grandson. ^{12 118 196}

Maginn, William, LL.D., a distinguished writer, was born in Cork in July 1794. He entered Trinity College at an unusually early age, and attained the degree of LL.D. when but twenty-three. In the literary society of Cork he soon excelled all his contemporaries in the depth and universality of his reading. The publication of *Blackwood's Magazine*, commenced in 1817, opened up a field especially favourable for the display of his talents. His earliest contribution was a translation into Latin of *Chery Chase*. At first he wrote under the assumed name of "Ralph Tuckett Scott," and occasionally had considerable difficulty in getting cash for Mr. Blackwood's cheques in favour of that supposed individual. It would be impossible to specify his numerous contributions to the magazine, of which for a time he was the main stay. In 1823 he married,

and giving up a school he had opened in Cork, removed to London. In 1824 he went to Paris for a time as correspondent of the *Representative*, and on his return continued to earn a livelihood by writing for magazines, annuals, and newspapers. His political articles in the early numbers of the *Standard* contributed much to the success of that newspaper. Disagreement with Mr. Blackwood led to the establishment by Maginn and his friend Hugh Fraser, of *Fraser's Magazine* in 1830. All the ability that characterized his articles in *Blackwood* shone out in the new serial, which rapidly sprang into public estimation. An article in the number for January 1836, led to a duel with Grantley Berkeley. Habits of dissipation and extravagance now grew upon him. Besides increasing money difficulties, and the losses resulting from his irregular life, "there was another external attraction that made home less agreeable— . . . his supposed attachment to Miss Lanyon. Whatever were the terms on which he stood to that gifted and fascinating creature, certain it is that the strongest friendship existed between them."¹⁶ On her death Maginn appeared inconsolable, and shortly afterwards he separated from his wife and children. In January 1838 appeared the first of his celebrated *Homeric Ballads*. Dissipation had now brought him to a miserable condition, and he suffered imprisonment for debt several times; yet through all he retained his serenity of mind, and was able to write political leaders when too ill to rise from bed. Near the last a friend wrote of him: "He was quite emaciated and worn away; his hands thin, and very little flesh on his face; his eyes appeared brighter and larger than usual; and his hair was wild and disordered. He stretched out his hand and saluted me. He is a ruin, a glorious ruin, nevertheless. . . . But he lives a rollicking life, and will write you one of his ablest articles, while standing in his shirt, or sipping brandy. We talked on Seneca, Homer, Christ, Pluto, and Virgil." Like most men brought low by their own failings, he was ceaseless in his denunciations of the ingratitude of the world. He died 21st August 1842, at Walton-upon-Thames, aged 48. He is described as of middle height, "of slender make; his hair is very grey, and he has a gentle stoop. . . . He has a slight stutter, and is rather thick in his delivery. He is completely and perfectly an Irishman in every look, and word, and movement." Allibone quotes the following estimates of his character: "For more than a quarter of a century the most

remarkable magazine writer of his time was the late William Maginn, LL.D., well known as the 'Sir Morgan Odoherty' of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and as the principal contributor for many years to *Fraser's*, and other periodicals. The combined learning, wit, eloquence, eccentricity, and humour of Maginn had obtained for him, long before his death, the title of the modern Rabelais. His magazine articles possess extraordinary merit. He had the art of putting a vast quantity of animal spirits upon paper; but his graver articles—which contain sound and serious principles of criticism—are earnest and well-reasoned. . . . Few men were equal to him in conversation, though he was the reverse of a great talker. It was the variety of topics upon which he threw light, and not the diffuseness of his remarks, which gave a happy idea of the wealth of his conversation. Meet him when you might, turn the discourse into whatever channels you pleased, Maginn was a master of every subject—the most recondite as well as the most familiar." "Now it was a parody, and now a translation; to-day, a critique, to-morrow, a letter from Paris; one month a novel, and the next a political essay. Versatile, learned, apt, and facile, the genial Irish Doctor made wisdom and mirth wherever he went. Too convivial for his own good, too improvident for his prosperity, he was yet a benefactor to the public, a delight to scholars, and an idol to his friends."¹⁶ Dr. Kenealy, who afterwards took a prominent part in the Tichborne trial, was his friend and biographer. Several interesting particulars regarding Dr. Maginn will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st and 2nd Series. ^{7 16 116(23) 254}

Magraidain, Augustin, was canon in the monastery of All Saints' Island, in Lough Ree, at the end of the 14th century. He wrote an important work, *Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, frequently referred to by Colgan, a copy of which is said to be preserved in the library of the Convent of St. Francis, Dublin. Magraidain also compiled a chronicle known as *Annales Insulenses*. He died in 1405, and was buried on the island (now a peninsula) where he had passed so much of his life. ^{192 339}

Magrath, Miler, Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of Emly, was born in the County of Fermanagh about 1522. Originally a Franciscan Friar, he became a Protestant, and was consecrated Bishop of Clogher, and in 1570-'71 advanced to the archbishopric of Cashel and bishopric of Emly. He also held the bishoprics of Waterford and Lismore *in commendam* from 1582 to 1589, and from 1592 to 1607, when he resigned

them, and was placed in charge of Killala and Achonry. He contrived to recommend himself favourably to Queen Elizabeth, but appears to have been an unscrupulous waster of the temporalities of the sees committed to his charge. In the Regal Visitation of 1615, the Commissioners speak of him as the "Archbishop, Miler Magrath, who would give the Commissioners no satisfactory information respecting the revenues. He held four bishoprics and a great number of benefices in various dioceses." Among the Patent Rolls of James I. (1624) will be found an important letter from the King to the Lord-Deputy concerning Magrath's abuse of the archbishopric. He had four sons and four daughters. Some of the former, although Catholics, contrived to possess themselves of several church livings. Amongst other nefarious alienations from the Church was that of the manor and see lands of Lismore, with the castle, to Sir Walter Raleigh, for the annual rent of £13 6s. 8d. In 1602 this property was purchased by the Earl of Cork, from whom the greater part of it is inherited by the present Duke of Devonshire. In the *Life and Letters of MacCarthy More* will be found well authenticated proofs of the Archbishop's complicity with Carew and Cecil in their high-handed government of Ireland, and in their attempts to secure the assassination of some of the Irish chieftains. After occupying the archbishopric for fifty-two years, he died at Cashel in December 1622, aged 100 years, and was buried in the cathedral under a monument previously erected by himself, which may still be seen. Upon it are some curious Latin verses, of which the following translation is given in Harris's *Ware*. One line has doubtless given rise to the tradition that he became a Catholic at the last, and directed his body to be secretly buried elsewhere :

"Patrick, the glory of ourisle and gown,
First sat a bishop in the see of Down.
I wish that I succeeding him in place
As bishop, had an equal share of grace.
I served thee, England, fifty years in jars,
And pleased thy Princes in the midst of wars; [is,
Here, where I'm placed, I'm not; and thus the case
I'm not in both, yet am in both the places." 118 222 339

Maguire, Cathal, Dean of Clogher, an eminent divine, philosopher, and historian, and a canon of Armagh, was born about 1438. He was the 7th in descent from Maguire, a distinguished chief of Fermanagh, who died in 1302. Harris's *Ware* says he wrote *Annales Hiberniae usque ad sua tempora*. They were called *Annales Senatenses* from a place called Senat-Mac-Magnus, in the County of Fermanagh [Belle Isle in Lough Erne], where

the author wrote them, and oftener *Annales Ultonienses*, the *Annals of Ulster*, because they were compiled in and by natives of that province. They begin in 431, and are carried down by the compiler to his death in 1498; but they were afterwards continued by Roderic Cassidy to the year 1532. He also wrote a book entitled *Aengusius Auctus*, or the Martyrology of Aengus enlarged. He died of small-pox on the 23rd of March 1498, aged 59. There are also ascribed to him *Scholæ*, or annotations on the Registry of Clogher, a work now lost. Several interesting notes on this annalist, by Dr. O'Donovan, will be found in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under the year 1498; and O'Curry devotes the larger portion of a chapter of his *Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History* to a disquisition on the five copies of the *Annals of Ulster* known to exist. He says "the text is a mixture of Gaelic and Latin, sometimes being written partly in one language and partly in the other." 134 500 339

Maguire, Hugh, Lord of Fermanagh, who took a prominent part in the war during Elizabeth's reign, was son of Cuconnaught Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, and cousin of Hugh O'Neill. His mother was Nuala, daughter of Manus O'Donnell. On the death of his father in 1589, he became possessed of the estates held by his ancestors since 1302. He soon took up a defiant attitude towards the Government, replying, when told by the Deputy FitzWilliam that he must allow the Queen's writs to run in Fermanagh: "Your sheriff shall be welcome, but let me know his eric, that if my people should cut off his head I may levy it upon the country." He succoured Hugh Roe O'Donnell in his escape from Dublin Castle. In 1593 he besieged the sheriff and his party in a church, and would have starved them out, but for the intervention of Hugh O'Neill, then an ally of the Anglo-Irish. On 3rd July of the same year Maguire carried off a large prey of cattle from Tulske, from under the eyes of Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught. The *Four Masters* give a spirited account of the engagement. Sir William Clifford and a few horsemen were slain on Bingham's side, while Maguire lost, amongst several of his party, Edmond MacGauran (Archbishop of Armagh) and Cathal Maguire. Some months later he unsuccessfully endeavoured to prevent Marshal Bagnall and Hugh O'Neill crossing the Erne at Athcullin. We are told that his forces, a great number of whom were slain, consisted of Irish, armed with

battle-axes, and some Scotch allies, armed with bows. Hugh O'Neill was severely wounded in the thigh in the contest. According to MacGeoghegan, the Anglo-Irish were ultimately forced back across the river. Early in 1594 the Anglo-Irish took and garrisoned Enniskillen; and in June it was invested by Maguire and his friend Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who had collected a large force for the purpose. Sir George Bingham endeavoured to raise the siege in August, but was intercepted by Maguire at a ford on the Arney river (now Drumane bridge), in the County of Fermanagh, and defeated with a loss of some 400 men. This engagement was generally known as the battle of Bel-Atha-na-mBriosgaidh (the Ford of the Biscuits), from the quantity of biscuits and supplies taken by the Irish. The garrison of Enniskillen surrendered almost immediately after this disaster. Next year Maguire devastated Cavan, so that he did not leave a "hut in which two or three persons might be protected" in the entire district. He threw himself heart and soul into O'Neill's war, and took part in the victory of Clontibret and Kilclooney, and was in command of the cavalry at Mullaghrack in 1596, where the Anglo-Irish were defeated with heavy loss. The same year he was, with O'Neill and O'Donnell, formally outlawed, and a price was set upon his head. In 1598 he held a command at the defeat of Marshal Bagnall at the Yellow Ford. Next year Maguire joined O'Donnell in a marauding expedition into Thomond, and took Inchiquin Castle. In March 1600 he commanded the cavalry in Hugh O'Neill's expedition into Leinster and Munster. Accompanied by a small party, he reconnoitred the country towards Cork; but was intercepted by Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir Henry Power, with a superior force. Nothing daunted, he struck spurs into his horse, and dashed into the midst of the Deputy's band, where St. Leger inflicted a deadly wound on him with his pistol. Maguire, summoning his remaining strength, cleft his adversary's head through his helmet, and then fell exhausted and almost immediately expired. According to the *Four Masters*; "the death of Maguire caused a giddiness of spirit and a depression of mind in O'Neill and the Irish chiefs in general, and this was no wonder, for he was the bulwark of valour and prowess, the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defence, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the Oirghialla, and of almost all the Irish of his time." His wife was a daughter of

Hugh O'Neill. Hugh Maguire's name will probably live longest in the ode addressed to him by his bard, O'Hussey, which has been so forcibly rendered into English by Mangan. ^{3 52 134 135}

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Lord of Fermanagh, younger brother of preceding, was upon his death in 1600 installed chief in the presence of his clansmen. He procured the ship for the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell, and accompanied them to the Continent. This prince, whom the *Four Masters* style "an intelligent, comely, courageous, magnanimous, rapid-marching, adventurous man, endowed with wisdom and personal beauty, and all the other good qualifications," died at Genoa on 12th August 1608. After his departure from Ireland, almost the whole of Fermanagh was confiscated and "planted" with English settlers, by King James I.; 2,000 acres were settled upon one Brian Maguire, son or brother of Cuconnaught. The direct descendants of this prince (the representative of one of the most distinguished Milesian families), through Cuconnaught Mor, who fell at the battle of Aughrim, and Brian, an officer in the East India Company's service, of duelling celebrity, have become so reduced that when O'Donovan was editing the *Annals of the Four Masters*, they were "common sailors on the coast vessels trading between Dublin and Wales." See *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, for an interesting note on the burial place of the Maguires; while notes on the family descendants may be consulted under the years 1498 and 1608 in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. ^{134 254}

Maguire, Connor, Baron of Enniskillen, son of Brian Roe, 1st Baron, and his wife, a sister of Owen Roe O'Neill. He was of the same family as the preceding, and was born in Fermanagh about 1616. He entered enthusiastically into the plans for insurrection in October 1641, for expelling the English settlers and asserting the freedom of Catholic worship, and was one of the leaders who came to Dublin to arrange for the outbreak. His lodging was at "one Nevil's, a chirurgeon, in Castle-street, near the pillory," and there several private conferences were held. Sir Felim O'Neill was deputed to seize Charlemont; Maguire, Barry, Preston, Moor, and Plunket, Dublin Castle; Sir James Dillon, the Fort of Galway; Sir Morgan Cavanagh and Hugh MacFelim, the Fort of Duncannon. The plot to take Dublin Castle was betrayed, however, and while most of his confederates fled across the Liffey and escaped, Maguire was arrested.

He was imprisoned in the Castle for nearly a year, and then removed to the Tower of London, with his friend MacMahon. During his incarceration he was more than once examined, and substantially admitted the charges brought against him. After nearly two years' imprisonment, he and MacMahon escaped on 18th August 1643, and were at liberty until 20th October. They lay hid in a house in Drury-lane, and would probably have escaped to the Continent, but for the rashness of one of them in calling from a top window to an oyster-man in the street. The voice was recognized; they were recaptured, and in two hours were again in the Tower. Maguire was brought up for trial for high treason at the King's Bench on the 11th November 1644. He pleaded his right to be tried by his peers in Ireland. This was overruled by the judge, as well as by both Houses of Parliament, to whom the matter was referred, and his final trial came on 10th February 1644-'5. He defended himself with great ability, and urged so many technical objections to the proceedings that the case went over to the second day. The judge charged strongly against him; he was found guilty, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. Both after conviction in court, and in an appeal to Parliament from his prison, he unsuccessfully prayed that his body might be spared the indignity of quartering. "Then the prisoner departing from the bar, Mr. Prynn advising him to confer with some godly ministers for the good and comfort of his soul, he answered that he would have none at all, unless he might have some Romish priests of his own religion."³²³ This prayer was also denied, and when he was brought up on a sled for execution the 20th February 1644-'5, he repeatedly broke in upon the reiterated exhortations of the sheriff that he should renounce his faith, with cries of "For Jesus Christ's sake, I beseech you to give me a little time to prepare myself. . . . For God's sake, give me leave to depart in peace. . . . Pray let me have a little time to say my prayers." At the final moment "the sheriff commanded his pockets to be searched whether he had no bull or pardon about him; but they found in his pockets only some beads and a crucifix, which were taken from him."³²³ His title was assumed by his son and descendants, the last of whom, Alexander Maguire, 8th Baron, was a captain in the Irish Brigade in France. [In commemoration of his arrest and the discovery of the plot for insurrection in October 1641, it was customary, until the year 1829, for the bells of St.

Audoen's Church to be rung every 22nd of October at midnight.] William Prynn, the Parliamentarian, took a prominent part against Maguire on his trial, and printed a pamphlet (running to thirty-two pages of Cobbett's *State Trials*) to prove "that Irish peers, as well as commons, may be lawfully tried in this court in England." ^{57 110}

312 323

Maguire, John Francis, politician and writer, the son of a merchant in Cork, was born about 1815. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1843, sat as member for Dungarvan from 1852 to 1865, and for Cork from that date till his death. He actively supported the Liberal party, especially in its legislation regarding the disestablishment of the Church, and the land question. It was known that he was not in affluent circumstances, and it was expected that he would soon be offered a government position of some description; so that his sincerity was strikingly shown in 1870, when he joined the Home Rule party, led by Mr. Butt, and thereby sacrificed all his prospects of an official career. A series of articles on the question of Home Rule, which appeared in his paper, the *Cork Examiner*, were published in a collected form in 1871. Mr. Maguire was author of *Rome and its Ruler* (1857), *Life of Father Mathew* (1862), *Irish in America* (1868), *The Next Generation*, a novel (1871), and other works. He was a brilliant raconteur, was a prominent advocate of female suffrage, and for his defence of the position of the Pope was created a Knight Commander of St. Gregory. He died near Cork, 1st November 1872, aged 57. His character for earnestness and sincerity stood so high that a testimonial subscription, opened after his death, was joined in by the Queen, and by many others who were unable to endorse his political opinions. ^{7 233}

Mahony, Francis Sylvester, Rev., a distinguished writer, was born in Cork about 1805. He was educated at a Jesuit college in France, and at the University of Rome, and returning home in orders, he for a short time performed the duties of a Catholic clergyman, and was a tutor in Clongowes Wood College. Eventually he gave up his cure, and devoted himself entirely to literature. His ripe scholarship, his pathos and wit, soon became known to the public in a series of papers, "The Reliques of Father Prout," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and were published in a separate form in 1836. For *Fraser*, also, he wrote "The Bells of Shandon" and other well-known pieces of poetry. His powers of versification

in foreign languages was strikingly exhibited in a series of articles on "Moore's Plagiarisms," wherein the Latin and Greek "originals" of most of the *Melodies* were given. In the Greek versions he was assisted by Francis Stack Murphy. Mahony also wrote "The Groves of Blarney" in Italian, as "sung by a Garibaldian bivouac amid the woods over Lake Como, 25th May 1859," besides versions in French, Greek, and Latin. The writer of the preface to his works says he "belonged to a race of mortals now quite gone out of Irish existence, like the elk and wolf-dog." The "Prout Papers" as a whole brim over with humour, dash, and feeling. He spent some years in travelling through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt; and in January 1846 accepted, under Dickens, the position of Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*. His articles were afterwards republished as *Facts and Figures from Italy, by Don Jeremy Savonarola, Benedictine Monk*. He was Paris correspondent of the *Globe* the last eight years of his life, and until within a few weeks of his death, which took place at his residence in the Rue des Moulins, Paris, 18th May 1866. A reviewer thus speaks of his *Reliques*: "Do you wish for epigrams? There is a fairy shower of them. Have you a taste for ballads, varying from the lively to the tender, from the note of the trumpet to the note of the lute? Have you an ear for translations which give the semblance of another language's face? Are you given to satire? . . . Do you delight in the classic allusion, the quaint though yet profound learning of other days? All these and a great deal more are to be found in Father Prout's chest."¹⁵ Father Mahony strenuously opposed O'Connell and the Repeal movement. Hardly anything more bitter in its way was ever written against the "Liberator" than "The Lay of Lazarus," which appeared in the *Times* in 1845. He was also opposed to the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. His person is thus described: "He was a remarkable figure in London. A short, spare man, stooping as he went, with the right arm clasped in the left hand behind him; a sharp face, with piercing grey eyes that looked vacantly upwards, a mocking lip, a close-shaven face, and an ecclesiastical garb of slovenly appearance—such was the old Fraserian, who would laugh outright at times, quite unconscious of by-standers. Mahony was a combination of Voltaire and Rabelais; . . . but there was never the slightest doubt as to his orthodoxy."²³⁹ He never

allowed a day to pass without reading his Office from the well-worn volume which he always carried about with him. "He may have been, canonically speaking, an indifferent priest, an inefficient member of an uncongenial profession, which I have always understood he entered from family pique and impetuosity; . . . but he was in heart and soul a thoroughly believing and, as everyone knew, a most sincerely tolerant Christian. He was on friendly and in some instances affectionate terms with many ministers of various Christian denominations; had the highest esteem for several Jewish rabbis, and their noble old faith; and even his academic pride and high cultivation did not hinder him from sympathizing with field and street preachers, whose mission, however rude their speech and manner might be, he always declared was generous and good."

²³⁹ 16 40 253

Maidulph, a learned Irish monk, who was the author of several theological works named in Harris's *Ware*, flourished in the 7th century. He removed to Britain, and founded a monastery and school at Ingleborne, where he instructed many afterwards eminent for learning, of whom the great St. Aldhelm was the chief. "From this Maidulph, Ingleborne, situated in Wiltshire, was anciently called Maildulfesburg (by Bede, Maildulfí Urbs), but now commonly Malmesbury, where there was afterwards an abbey enriched by the presents of King Athelstan and other benefactors."³³⁹

Makemie, Francis, a Presbyterian divine, who was distinguished in the early settlement of Virginia. He was born in Donegal, and went to America in 1682. He preached principally in Virginia and the Carolinas, and was for a time engaged in the West India trade. For preaching without licence in New York in 1707, he was arrested by Governor Cornbury, and imprisoned for two months. Cornbury, in justifying his action, reported that Makemie was "a preacher, a doctor of physic, a merchant, an attorney, a counsellor-at-law, and, which is worst of all, a disturber of governments." He printed a *Narrative* of this affair, and many tracts, some of which have been since republished. His *Answer to George Keith's Libel* (Boston 1692) bears the imprimatur of Increase Mather. He died in Boston in the summer of 1708.³⁷⁴

Malachy I. (Maelseachlainn), Monarch of Ireland, reigned, according to the *Four Masters*, from 845 to 860. Before his accession he compassed the assassination of Turgesius, a Dane, and the expulsion

of the Northmen from Ireland; but they returned in force before long, and his reign was marked by constant descents and depredations of the Dubh-Lochlan-naigh (Black Scandinavians, or Danes), and Finn-Lochlannaigh (White Scandinavians, or Norwegians). His reign was also notable for a regal convention which he called at Rathghugh, in the present County of Westmeath.^{135 171}

Malachy Mor, Monarch of Ireland, flourished from 980 to 1022, the rival, and afterwards the tributary of Brian Borumha. He succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Ireland in 978, two years after Brian became King of Munster. He married Maelmaire, sister of Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin; and after the death of his father, his mother married Olaf, a renowned warrior of the same nation. The early part of Malachy's reign was spent in constant contentions with Brian and other Irish chiefs, and with his connexions, the Northmen. Upon more than one occasion he inflicted severe defeats on the latter, carrying away 2,000 hostages, jewels, and other valuables, and "freed the country from tribute and taxation from the Shannon to the sea;" and

"wore the collar of gold,
Which he won from her proud invader."

In 982 he invaded Thomond and rooted up and cut to pieces the great tree at Magh-Adhair [now Moyry Park, in the County of Clare], under which Brian and his ancestors of the Dalcassian line had been crowned, and where for generations they had received the first homage of their subjects. Eventually Brian and Malachy had to lay aside their feuds and unite against the common enemy, and in the year 1000 they defeated the Northmen at Glenmama, near Dunlavin, in the County of Wicklow, as is related in the notice of Brian Borumha. In 1002 Brian, whose power had been gradually increasing, marched to Tara, deposed Malachy, and assumed the supreme sovereignty. Malachy not only submitted, but appears to have entered into Brian's plans for the government of the country, and helped him in his operations against the Northmen. After the battle of Clontarf and Brian's death, 23rd April 1014, Malachy again assumed the supreme authority in Ireland. His energy in following up the struggle refuted the calumny that he secretly favoured the Northmen in the fight. He reigned nine years after Brian's death, and is mentioned as the founder of churches and schools; but the annals of the time show that the latter years of his life were passed chiefly in plundering

expeditions in various parts of the island, and murderous contentions with the chiefs who owed him a nominal allegiance. Malachy died at Croinis (Cormorant Island), in Lough Ennel, near Mullingar, in 1023. A month before he had defeated the Northmen of Dublin at Athboy.^{134 171 263}

Malachy O'Morgair, Saint, Archbishop of Armagh, was born near Armagh, in 1095. He was educated near his home, by Abbot Imar, and afterwards at Lisamore, under Bishop Malchus. Returning to Ulster, he was admitted to orders, and in 1120 was placed over the Abbey of Bangor. Four years later he was consecrated Bishop of Connor. According to Harris, St. Bernard gives a lamentable account of the people of his diocese, saying that Malachy found them rude, barbarous, and uncultivated; but "in a few years wrought such a reformation in the morals of his flock as was little inferior to that brought about by St. Patrick in these parts." Archbishop Celsus, on his death-bed in 1129, desired that Malachy should be his successor in the primacy; but it was not until 1134 that he was permitted to enter on the duties of the see, which he held but three years. In 1137 he resigned (Gelasius being appointed), and betook himself to the see of Down, where he founded an abbey. In 1139 he proceeded to Rome, was received with great distinction by the Pope, and appointed Legate. "He returned to Ireland and landed at Bangor, where he was received with the universal exultation of all degrees of people. He entered on the exercise of his legatine function over all parts of Ireland, held many synods, and restored and reformed the old discipline;"³³⁹ he purified the monastic orders, and introduced a branch of the monks of St. Bernard. In 1148 he undertook another journey to Rome to solicit palls for the Irish Church, but died of fever at Clairvaux, 2nd November, aged 53, and was there entombed. In 1793, during the French Revolution, his remains and those of his friend St. Bernard were removed from their sepulchres. What are believed to be portions of them, since recovered, are now regarded with great veneration. An account of his life, from which subsequent writers have derived almost their entire information, was written by St. Bernard, in whose arms he died. He was canonized in 1190: his festival is 3rd November. An exhaustive memoir of this saint has been written by the Rev. John O'Hanlon. By Protestant writers his ministry is believed to have marked

a most important era in the history of the Irish Church, at which it abandoned its independence, and was brought under the influence of Rome; and it is thought that the accounts of the disorders of the state and of the Church before his time are unduly exaggerated by contemporary writers, so as to justify and glorify the change that then took place. ^{207 339}

Malone, Anthony, a distinguished politician, was born in Ireland 5th December 1700. In his twentieth year he entered at Oxford, pursued his studies at the Temple, and in May 1726 was called to the Irish Bar. The following year he was elected to represent Westmeath, a seat he held without interruption until 1760. In 1740 he was appointed Prime-Sergeant, a position from which he was dismissed in 1754 for joining in the assertion of the right of Parliament to dispose of unappropriated taxes. In 1757, under the Duke of Bedford's government, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. From this office he was also removed, for maintaining the right of the Irish House to originate the supplies. Soon afterwards, however, he was placed on the Privy-Council, and granted a patent of precedence at the Bar. In 1771 he voted against Lord Townshend's government, although, as the Viceroy bitterly complained in a black list forwarded to London, he had "been obliged in everything that he had asked." "To a commanding person, fine voice, an impressive yet conciliatory manner, temper rarely to be ruffled by an opponent, were added powers of argument and persuasion so effective that it was once proposed to transfer him from the Irish to the English House of Commons, in order to oppose Sir Robert Walpole."²³¹ Grattan declared "Malone was a man of the finest intellect that any country ever produced. The three ablest men I have ever heard were Mr. Pitt (the father), Mr. Murray, and Mr. Malone. For a popular assembly I would choose Pitt; for a Privy Council, Murray; for twelve wise men, Malone."²³² He died 8th May 1776, aged 75. His nephew, afterwards Lord Sunderlin, inherited most of his estates. ^{114 141 154 216 231}

Malone, Edmond, Shaksperian commentator and author, nephew of the preceding, was born in Dublin, 4th October 1741. He was first educated at Ford's school in Molesworth-street (with Robert Jephson, Marquis of Lansdowne, General Blakeney and many who subsequently became distinguished), and then passed on to Trinity College, where steadiness rather than shining abilities characterized him. In 1763 he entered the Temple, and three

years afterwards we find him travelling in France. He was called to the Irish Bar, and for a time rode the Munster circuit, but being possessed of a competence, he gradually yielded to the charms of a literary life, and in 1777 settled permanently in London. Remaining unmarried to the last, almost his whole life was devoted to the study and elucidation of Shakspeare. The result of these labours, a *New Edition of Shakspeare*, appeared in 11 vols. 8vo. in 1790. In 1821, some years after his death, a second edition, in 21 vols., was edited by his friend James Boswell. The principal of his other numerous works were, *History of the English Stage* (1790), *Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds* (1797), *Prose Works of Dryden* (1800). He was a prominent member of "The Club," and was consequently intimate with Johnson, Burke, Charlemont, and the best men of his time. "Of Malone it is not, perhaps, very high praise to say that he was without doubt the best of the commentators on Shakspeare. He is, compared with his predecessors, more trustworthy in his assertions, more cautious in his opinions, and more careful to interpret what he found in the text than to substitute his own conjectures. But he belonged to an age when the merits of Shakspeare were not properly appreciated; and he is, like the rest of his brethren, cold and captious. He was of a critical school which, to a great extent, is fortunately extinct."¹⁹⁷ The *Saturday Review* says: "In diligence, integrity, and veneration for Shakspeare himself, Malone stands second to none of the Shaksperian commentators. But his was not the subtle and catholic spirit to discover under the rough integument of first essays the sacred fire of genius, or to make allowance for the passion and vigour which streak and sometimes redeem their extravagance. Malone was an excellent ferret in charter warrens, but there his skill ended; for the higher matters of criticism he was as blind as a mole." After twenty-three years' residence in England we find him advising his Irish friends against voting for the Union. Intimate with men high in power, his influence was courted on both sides—by Lord Clare as well as by the members of the opposite party. Two of his correspondents lost their appointments for following his advice. Mr. Malone died, principally from over study and sedentary habits, 25th May 1812, aged 70. Lord Sunderlin, his brother, buried him by the family mansion at Baronstown in Westmeath. Although it is stated to have been his wish that his splendid library should go

to Trinity College, where he had been educated, Lord Sunderlin made it over to the Bodleian at Oxford, in the belief that it would there be useful to a larger number of persons than if sent to Ireland. His biographer says: "His countenance had a most pleasing expression of sensibility and serenity. . . He wore a light blue coat, white silk stockings, and I think buckles in his shoes. His hair was white, and tied behind." There are numerous references to him and his writings in *Notes and Queries*, especially in the 2nd Series.

34 97 231 254

Malone, William, Rev., best known for his challenge to Protestant writers and Archbishop Ussher's reply, was born in Dublin about 1586. At an early age he was sent to Portugal, and then to Rome, where in his twentieth year he entered the order of Jesuits. After a sojourn in Ireland, he was sent for to Rome and appointed Rector of St. Isidore's College. He returned to Ireland as Superior of the Jesuit mission. He excited the suspicion of the Government and was arrested; but contrived to make his escape to Spain, where he died Rector of the Irish College at Seville, in 1659, aged about 73. ³³⁴

Manby, Peter, Rev., Dean of Derry, an Irish writer who flourished in the 17th century, was educated at Trinity College, became chaplain to Archbishop Boyle, and in 1672 was appointed Dean of Derry. In 1686 he embraced Catholicism, being permitted by James II. to retain his deanery. After the defeat of James in Ireland he removed to France and afterwards to London, where he died in 1697. He was the author of several controversial works, some of which were replied to by Dr. King, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. ^{118 339}

Mangan, James Clarence, a distinguished Irish poet, was born in Fishamble-street, Dublin, in the spring of the year 1803. Little is recorded concerning his parentage. Those who knew him in his later days had a vague sort of knowledge that he had a brother, sister, and mother still living, whose scanty subsistence depended partly on him. He received what scholastic training he ever had at a poor school in Derby-square, near his birth-place. For seven years he laboured as a copyist with a scrivener at a weekly salary, and afterwards passed two years in an attorney's office. "At what age he devoted himself to this drudgery, at what age he left it, or was discharged from it, does not appear. . . Those who knew him in after years can remember with what a shuddering and

loathing horror he spoke, when at rare intervals he could be induced to speak at all, of his labours with the scrivener and the attorney. He was shy and sensitive, with exquisite sensibility and fine impulses. . . At this time he must have been a great devourer of books, and seems to have early devoted himself to the exploration of those treasures which lay locked up in foreign languages. Mangan had no education of a regular and approved sort; neither, in his multifarious reading had he, nor could brook, any guidance whatever." ²³⁶ How he came by the brilliant acquirements he soon displayed is not recorded. How he made his unaided studies in the attorney's office, or at the top of a library ladder so effective, is difficult to understand. It is certain that he became a classical scholar, and that he was familiar with at least three modern languages—German, French, and Spanish—besides his own. During this obscure and unrecorded period of his life, he appears to have contracted an unhappy passion for a certain "Frances," whose name often appears in his poems. About 1830 we find him contributing short poems, usually translations from the German, or renderings of literal translations from the Irish, to Dublin periodicals. He thus became acquainted with Dr. Anster, Dr. Petrie, and Dr. Todd, and through their influence was given employment suited to his tastes and acquirements, in the catalogue department of Trinity College Library. John Mitchel describes his appearance here: "It was an unearthly and ghostly figure in a brown garment; the same garment (to all appearance) which lasted till the day of his death. The blanched hair was totally unkempt; the corpse-like features still as marble; a large book was in his arms, and all his soul was in the book. . . Here Mangan laboured mechanically, and dreamed, roosting on a ladder, for certain months, perhaps years; carrying the proceeds in money to his mother's poor home, storing in his memory the proceeds which were not in money, but in another kind of ore, which might feed the imagination indeed, but was not available for board and lodging. All this time he was the bond-slave of opium." He found employment in the Ordnance Survey. He also wrote for the *Dublin Penny Journal*, the *Irish Penny Journal*, and the *University Magazine*, and later for the *Nation*. When John Mitchel left the *Nation*, and started the *Irishman*, Mangan, who thoroughly sympathized with his revolutionary sentiments, confined his writings almost exclusively to its columns. Nothing could

reclaim him from habits of intemperance. It has been well said, "There were two Mangans, one well known to the Muses, the other to the police. . . . Sometimes he could not be found for weeks; and then he would reappear, like a ghost, or a ghoul, with a wildness in his blue, glittering eye, as of one who has seen spectres. . . . Yet he was always humble, affectionate, almost prayerful. He was never of the Satanic school, never devoted mankind to the infernal gods, nor cursed the sun; but the cry of his spirit was ever, 'Miserable man that I am, who will deliver me from the wrath to come?'" Anster, Father Meehan, Petrie, and James Haughton retained generous friendship for him to the last. Early in June 1849 he was seized with cholera in a miserable lodging in Dublin, was taken to Mercer's Hospital for treatment, and there sank and died on the 20th of the same month, aged 46. He was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. His poetry, instinct with tenderness, pathos, and force of imagery, is too little known. A memoir and an essay on the characteristics of his poetical genius are prefixed to the edition of his *Poems* published by John Mitchell (New York, 1859). Of his distinctly Irish pieces, perhaps his "Dark Rosaleen," and "Lament for the Princes of Tyrone and Tirconnell" are the best known. In these and other translated Irish pieces he has so completely caught the feeling of the original that it is difficult to believe that his knowledge of Irish was very limited, and that he trusted to literal translations made for him by friends. His *German Anthology* contains perhaps the most widely-known of his translations. Mitchell says: "I have never yet met a cultivated Irish man or woman, of genuine Irish nature, who did not prize Clarence Mangan above all the poets that their island of song ever nursed." ²³²

Marianus Scotus, whose Irish name was **Maelbrigde**, an annalist of the 11th century, a contemporary of Tigernach, was born in 1028. He is said to have been the first by whom the name *Scotia*, theretofore applied to Ireland only, was given to Scotland. He went abroad in 1056, and joined a religious community at Cologne. From 1059 to 1069 he was imprisoned by command of the Bishop of Metz. He died in 1086, aged 57. Harris gives a list of his works, and quotes the opinion that, "without comparison, he was the most learned man of his age, an excellent historian, a famous man at calculations, and a solid divine." ^{339 296}

Marsden, William, F.R.S., a distinguished oriental scholar, was born in

Dublin, 16th November 1754. Obtaining an Indian appointment in 1771, he broke off his theological studies at Trinity College, and went out to Bencoolen, Sumatra, as secretary to the British representative. His duties were by no means arduous, and he devoted his leisure to the study of the Malay language, and was enabled to lay up the stock of oriental knowledge that was afterwards given to the world in his various publications. After eight years' residence abroad, he returned to England in 1779, with an income of a few hundred pounds a year, determined to devote himself to literature. Before long he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks and the leading literary men of the day, and was elected a member of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. His *History of Sumatra* was published in 1782—according to Southey, "a perfect model of topographical and descriptive composition." Having declined several offers of lucrative employment in India, in 1795 he was appointed Second Secretary of the Admiralty, and in due time became Chief Secretary, with a salary of £4,000 per annum. He discharged the duties of this office for twelve years eventful to the British navy, much to his own honour and the public advantage. In 1807 his health began to suffer from overwork, and he retired on a pension of £1,500. The first fruit of his labour in retirement was the publication, in 1812, of his *Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language*, thirty-three years after he had collected the materials. In 1817 appeared a translation of the *Travels of Marco Polo*. According to MacCulloch, "this is incomparably the best translation of the celebrated *Travels of Marco Polo*, . . . and is in all respects one of the best edited books that have ever been published." Several other works followed—notably *Numismata Orientalia*. In 1831, from feelings of patriotism, he voluntarily resigned his pension. He died of apoplexy, 6th October 1836, aged 81, and was buried in Kensal-green. He bequeathed his collection of oriental coins and medals to the British Museum, and his library to King's College, London.

^{16 40}

Marsh, Sir Henry, Bart., a distinguished physician, was born at Loughrea in 1790. (He was lineally descended from Francis Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin.) He graduated at Trinity College in 1812; but having attached himself to a sect known as the Walkerites, abandoned the studies which he had been pursuing with a view of entering the Church. He turned his attention to medicine, and was

apprenticed to Philip Crampton. In 1818 he took his degree, walked the Paris hospitals, and in 1820, having settled in Dublin, was appointed physician to Dr. Steevens' Hospital. Thenceforward his progress in the medical profession was rapid. He enjoyed an increasing private practice, and held some of the most onerous and honourable positions connected with Dublin medical charities; and in 1839 he and Surgeon Crampton were created baronets. He died suddenly at his residence in Merion-square, Dublin, 1st December 1860, aged 70, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Sir Henry was greatly beloved in private life, and was held in high esteem by the members of his own profession. ^{116 (57)}

Marsh, James, a Dublin physician and chemist, who distinguished himself by the discovery of a process by which the most minute portions of arsenic can be detected in any body or liquid, was born in 1789. His discovery was given to the world in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* for October 1836. The process, details of which will be found in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, is constantly made use of in medical jurisprudence. He died at Woolwich, where for some time he had occupied the position of practical chemist to the Royal Arsenal, 21st June 1846, aged 56. ⁷³⁴

Marsh, Narcissus, Archbishop of Armagh, was born at Hannington in Wiltshire, 20th December 1638. Educated at Oxford, he became Doctor of Divinity in 1671; and seven years afterwards, through the influence of his friend the Duke of Ormond, was appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1682 he was consecrated Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns; in 1690 was translated to Cashel; in 1694 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin; and in 1702 became Archbishop of Armagh. The writings of this eminent prelate scarcely merit record; he is remembered for his bequests to the see of Armagh, for the foundation of widows' alms-houses at Drogheda, and above all by the foundation, in 1707, of a free public library contiguous to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin—probably the first of its kind in Ireland. He laid out £4,000 on the building, which at his death contained 10,000 volumes. Forty years afterwards it received an important addition in a bequest of books and MSS. from Dr. Stearne. The salary of a librarian was provided for by a charge of £250 per annum on church lands in Meath. An Act of the Irish Parliament exempted Marsh's Library from taxes. This venerable foundation, which, although somewhat restricted in its scope,

contains many valuable works, is still open to the public. Archbishop Marsh died 2nd November 1713, aged 75,³³⁹ and was buried in a vault in the churchyard of St. Patrick's, adjoining the library. A stately monument was erected to his memory in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He at one period occupied a house at Leixlip, still known as the Archbishop's palace. No relationship appears to have existed between him and Francis Marsh, his predecessor in the see of Dublin. ^{111 196 254 332}

Martin, John, a distinguished Irish nationalist, was born 8th September 1812, at Loughorne, near Newry, where his father was a Presbyterian clergyman. After a preliminary education at Newry, he passed to Trinity College, where he took a degree in 1834. He then commenced the study of medicine, which he eventually abandoned, partly from want of nerve in the dissecting-room, and partly from want of faith in the science. The death of an uncle in 1835 left him in independent circumstances. In 1839 he visited America, and in 1841 travelled on the Continent. His attention was turned to politics by the progress of the Repeal agitation, and he gave in his adhesion to the movement, nothing but diffidence preventing him from advocating the cause in public. He joined in the secession of the Young Ireland party, and took a prominent part in the councils of the Confederation, occasionally contributing articles to the *United Irishman*. Although the purity and sincerity of his character were well known, he showed more courage and determination than he had been credited with, when, on the seizure of the *United Irishman* in 1848, he settled his affairs in the north, proceeded to Dublin, and commenced the publication of the *Irish Felon* from the abandoned office of the *United Irishman*, and openly advocated the policy of revolution and forcible separation from Great Britain. After the issue of the third number a warrant for his arrest was in the hands of the police, and the fifth number was the last. On 8th July 1848 he surrendered himself to the authorities (having kept out of the way for a few days to avoid trial at a commission then sitting), and was committed to Newgate. On 19th August he was tried for treason-felony before the Commission Court sitting in Dublin, and a verdict of guilty having been returned, he was sentenced to ten years' transportation. Next year he was sent in the ship *Elphinstone*, in company with Kevin I. O'Doherty, to Tasmania, where they arrived in November 1849. During his exile, in common with the other

Irish political prisoners, Mr. Martin enjoyed comparative freedom in the district assigned to him. In 1854, together with W. Smith O'Brien and Kevin I. O'Doherty, he was pardoned, on condition of not visiting the United Kingdom, whereupon he returned to Europe by the overland route, and settled in Paris in October. Two years afterwards his pardon was made unconditional, and he paid a short visit to his friends in Ireland. He had made no effort to secure these pardons, and in accepting them placed himself under no restraint as to his future action. His sister-in-law died in 1858, and the illness of his brother induced him to return to Ireland to tend him in his dying moments, and to assume the guardianship of his children and the care of his business at Kilbroney, Rostrevor. These duties he performed with scrupulous fidelity, and in their discharge, and in communion with nature in the romantic neighbourhood of Rostrevor, he found the best support against the anguish he endured at the failure of his hopes for Ireland, and the faithlessness of many of his old friends. In January 1864, with The O'Donohoe and some others, he established "The National League," having for its object the securing of the legislative independence of Ireland. It had a short existence, chiefly owing to the active opposition of the Fenian party, then rising into power. On Sunday, 8th December 1867, Mr. Martin took a prominent part in the funeral procession in Dublin in honour of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who had been executed at Manchester a few days previously. For this he was prosecuted by Government, and defending himself in a speech of singular ability and moderation, was acquitted. Mr. Martin gave in his hearty adhesion to the principles of the Home Government Association, established in May 1870, to agitate for a federal arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland. Late in the same year he was, without cost to himself, elected member of Parliament for Meath. When applied to by the editor of *Debrett's Heraldic and Biographical House of Commons* for his arms, he wrote: "I carry no arms: this is a proclaimed district." He was re-elected by an overwhelming majority at the general election in 1874. Attendance at the House of Commons was very irksome to him: yet when he spoke it was with feeling and impressiveness, and he won general respect. His greatest parliamentary effort was perhaps a speech delivered during the discussion of a Coercion Act, 26th May 1871, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, who taunted him with

being "the servant of the evil traditions of his country," and said the Ministry were "not afraid to compete with him for the future confidence of Ireland." At the Home Rule Conference of 1873 in Dublin, he unreservedly accepted the programme then adopted. For a time he was induced to occupy the post of Secretary to the Home Rule League—drawing, however, only half the salary agreed upon, although his means had been much straitened by his unceasing sacrifices for Ireland. Shortly before his death he resigned the paid secretaryship, and accepted an honorary one, finding it impossible, on any terms, to receive money for patriotic services. The death of his friend and brother-in-law, John Mitchel, in March 1875, was a severe blow to him. Within one week thereafter he succumbed to an old complaint, spasmodic asthma, on the 29th March 1875, aged 62, and was buried in Loughorne churchyard, close by the homestead, where he was born. Few men have been more revered both in public and private life. He was lovingly known in Ireland as "Honest John Martin." His knowledge of languages was extensive, and his literary tastes were refined. ^{157 233 398}

Martin, Mary Lætitia Bell, an authoress, daughter of Thomas B. Martin, of Ballinahinch Castle, County of Galway (who died in 1847), was born early in the present century. An heiress to landed property in the county, worth some £5,000 per annum, she married Arthur G. Bell, who took her name. She was a writer of no mean ability, and contributed largely to the *Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde* and other French periodicals, besides writing some novels, of which *St. Etienne*, a *Tale of the Vendean War*, and *Julia Howard* may be mentioned. The failure of the potato crop and the famine and pestilence of 1845-'7 caused the financial ruin of herself and her husband. "Her projects for the improvement of the wild district over which she had reigned as a sort of native sovereign were at an end, and she went forth from the roof of her fathers a wanderer, without a home, and, as it would appear, almost without a friend." She died in a hotel in New York, 30th October 1850, ten days after her arrival in America, having suffered much from fever, the consequence of a premature confinement during her passage on board a sailing vessel. ^{7 10}

Massey, Eyre, Lord Clarina, was born in Ireland, 24th May 1719. He entered the army at an early age, and was wounded at Culloden in 1745. At the head of the storming party that took Moro

Castle, Havannah, he was again wounded, as also at the capture of Martinique. He fought under Wolfe at Quebec, and captured Fort Oswegachie, in August 1760. During the American Revolutionary War he was a Brigadier-General in command at Halifax. He was Colonel of the 27th Regiment, Governor of Limerick, and of Kilmainham Hospital, and was created an Irish peer, 27th December 1800. He died at Bath, 17th May 1804, aged 84, being one of the last survivors of those who served under Wolfe. ^{37* 54}

Massue, Henry de, Marquis de Ruigny, Earl of Galway, a distinguished general (son of the first Marquis de Ruigny, a General in the French army and Councillor-of-State), was born in France in 1648, and left the country with his father on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Greenwich. When news reached him of the death of his only brother, De la Caillemotte, and of his friend Marshal Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, he offered his services to William III., was appointed Major-General, and Colonel of Schomberg's Regiment of Huguenot Horse, and joined De Ginkell at Athlone. His regiment lost 144 men in the capture of the town. "After the battle," says De Bosanquet, "Ginkell came up and embraced De Ruigny, declaring how much he was pleased with his bravery and his conduct;" ¹⁶⁶ and the King raised him to the Irish peerage, as Earl of Galway. After serving William III. upon the Continent, he was appointed one of the Lords-Justices of Ireland; and, says Mr. Smiles, "during the time that he held office, devoted himself to the establishment of the linen trade, the improvement of agriculture, and the reparation of the losses and devastations from which the country had suffered during the civil wars." The King conferred upon him an estate in the Queen's County, on which he founded the colony of Portarlington, where he induced a large number of the best class of Huguenot refugees to settle. He liberally assisted them out of his private means, erected more than one hundred dwellings of a superior kind, built and endowed a French and an English Church, and established two excellent schools for the education of their children. "Thus," says Mr. Smiles, "the little town of Portarlington shortly became a centre of polite learning, from which emanated some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, while the gentle and industrious life of the colonists exhibited an example of patient labour, neatness, thrift, and orderliness, which exercised a consi-

derable influence on the surrounding population." The appropriation of the Portarlington estate was, however, objected to by the English Parliament, and a Bill was passed annulling that and all grants of a like kind made by the King. The property was eventually made over to the Hollow Sword-Blade Company, along with many large estates throughout the country, and in 1701 Lord Galway returned to England. Fortunately the leases he had given to the Huguenot exiles were not interfered with; and he ever continued to take a deep interest in the colony he had established. The rest of his life was passed in active military service on the Continent, and for the last few years in retirement at Rookley, near Southampton. He died 3rd September 1720, aged 72, and was buried in Micheldever churchyard. Samuel Smiles's *Huguenots, their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland*, is full of interesting particulars concerning the French settlers in Ireland. ¹⁶⁶

Mathew, Theobald, D.D., temperance reformer, was born at Thomastown, in the County of Kilkenny, 10th October 1790. His family were connexions of the Baron of Landaff, and at Thomastown House, the seat of that nobleman, much of the lad's early life was passed. He was of a sweet and engaging disposition, incapable of anger or resentment, free from selfishness, always anxious to share with others whatever he possessed, and jealous of the affections of those to whom he was particularly attached. Having passed through the usual preliminary course of studies for Maynooth College, he was sent thither in September 1807; but left it within a short time to avoid expulsion for some trifling breach of discipline, and placed himself under the spiritual care of Rev. Celestine Corcoran, Dublin. In 1814 he was ordained by Archbishop Murray, and admitted a member of the Capuchin Order. For more than twenty years he devoted himself untiringly to the duties of his order, principally in Cork, without any thought of the more comprehensive mission that lay before him. Mr. Maguire, his biographer, thus speaks of his ministrations between 1820 and 1830, at a little priory in Cork, of which he and a colleague, Father Donovan, were the principal occupants: "Father Mathew was not a man of shining abilities, nor was he a profound or severely-trained scholar. Neither had he fashioned his style upon the best models, or improved his taste by a thorough acquaintance with those authors whose works are the classics of English litera-

ture. He certainly was not then an accomplished pulpit orator, if at any period of his life he could lay claim to that distinction; and in the earlier years of his ministry he was frequently guilty of errors of taste and violations of those rules laid down by rhetoricians of ancient and modern schools. . . . What was the charm that held spell-bound the close-packed hundreds beneath the pulpit, that riveted the attention of the crowded galleries, and moved the inmost hearts even of those who had come to criticise? The earnestness of the preacher— . . . the earnestness of the truth, of sincerity, of belief. Father Mathew practised what he preached, and believed what he so persuasively and urgently enforced." His striking personal appearance is thus described: "A finely-formed, middle-sized person, of exquisite symmetry; the head of admirable contour, and from which a finished model of the antique could be cast; the countenance intelligent, animated, and benevolent; its complexion rather sallow, inclining to paleness; eyes of dark lustre, beaming with internal peace, and rich in concentrated sensibility, rather than speaking or kindling with a superabundant fire; the line of his mouth harmonizing so completely with his nose and chin, is of peculiar grace; the brow open, pale, broad, and polished, bears upon it the impress not merely of dignified thought, but of nobility itself." Endowed with such capacities of mind and body, and divested of sectarian bitterness, it is not surprising that he exercised a considerable influence not only over his co-religionists, but over persons of all persuasions in the south of Ireland. Through his exertions, a new cemetery was opened at Cork, and he established several literary institutions and industrial schools. He was fearless and untiring in the cholera epidemic of 1832. During all these years his ministrations were mostly amongst the poor, and he saw more clearly day by day that most of the miseries of their lot arose from drink. Already considerable efforts had been made in Ireland by different associations in the direction of temperance, or abstinence from the use of spirits of all kinds. About 1830, however, a new movement was inaugurated—that of teetotalism, or total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The apostles of this reform in the south of Ireland were Rev. Nicholas Dunscombe, a Church clergyman; Richard Dowden, a Unitarian gentleman; and William Martin, or "Billy Martin," as he was familiarly called, a member of the Society of Friends. Of these, perhaps William Martin most closely

identified himself with the cause, and through his influence, Father Mathew, in April 1838, was induced to sign the total abstinence pledge at a public meeting in Cork, and to promise to the movement all the aid in his power. His brother and many of his intimate friends were brewers or distillers, so that this decided step showed great depth of conviction and determination. The influence that Father Mathew—a popular Catholic clergyman—exercised by thus throwing himself into the temperance cause can scarcely be over-estimated. Thousands flocked to hear him, and take a pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors; and the immediate benefit to those who abstained appeared so great that it was thought by many, forgetting the weakness of human nature, that the habits of a people were about to be permanently changed through his means. Father Mathew extended his temperance crusade from Cork to the most remote parts of Ireland, and wherever he went addressed and gave the pledge to enormous multitudes of people. The face of Irish society was almost revolutionized; public-houses and distilleries were closed in many places, temperance halls were opened, and temperance musical bands organized. It was estimated that at one time the pledged abstainers in Ireland numbered some millions. Comparing the years 1839 and 1842, the annual consumption of spirits in Ireland fell from 12,296,000 to 6,485,443 gallons; the duty from £1,434,573 to £861,725; and the number of persons committed to jail from 12,049 to 9,875. Dr. Channing said: "History records no revolution like this; it is the grand event of the present day." After a few years Father Mathew extended his ministrations beyond Ireland, and was warmly received in different parts of England and Scotland, where some 600,000 took the pledge from him. An observer, writing on his mission there, says: "The secret of his success consists chiefly in the fact that he has wholly abstained from doing what his opponents have accused him of. He has avoided making his labours subservient either to religious or political objects; but it is by this singleness of purpose—this determination to make temperance his chief and only object—that he has been able to achieve so much for the cause he has undertaken." He gave away much in charity, and subscribed largely for ecclesiastical purposes, contributed to the support of temperance bands, and spent much money in the gratuitous distribution of thousands of medals; and although he

travelled free in Ireland, through the courtesy of the coach proprietors, and received large sums for the furtherance of his mission, he was soon immersed in pecuniary difficulties. In 1844 he became so involved that he was for a short time incarcerated for debts, none of which were incurred for personal expenditure. Father Mathew was untiring in his exertions during the famine years of 1845-'6-'7. In 1847, on the death of Dr. Murphy, his name was sent forward to Rome by the Archbishop of his province and his suffragans as "dignissimus," on a list of candidates for the appointment of Catholic Bishop of Cork; and confirmation in the office was regarded by himself and others as certain. His was not the name selected. While bowing to the unexpected Papal decision, he felt the blow acutely—a blow lightened, however, by the reverence and love of the public, which thereafter assumed a character at once deeper, more affectionate, and more sympathetic than ever. The same year, mainly through the exertions of S. C. Hall, he was granted a Civil List pension of £300 by Lord John Russell, a sum which, though ample in itself, is understood to have been little more than sufficient to keep up the payments on policies of assurance on his life for the benefit of his creditors. After rigorous fasting in the Lent of 1848, he was attacked with paralysis of a very alarming character. His mind, fortunately, was not affected, the weakness in his limbs soon diminished, and the entreaties of friends and physicians were unable to prevent him from resuming his arduous labours in the temperance cause. More than two years, from the summer of 1849 to December 1851, were passed in a mission to the United States. He was received with great respect in the twenty-five States in which he travelled. He was honoured with a formal reception by the Senate, and was entertained by the President. His abstinence from all expression of opinion regarding the horrors of American slavery greatly disappointed his anti-slavery friends. There can be little doubt that the fatigues endured in this journey gave the finishing stroke to a frame already enfeebled by anxiety and disease. Yet to the warnings of physicians who recommended absolute rest, as necessary to preserve his life, he replied: "Never will I desert my post in the middle of the battle—it cannot be sacrificed in a better cause. If I am to die, I will die in harness." In February 1852, he was stricken with apoplexy; yet he recovered sufficiently to pass some months in Madeira, and on his

return to his home—his brother's house at Lehenagh—resumed his old routine. "Day by day he became more feeble and helpless; still he would totter down the steps, and limp along the avenue, to meet a poor drunkard half-way, or to anticipate the arrival of a friend whom he had recognized from the window or the door. Sweetness, humility, and holiness marked every hour of his declining days." His last years were passed at Queens-town—a white-haired, venerable old man, slowly creeping along sunny places—his tottering steps assisted by a lad, on whose shoulder one hand of the invalid rested for support—softening of the brain sadly and darkly settling down upon him. He was often absorbed in prayer before the altar two hours of each day. He passed away, 8th December 1856, aged 66, in the forty-second year of his ministry, and was buried in the cemetery he was instrumental in establishing at Cork. Reference must not be omitted to Father Mathew's influence in curing or allaying diseases. Dr. Barter, the distinguished hydropathic physician, says: "I often witnessed great relief afforded by him to people suffering from various affections, and in some cases I was satisfied that permanent good was effected by his administration. Such satisfactory results, on so large a scale too, made him the more earnest in his purpose, and gave the recipient unbounded faith in his power; and the result from such a favourable combination of circumstances, could not be otherwise than beneficial to the public. Father Mathew possessed in a large degree the power of animal magnetism, and I believe that the paralytic affection from which he suffered, and which brought his valuable life to an untimely end, was produced by an undue expenditure of this power." His biographer, Mr. Maguire, thus summarizes the benefits that have accrued to Ireland mainly from Father Mathew's mission: "Formerly, drunkenness was regarded rather as a fault for which there were numerous excuses and palliations; now, drunkenness is looked upon as a degrading vice, and the drunkard finds no universal absolution from the judgment of society. Whatever opinion may be held as to the necessity of total abstinence, or the wisdom of moderation, there is but one opinion as to excess—that is one of just and general condemnation. Formerly, there was not a circumstance in one's life, or an event in one's family, or in the family of one's friend or acquaintance, that was not a legitimate excuse for a poor fellow 'having forgotten himself,' or 'being overtaken by

liquor;' but a sterner verdict, which evidences a higher tone of public wisdom and morality, is another of the results of Father Mathew's teaching." A fine statue of Father Mathew was erected in Cork shortly after his decease. ²³⁶

Maturin, Charles Robert, Rev., author, was born in Dublin in 1782. [His ancestor, Gabriel Maturin, a Huguenot refugee, arrived in Ireland a cripple, after twenty-six years' confinement in the Bastille. His son Peter became Dean of Killala, and his grandson Dean of St. Patrick's: from the latter descended Rev. C. Maturin, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; and Rev. C. R. Maturin, the subject of this notice.] He distinguished himself at school and college, married before he took his degree, and having entered the Church, obtained the curacy of Loughrea, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Peter's in Dublin. To increase his narrow income of about £85, he prepared scholars for college, and under the name of "Dennis Jasper Murphy," published some works of fiction. For his *Milesian Chief* he received £80 from Colburn. In 1816 he met an unexpected success in the reception of his tragedy of *Bertram*, at Drury-lane—a tragedy praised by Scott and Byron, who took much interest in having it brought forward. His profits on this occasion were more than £1,000, and he was induced to throw off the disguise of authorship. In 1815 he obtained a prize for a poem on the Battle of Waterloo. His next play, *Manuel*, brought out in 1817, was a failure, and having launched into expenses on prospects that were never realized, the remainder of his life was a severe struggle for subsistence. He wrote several other novels and poems, besides a volume of controversial sermons. He died of a lingering disease, at his house in York-street, Dublin, 30th October 1824, aged about 42. A writer in the *University Magazine* says: "He was eccentric in his habits almost to insanity, and compounded of opposites—an insatiable reader of novels; an elegant preacher; an incessant dancer (which propensity he carried to such an extent, that he darkened his drawing-room windows, and indulged during the daytime); a coxcomb in dress and manners; an extensive reader. . . Among other peculiarities, he was accustomed to paste a wafer on his forehead whenever he felt the *estro* of composition coming on him, as a warning to the members of the family, that if they entered his study they were not to interrupt his ideas by questions or conversations." Talfourd styles his *Fatal Revenge* "one of the wildest and strangest

of all false creations proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain. It is for the most part a tissue of magnificent yet appalling horrors." Sir Walter Scott speaks of *Bertram* as "grand and powerful, the language most animated and poetical, and the characters sketched with a masterly enthusiasm;" while Allan Cunningham says it contains "incoherent language, improbable incidents, and distracted vehemence." Byron styles his *Manuel* "the absurd work of a clever man." *Blackwood* calls his romance of *The Albigenes*, published in 1824, "four volumes of vigour, extravagance, absurdity, and splendour. . . This last work is also his best." ¹¹⁶⁽⁴⁶⁾

Maxwell, Hugh, a distinguished officer in the United States revolutionary army, was born in Ireland, 27th April 1733. His father shortly afterwards emigrated to New England. Hugh served five campaigns in the old French war; and on one occasion was taken prisoner at Fort Edward, barely escaping with his life. At Bunker's Hill, where he acted as Lieutenant, he was wounded; he was Major in Bailey's regiment, July 1777, and at the battle of Saratoga, and was Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the war. He died at sea, on a return voyage from the West Indies, 14th October 1799, aged 66. His brother, Thompson Maxwell, born at Bedford, Massachusetts, was also a distinguished revolutionary soldier. ^{37*}

Maxwell, William Hamilton, Rev., a voluminous writer, was born at Newry, in 1794. He graduated with distinction at Trinity College. His wish to enter the army was opposed by his family, especially by an aunt, who promised to leave him her fortune if he chose some other career. Whilst yielding to the wishes of his friends, he yearned for excitement, and proceeding to the Peninsula, travelled in the track of Wellington's victorious troops, picking up information upon military matters, and encountering adventures with the narration of which he delighted his readers in after life. On his return home he anticipated his future income by confirming leases granted by his father as tenant for life; and spent his time in hunting and shooting, and reading military history, poetry, and romance. On the death of his aunt it was found that her will was informally executed, and the property for which he had sacrificed his military tastes, went to another. His design of going to South America was frustrated by the death of a friend upon whom he had relied for advancement in that country; whereupon he turned to the Church as his

career, and having taken orders and married, was in 1819 collated to the rectory of Balla, in Connemara. There he occupied his leisure time in authorship. His *Stories of Waterloo* (1829) and *Wild Sports of the West* (1833) were received with favour by the public, and between 1829 and 1848, a series of works (numbered up to twenty by Allibone) flowed from his pen. Most of them, whether truth or fiction, deal with military matters. His *Life of Wellington* (3 vols. 1839-'41) was declared at the time of its publication to have "no rival among similar publications of the day." Maxwell is thus spoken of in the *University Magazine*: "If a brilliant fancy, a warm imagination, deep knowledge of the world, consummate insight into character, constitute a high order of intellectual gift, then he is no common man. Uniting with the sparkling wit of his native country the caustic humours and dry sarcasms of the Scotch, with whom he is connected with the strong ties of kindred, yet his pre-eminent characteristic is that sunshiny temperament which sparkles through every page of his writings." His *History of the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798*, illustrated by Cruikshank, and published in 1845, meant probably as a corrective to Madden's *Lives of the United Irishmen*, is a solid contribution to the history of the period of the Insurrection and Union. He was a frequent contributor to *Bentley's Miscellany* and the *University Magazine*. Cotton, who states that he was deprived of his living for non-residence in 1844, is probably mistaken in saying he was once a captain in the army. Notwithstanding his popularity and success, he never made provision for the future; and after the failure of his health and the exhaustion of his spirits, he is said to have passed his days in penury. He died at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, 29th December 1850, aged 55.

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Meagher, Thomas Francis, Irish nationalist and Brigadier-General in the United States service, was born in Waterford, where his father was a respectable merchant, 3rd August 1823. He was educated by the Jesuit fathers at Clongowes and Stonyhurst, and entered upon the world in 1843 with a reputation for rare talents and great oratorical powers. He early became a zealous Repealer, and with O'Brien, Mitchel, Davis, and others, joined the Young Ireland party. His fiery and impassioned eloquence stimulated the people to hope for a restoration of their national rights by force of arms. In the spring of 1848 O'Brien and Meagher were

sent as a deputation to France to congratulate the French people on the establishment of the Republic. On their return they were received by an enthusiastic meeting, and Meagher presented to the citizens of Dublin, with glowing words, an Irish tricolor flag—green, white, and orange. In May he was brought up for trial before the Queen's Bench in Dublin, "for exciting hatred and contempt against the Queen, and inciting the people to rise in rebellion." On the 16th the jury disagreed, as in W. Smith O'Brien's trial on the same occasion on a similar charge. The Habeas Corpus Suspension and Treason-Felony Acts having been passed, in July, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, and a few others, unsupplied with arms or ammunition, and almost without plan of operations, took the field in Tipperary. The struggle was short and decisive. Meagher was one of those arrested and, with MacManus and O'Brien, was tried at Clonmel for high treason, found guilty, and on 23rd October sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The capital sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life. On 29th July 1849, he was, with his friends O'Brien and MacManus, sent to Tasmania, where he was allowed considerable liberty, and married the daughter of a squatter. Early in 1852 he made his escape from the colony, and landed in New York in the latter part of May. He was tendered a public reception, which he declined to accept, because of his "country remaining in sorrow and subjection," and so many of his companions being still in confinement. Meagher soon became a distinguished popular lecturer, and in September 1855, after preliminary study, was admitted to practise at the Bar of New York. Shortly afterwards he undertook an exploring expedition to Central America, and gave his experiences in a series of lectures, afterwards published in *Harper's Magazine*. He had already, in 1852, published a volume of his *Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland*. On the secession of the Southern States in 1861, he threw himself with ardour into the support of the Union, and in a series of letters to the Dublin *Nation* endeavoured to impress his view of the case upon his fellow-countrymen, in opposition to Mitchel and other Irishmen who upheld the Confederates. He raised a company of zouaves for the 69th New York Regiment, and after the battle of Bull Run formed an Irish Brigade. He was untiring in the cause of the Union: "Never," he declared, "never, I repeat it, was there a cause more sacred, nor one more great, nor

one more urgent; no cause more sacred, for it comprehends all that has been considered most desirable, most valuable, most ennobling to political society and humanity at large; no cause more just, for it involves no scheme of conquest or subjugation, contemplates no disfranchisement of the citizen, excluding the idea of provincialism and inferiority." He delivered addresses in different parts of the Union, urging his countrymen to rally under the Federal flag. On 18th November 1861 he left for Washington, with the first regiment of the Irish Brigade; and in February 1862 he was created Brigadier-General. In the ensuing operations his brigade specially distinguished itself at Fair Oaks (1st June 1862), and in the manoeuvres that followed the Seven Days' battles. At the battle of Antietam (16th September) his command played a prominent part. Greeley writes of "Caldwell's and Meagher's (Irish) brigade vieing with each other in steadiness and gallantry." An eye-witness thus describes its services at the battle of Fredericksburg, 13th December 1862: "To the Irish division, commanded by General Meagher, was principally committed the desperate task of bursting out of the town of Fredericksburg, and forming, under the withering fire of the Confederate batteries, to attack Marye's Heights, towering immediately in their front. Never at Fontenoy, Albuera, nor at Waterloo, was more undoubted courage displayed by the sons of Erin than during those six frantic dashes which they directed against the almost impregnable position of their foe. . . . The bodies which lie in dense masses within forty yards of the muzzles of Colonel Walton's guns are the best evidence what manner of men they were." Meagher was himself distinguished for his cool bravery. Of the 1,200 men he led into action, only 280 appeared on parade next morning. The annihilation of the brigade was completed at Chancellorsville, on the 3rd May 1863. There for two days and nights they held their ground in front of a line of defence, and on one occasion dragged into action a battery of guns, the horses and drivers of which had been killed. Five days afterwards Meagher tendered his resignation, on the ground that it was "perpetrating a public deception" to keep up a brigade so reduced in numbers, and which he had been refused permission to withdraw from service for a time and recruit." He was immediately appointed to the command of the Etowah district (his head-quarters at Chattanooga), with a force of 12,000 infantry, 200 guns on the forts and in the field, and a regi-

ment of cavalry. His district was overrun with guerillas, and he had to furnish supplies to divisions of the army through an unprotected country. On the conclusion of the war in 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson, Secretary (or Acting-Governor) of the territory of Montana, and until his death satisfactorily discharged the duties of the office. He was accidentally drowned off a steamer in the Mississippi, 1st July 1867, aged 43. His body was never recovered. ^{7 233}

Meave, Queen of Connaught, an Irish princess, said to have flourished in the 1st century, and to have held her court at Cruachan, now Croghan, near Tulske, in the County of Roscommon. The great extent of the raths and other remains there attest the ancient importance of the place. Out of a discussion between Meave and her husband, Ailill, respecting the comparative merits of their different possessions, and Meave's desire to possess a bull to equal in beauty her husband's "Finnbennach" (white-horn), arose the incidents related in the story that has been styled the Irish Iliad—the *Tain Bo Chualigne*, or "Cattle Spoil of Cooley." The effort to secure a noble bull, Donn Cualigne, involved the whole island in war, in which Fergus MacRoigh, Cuchulaind, Conall Cearnach, Ferdia, and other heroes of Fenian romance were engaged. For ages the lay was lost, until recovered by the sage Murgan, by the grave of Fergus MacRoigh. The story is graphically told in Mrs. Ferguson's *Ireland before the Conquest*; while the "Tain-Quest" is among the most beautiful of the *Lays of the Western Gael*. Ailill was eventually slain by Conall Cearnach; and Meave passed her widowhood on Inis Clothran in Lough Ree. She survived all her contemporaries, and reigned over Connaught about eighty years. She was killed by the cast of a stone from Forbaid, as she was enjoying her favourite recreation of swimming in Lough Ree. It has been suggested that Meave is the prototype of Mab, the fairy queen. ^{171 179}

Milesius, or **Miledh**, a mythical personage, whose widow and descendants are fabled, according to the *Four Masters*, to have landed in Ireland long before the Christian era. "The fleet of the sons of Miledh [Milesius] came to Ireland to take it from the Tuatha-de-Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, wife of Miledh; and the grave of Scota is between Sliabh Mis and the sea [still pointed out in the valley of Gleann-Scioithin, County of Kerry]. . . . After this the sons of Miledh fought a battle

at Tailtinn [Teltown, Meath], against the three Kings of the Tuatha-de-Dananns." Eremhon and Eamhearthen divided Ireland between them; but a dispute arising, they fought a battle at Geshill, at which Eamhear was killed. Eremhon, after reigning fifteen years, died, and was buried at Árgat Ros, a mile below Ballyragget, on the banks of the Nore. The long line of Irish kings, given by Keating and other historians, all trace their descent from Milesius, through his three sons, Eremhon, Eamhear, and Ith (who died before the settlement in Ireland).^{134 171}

Miley, John, D.D., a distinguished Catholic divine, was born in the County of Kildare about the year 1800. He received his education at Maynooth and at Rome. After his ordination he was appointed a curate in the metropolitan parish, Dublin, by Archbishop Murray. He became Rector of the Irish College, Paris, in 1849; and in 1859 was appointed parish priest of Bray. He was the friend of O'Connell, whom he attended in his last moments, and whose funeral panegyric he pronounced in Dublin. Dr. Miley was an accomplished preacher, and was the author of several works, amongst which may be noted *Rome under Paganism and the Popes* (1848), *History of the Papal States* (1850), and *Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes*. He died at Bray, 18th April 1861, aged 61.^{78*}

Miller, George, D.D., author of the *Philosophy of History* and numerous theological works, was born in Dublin, 22nd October 1764. He entered Trinity College in 1779, and in May 1789 was elected a Fellow. His memoirs contain many interesting details regarding his school-fellow, Wolfe Tone, the fortunes of the Historical Society, the opposition to the appointment of Hely-Hutchinson as Provost, and the efforts made by his party to secure the post in future for "distinguished alumni of the University." The particulars of his deputation to London and interview with Edmund Burke regarding the appointment of a provost, are specially worth perusal. In 1793, as Senior Non-Regent of the University, his best efforts were put forth to smooth the way for the admission of Catholics to degrees. In the same year he made an extended tour in England, and became acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds and other distinguished personages. Dr. Miller married in 1794, and settled down diligently to college work. In 1795 he delivered a series of lectures on the *Philosophy of History*, which were first published between 1816 and 1828, in 8 vols., and have since run through several editions. The correction of the last edi-

tion, for Mr. Bohn, employed the author to within a week of his death. "Examining the progress of every leading nation in Europe, from its first foundation, through all the vicissitudes of wealth and poverty, of triumph and decay, and developing the causes of their several catastrophes, he views them in combination, and elucidates the general principles of the European commonwealth, by their reciprocal actions and impressions." In 1804 he accepted the living of Derryvullen, in the diocese of Clogher, and in 1817 became head master of the Royal School of Armagh. He strenuously opposed Catholic Emancipation—in the words of his biographer—"that fatal policy of statesmen, by which Roman Catholics were admitted, in the year 1829, to political power." He was the ardent supporter of the Church Education Society, and a formidable opponent of Dr. Pusey and his party. Dr. Miller died 5th October 1848, aged 83.^{241†}

Millikin, Richard Alfred, a minor poet, was born at Castlemartyr, County of Cork, in 1767. He wrote several fugitive pieces, and was for a time editor of a Cork magazine. During the Insurrection of 1798 he became conspicuous by zeal and activity in the formation of yeomanry corps. About the year 1798 he wrote *The Groves of Blarney*, a short humorous ballad, in imitation or ridicule of the rambling rhapsodies then so popular amongst the Irish peasantry. He died 16th December 1815, aged 48, and was buried at Douglas, near Cork.^{233 349}

Mitchel, John, a politician and journalist, was born in Newry, 3rd November 1815. His father, who had been a United Irishman, was the Unitarian clergyman of the district. Mitchel was educated at Newry, studied for a time at Trinity College, and in 1835 married Jane Verner, a girl of extraordinary beauty, but sixteen years of age. He practised as a solicitor at Banbridge until 1845, became more and more deeply interested in the progress of the Repeal movement, wrote for the *Nation*, and contributed a *Life of Aodh O'Neill* to Duffy's Irish Library. After the death of Thomas Davis, Mitchel removed to Dublin, and became editor of the *Nation*. His brilliant, trenchant, and picturesque style added greatly to the influence of the paper, and he became a prominent figure in the circle of young men that surrounded O'Connell. In July 1846, Mitchel, Meagher, O'Brien, Duffy, and others, hopeless of effecting anything for Ireland by peaceful means, formally separated from O'Connell's party, and established the Irish Confederation. In the

proceedings of this body Mitchel took a prominent part, openly advocating the doctrine of the necessity of complete separation from England, which he clung to during the rest of his life. He gradually became even more extreme than his associates; in December 1847 he withdrew from the *Nation*, on the 5th February 1848 abandoned the Confederation on the question of the advisability of immediate resistance to the collection of rates, and shortly afterwards issued in Dublin the first number of the *United Irishman* newspaper. In this publication he advocated a "holy war to sweep this island clear of the English name and nation" and the Lord-Lieutenant was addressed as "Her Majesty's Executioner General and General Butcher of Ireland." On 21st March he was arrested, but let out on heavy bail; and in a few days re-arrested on a charge of "treason-felony." He was indicted under the Act 11 Victoria cap. 12, passed on 22nd April 1848, whereby certain political offences previously classed as high treason or misdemeanour, and subjecting the offender to death or simple imprisonment, were brought under the new designation of treason-felony, the punishment prescribed for which was the same as that of ordinary felons. On 24th May he was brought to trial at the Commission Court in Dublin, and was defended by Robert Holmes, brother-in-law of Robert Emmet. He was found guilty, and on the 27th was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, and immediately removed in fetters on board H.M.S. *Shearwater* and conveyed to Spike Island, whence, on 1st June, he was taken in the *Scourge* to Bermuda. In April 1849 he was forwarded in a convict vessel to the Cape. The colonists refused to receive convicts, and after a detention of eight or nine months in Table Bay, the vessel went on to Tasmania, where she arrived in April 1850. Here he was allowed at large on parole, and lived with his old friends John Martin, Meagher, MacManus, and Kevin Izod O'Doherty, and was solaced by reunion with his family, who went out to join him. In 1853 his friend Patrick J. Smyth proceeded from New York to Tasmania, with the purpose of achieving his escape. In company with Mr. Smyth, Mitchel presented himself, armed, to a magistrate, and handed in a resignation of parole, thereby technically keeping himself within the bounds of his word of honour. He then fled, and after many wanderings, found means to reach the United States, where he met a hearty welcome from his fellow-countrymen. He who had so strenuously advo-

cated freedom at home now openly joined the pro-slavery party. In 1854, in his paper, the *Citizen*, he thus answered an appeal James Haughton of Dublin had made to the Irish exiles to side with the abolitionists: "Now let us try to satisfy our pertinacious friend, if possible, by a little plain English. We are not abolitionists: no more abolitionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. 'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you will become a participator in their wrong.' But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech; and as for being a participator in the wrongs, we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama. There now, is Mr. Haughton content?" After carrying on the *Citizen* for some time, he edited the *Southern Citizen* at Knoxville, Tennessee; and as editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, during the American Civil War, consistently supported the side of the slaveholders. Two of his sons were killed fighting in the Confederate army—one at Gettysburg, the other at Fort Sumter. He himself was a prisoner in United States hands for some time. After the war he published the *Irish Citizen* in New York, which he ultimately gave up on account of ill health. A considerable sum of money was collected and presented to him as a mark of esteem, on occasion of his visit to Ireland in January 1875. He had hardly returned to the United States after this his first visit to Ireland since 1848, when a vacancy occurred in the parliamentary representation of the County of Tipperary. His name was put forward, and he was returned without opposition on 16th February, on the basis, in his own words, of "Home Rule—that is, the sovereign independence of Ireland." He landed next day at Cork, in declining health, and was enthusiastically received. On the 18th an animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the question whether he should be allowed to take his seat, and by 269 to 102 votes a new writ was ordered to be issued, on the ground that Mitchel was a convicted felon whose guilt was not purged by expiration of sentence or by pardon. He was re-elected by the same constituency, 11th March, but died at Newry nine days later (20th March 1875), aged 59. He was buried at Newry. The seat was awarded to a Conservative candidate, who at the election had registered 746 votes to Mitchel's 3,146. John

Mitchel's most important works were: *Life of Aodh O'Neill, Jail Journal, Last Conquest of Ireland (Perhaps)*, an edition of *Mangan's Poems, History of Ireland from the Treaty of Limerick, and Reply to the Falsification of History by J. A. Froude.* 7 233 338

Mochuda, or Carthage, Saint, was first Bishop of Lismore, to which see he was consecrated between 631 and 636. He had previously established the abbey of Raham, in Offaly, which he governed forty years, and whence he was expelled, probably on account of his views in the Paschal controversy of the day. He died in 637, and the 14th of May is considered his festival. 234 235 339

Molaisse, or Lasrean, Saint, of Devenish, an ecclesiastic of the 6th century, of whom little is known, although we often meet his name in church history. He was a native of Connaught, and is mentioned among the chief disciples of Finnan of Clonard. He ultimately retired to Devenish Island, in Lough Erne, where he erected a monastery, which for centuries continued to be a place of great resort. He died about 563, and his festival is celebrated on 12th September. Another saint of the same name was founder, bishop, and ultimately patron saint of Leighlin. 119 234

Molesworth, Robert, Viscount Molesworth, son of an opulent merchant, was born in Dublin, December 1656. He was educated at Trinity College, and married a sister of the Earl of Bellamont. In 1688 he espoused the cause of William of Orange, and was consequently attainted, and his estate sequestrated by James's Irish Parliament. He was, by William III., who had an especial esteem for him, created a Privy-Councillor; and in 1692 was sent envoy to Denmark. After three years' residence, he became obnoxious to the King for "pretending to some privileges which by the custom of the country are denied to everybody but the King; as travelling the King's road, and hunting the King's game." 195 He retired to Flanders, where he wrote an *Account of Denmark*, in which he represented the government of that country in a very unfavourable light. It created great discussion, and drew forth several answers, the Danish envoy at St. James's presenting a memorial to William III. against it. In this work Molesworth showed himself the strenuous friend of civil and religious liberty, and the bitter opponent of the clergy. It secured him the friendship of Locke and Molyneux. He subsequently became a member both of the Irish and English Commons. In 1713 he was removed from Anne's Council Board,

for saying of the clergy, who had come with an address to the Lord-Lieutenant: "These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also." By George I. he was appointed to several offices of trust in Ireland, and in 1716 was advanced to the peerage. He was an active member of the Royal Society, and it was said that "few men of his fortune and quality were more learned, or more highly esteemed by men of learning." 196 Locke styles him an "ingenious and extraordinary man." He died at Brackenstown, County of Dublin, 22nd May 1725, aged 68, and was buried at Swords. [His son John, 2nd Viscount, filled several diplomatic offices on the Continent, and Richard, 3rd Viscount, a captain of horse, saved the life of the Duke of Marlborough at Ramillies. His daughter (see MONCK, MARY) was the author of several poetical pieces.] 37 54 196 216

Moling, or Dairchilla, Saint, one of the first Bishops of Ferns, who succeeded in 632, was born in the County of Wexford. He was Abbot of Techmolín, (now called after him St. Mullin's), a monastery founded by himself on the banks of the Barrow; he also spent many years at Glendalough. In 693 he induced Finachta, Monarch of Ireland, to remit the Borromean tribute. He died about 697, and was buried at Techmolín: the 17th June is considered his festival. A note appended by Harris to the notice of this saint is very widely applicable: "I must again warn the reader, that antient writers have often confounded the names of abbots and bishops, and that they are frequently taken for synonymous terms." 339

Molloy, Charles, a lawyer of the Inner Temple, born in the King's County about 1640, was the author of a book which at one time bore a high reputation, *De Jure Maritimo et Navali*, published in London, in 1676. 15 According to Mr. McCulloch, it "continued to be the best English book on maritime law down to the publication of the work of Lord Tenterden." He died in London in 1690. 116 339

Molloy, Charles, was born in Dublin early in the 18th century. He was educated at Trinity College, and was elected to a fellowship. Afterwards, proceeding to London, he entered at the Middle Temple, and wrote for such magazines as *Fog's Journal* and *Common Sense*. He married a rich heiress, and died 16th July 1767. "His political tracts evince powerful abilities, great depth of understanding, an ample command of language, and clearness of reason." His dramatic writings, some of which are enumerated in Harris's *Ware*, are now little known. 116 (45) 339

Molloy, or O'Molloy, Francis, was Professor of Divinity in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, in the middle of the 17th century, and was author of several works in the Irish language. Lhuyd gives an abstract of Molloy's *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica nunc Compendiata*, 1677, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, and says that it was the most complete Irish grammar then extant, although imperfect as to syntax.

^{16 34}

Molua, or Lugidus, Saint, belonging to the second order of Irish saints, flourished in the 6th century. He was of a distinguished Munster family. His father was Carthach, and his mother Sochla. He became a disciple of Comgall of Bangor, about 559. Having entered the monastic state, he founded an establishment at Clonfert (now Kyle,¹⁹² in the Queen's County), to which numbers of monks flocked from various parts. Killaloe (Kill-da-lua, church of Lua) was probably so named after this saint. He died early in the 7th century. His festival is the 4th of August. ^{119 192 234}

Molyneux, William, patriot and philosopher, was born 17th April 1656, in New-row, Dublin. [His father, Samuel Molyneux, was a master gunner, and an officer in the Irish Exchequer. He had distinguished himself in the War of 1641-'52, and although offered the recordership of Dublin, clung with fondness to his own profession, making experiments in gunnery and the construction of cannon, at private butts of his own.] William entered Trinity College in April 1671, and having taken out his bachelor's degree, proceeded to London and entered at the Middle Temple in 1675. While diligently studying law, his attention was also turned towards scientific pursuits. He returned to Dublin in 1678, and soon afterwards married Lucy Domville, daughter of the Irish Attorney-General. In 1683 was formed the Dublin Philosophical Association, the forerunner of the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Irish Academy. Sir William Petty was president, and Molyneux acted as secretary. Its first meetings were held in a house on Cork-hill. He now became acquainted with some of the leading personages of the time, and through the Duke of Ormond's influence, was in 1684 appointed Engineer and Surveyor of the King's Buildings and Works. Next year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Sent by the Government to survey fortresses on the coast of Flanders, he passed on to Holland and France, and in Paris became acquainted with Borelli, the famous mathematician. In 1686, soon after his return, he published an account

of the telescope dial invented by himself. The following year he had the pleasure of reading advanced sheets of Newton's *Principia*, sent him by Halley. During the War of 1689-'91 he resided at Chester, where he lost his wife. He there occupied himself in the composition of a work on dioptrics. On his return he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, with a salary of £500. But the task was suited neither to his tastes nor his feelings; he was indifferent about money, and soon resigned a laborious and highly invidious and unpopular office. About this time he speaks of his well-selected library of 1,000 volumes, and of being visited by the Duke of Wurtemberg, General De Ginkell, and Scramoer. Both in 1692 and 1695 he was elected member for the University of Dublin, which had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. The laws passed for the destruction of Irish trade and commerce induced Molyneux to write the work that has since rendered his name conspicuous in Irish history: *The Case of Ireland, being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England, Stated*, published, with a dedication to the King, early in 1698. It maintained that Ireland and England were separate and independent kingdoms under the same sovereign—that Ireland was annexed, not conquered—"If the religion, lives, liberties, fortunes, and estates of the clergy, nobility, and gentry of Ireland may be disposed of without their privacy or consent, what benefit have they of any laws, liberties, or privileges granted unto them by the crown of England? I am loth to give their condition an hard name; but I have no other notion of slavery but being bound by a law to which I do not consent. . . . We have heard great outeries, and deservedly, on breaking the Edict of Nantes, and other stipulations; how far the breaking our constitution, which has been of five hundred years' standing, exceeds that, I leave the world to judge." The work created a great sensation, was stigmatized as seditious and libellous by the English Parliament, and ordered to be burned by the common hangman. Shortly after its publication, he went to England to visit his friend and correspondent, John Locke. The fatigues of the journey brought on a severe attack of illness, and he died on the 11th October 1698, soon after reaching home, aged 42. He was buried in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin. Some interesting notes regarding his monument will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd and 4th Series. Locke, writing to his brother, said: "I have lost in

your brother not only an ingenious and learned acquaintance, that all the world esteemed, but an intimate and sincere friend, whom I truly loved, and by whom I was truly loved." The highest tribute ever paid to his patriotism and genius was by Grattan, in his great speech in the Irish Parliament, on 16th April 1782. Harris's *Ware* enumerates fifteen works, chiefly philosophical, from his pen. The most important, besides his *Case of Ireland*, were *Six Metaphysical Meditations* (Lond. and Dub. 1680), *Sciothericum Telescopicum* (Dub. 1686), and *Dioptrica Nova* (Lond. 1692). [His son Samuel, born in 1689, was secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales, and was afterwards Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the Privy-Council. He died childless in 1727.] 110 196 254 339

Molyneux, Sir Thomas, Bart., State Physician, younger brother of preceding, was born in Cook-street, Dublin, 14th April 1661. He was educated in Trinity College, and took out his degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and afterwards visited London, Oxford, Cambridge, and the Continental schools, to extend his knowledge. An interesting correspondence between him and his brother William, containing an account of his travels, is to be found in the *University Magazine*, vol. xviii. At Leyden he became acquainted with Locke and many persons of note. During the War of 1689-'91 he resided in Chester with his brother. They returned immediately after the battle of the Boyne. Thenceforward for some time Dr. Molyneux resided in the house with his father, and engaged in practice. His progress must have been rapid, for in 1693 he was enabled to purchase an estate worth £100 per annum, and in 1711 he founded the Molyneux Blind Asylum in Peter-street, Dublin, at a cost of £2,310 for the house and £2,341 for furniture. In 1715 he was appointed State Physician, afterwards Surgeon-General to the army; and in 1730 a baronetcy was conferred upon him by Lord Carteret. He died in 1733, aged 72. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a constant contributor to the proceedings of the Dublin Philosophical Society, being especially interested in antiquarian and zoological enquiries relating to Ireland. "He was allowed by all the learned world who knew him, to be a man of uncommon skill and ability in his profession. . . . It was not without good cause that John Locke chose him as his friend and adviser." The present Baronet is the 7th. An interesting reference to his fine statue by Roubil-

liac, standing in Armagh Cathedral, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. 54 116(18)

Monck, Mary, a woman of great beauty and considerable poetical abilities, daughter of Lord Molesworth, was born in the latter half of the 17th century. She acquired an intimate knowledge of Latin, Italian, and Spanish literature. Chiefly residing in the country, one of a numerous family, she cultivated poetry more as an amusement than with a view to publication. She married George Monck of Dublin. After her early death from consumption, at Bath, in 1715, a volume of her poems and translations was published. Several of her pieces are given in Cibber's *Lives of the Poets*. 34 349

Monro, Robert, Major-General, a Scotch soldier who took a prominent part in the War of 1641-'52. He distinguished himself in Flanders, and afterwards in the Thirty Years' War. Of his services under the Swedish King he published an account, now very scarce—*Monro's Expedition . . . under the Invincible King of Sweden*, 1637. On his return to Scotland he zealously espoused the cause of the Covenant, and "appears to have had much real enjoyment in ruthlessly carrying out its behests."²⁴³ In 1642 he passed over to Ireland to reinforce the Scotch Presbyterians there. The position of the Scotch force in Ireland—opposed alike to the Irish Catholics and the royalists—is as difficult to follow as that of the other parties among whom Ireland was desolated for eleven years. On 15th of April he landed with 2,500 Scotch at Carrickfergus, and being joined on the 28th and 29th by Lord Conway and Colonel Chichester with 1,800 foot, five troops of light horse, and two of dragoons, advanced on 1st May to Newry. The Irish Confederates almost immediately quitted the town, and the Castle surrendered on 3rd May. Monro put sixty men, eighteen women, and two priests to death, and leaving a garrison of 300 men, set out on the 7th for Carrickfergus, wasting the country and driving off a prey of 4,000 cattle. After a short delay he again marched out into the County of Antrim, burnt Glenarm, and carried off great cattle preys. He was hospitably received at Dunluce by the Earl of Antrim, who proffered his service and assistance in the pacification of the country, and provided for him a great entertainment; but it was no sooner over than Monro made him a prisoner and occupied the castle. Confining his operations to Ulster, he spoiled the counties of Down and Antrim, and shipped off such num-

bers of cattle to Scotland that the Lords-Justices felt obliged to interfere, and complained to the English Parliament, in whose interest Monro was acting. In May next year he unsuccessfully endeavoured to surprise Owen Roe O'Neill at Charlemont, and was obliged to retreat with the loss of 100 men and a large cattle prey he had taken. On 14th May 1644 he seized Belfast, previously in occupation of an English force. In July of the same year he advanced into the County of Cavan with an army of 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse, and sent parties into Westmeath and Longford, which burnt the houses and crops, and put to the sword all the country people they met. Besides this expedition, he conducted several similar movements during his command in Ulster. He was defeated by Owen Roe O'Neill at the battle of Benburb, in June 1646. Monro commanded 6,000 foot and 800 horse, whilst O'Neill's army consisted of but 5,000 foot and 500 horse. O'Neill occupied a strong position between two hills, with a wood behind him, and the Blackwater on his right. He was there attacked by Monro, who was routed, it is said with loss of half his army, his artillery, baggage, the greater part of his arms, and thirty-two colours. On 13th September 1647, when in command of Carrickfergus, the town was, through the treachery of his own officers, delivered up to General Monck, and he was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, where he lay for five years. Although a captive he is believed to have had considerable influence with Cromwell. Excepted from pardon for life and estate in 1649, he was ultimately permitted to return to Ireland and compound for his estates. He married the second Viscountess Montgomery, and resided at Mount Alexander in the County of Down, until her decease in 1670, and afterwards probably at Cherryvalley, near Comber, in the same county. He was alive in 1680. [His brother, Sir George Monro, served with him both under Gustavus Adolphus and in Ireland, and was Commander-in-chief of the King's army in Scotland after the Restoration. He died about 1686. The present Sir Charles Monro, Bart., is his lineal descendant.] The surname is indifferently written "Monro," "Monroe," and "Munro." 270* 243 271

Montgomery, Richard, a distinguished general in the American War of Independence, was born near Raphoe, County of Donegal, 22 December 1736. His father was member of Parliament for Lifford. Entering the army at eighteen

years of age, his courage and capacity at the siege of Louisburg won the approval of Wolfe, under whom he served at the taking of Quebec from the French in 1759, and his regiment formed part of the force sent with Amherst to reduce the French forts on Lake Champlain. Montgomery became adjutant of his regiment, 15th May 1760; and was in the army that marched upon Montreal under Colonel Haviland. Two years afterwards he was appointed captain, and served in the expedition against the Spanish West Indies. Having returned home, he, in 1772, sold his commission, went back to America, purchased a small estate at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, married, and settled down to cultivate those arts of peace which he was naturally best qualified to enjoy. In April 1775 he was selected as a delegate to the first Provincial Convention in New York, where he distinguished himself by promptness of decision and soundness of judgment. In the autumn of the same year he reluctantly accepted from Congress the appointment of Brigadier-General, reconciling himself to the abandonment of his scheme of a quiet life by the consideration that "the will of an oppressed people, compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, must be obeyed." Ordered by Washington to take part in an expedition against Canada, he was attended as far as Saratoga by his beloved wife, whose fears he soothed by his cheerfulness and good humour. Owing to the illness and incompetency of General Schuyler, Montgomery was obliged to take supreme command of the expedition. He had great difficulties to contend with, from the insubordination and want of patriotism of his troops; yet, on 3rd November 1775 he took Fort St. John, after a siege of fifty days, on the 12th entered Montreal, and on the 5th December effected a junction with Arnold under the walls of Quebec. The town, defended by a garrison of 2,500 men, with batteries of 200 cannon, was immediately besieged by Montgomery's small force of 1,200 men. Many of his troops, disheartened by severe cold and protracted marches, were on the point of mutiny, and their guns were few in number and insufficient in size. At a council of officers it was determined to attempt to capture Quebec by a coup-de-main. The assault took place early on the morning of 31st December, in the midst of a snow storm, and would probably have been successful, but for the fall of the gallant leader, who, with two of his aides, was killed by the first discharge of a bat-

tery against which they advanced up a steep ascent. His troops, disheartened by his death, retreated, and a desultory blockade of the town (extending over some months) was eventually raised. Montgomery was aged 39 when he fell. His funeral was attended, with every mark of respect, by the Governor and officers of the garrison. The small wooden house in Quebec where his remains were laid out is still shown, and an inscription on the cliff marks where he fell. His loss was deeply mourned all over the States, and his memory was eulogized in the British Parliament by Lord Chatham, Burke, and Barre. Lord North having spoken of him as "only a brave, able, humane, and generous rebel," Fox retorted: "The name of rebel is no certain mark of disgrace; all the great assertors of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind in all ages, have been called rebels." Bancroft, the American historian, says of Montgomery: "He was tall and slender, well-limbed, of graceful address, and a strong and active frame. He could endure fatigue and all changes and severities of climate. His judgment was cool, though he kindled in action, imparting confidence and sympathetic courage. Never himself negligent of duty, never avoiding danger, discriminating and energetic, he had the power of conducting freemen by their voluntary love and esteem. An experienced soldier, he was also well versed in letters, particularly in natural science. In private life he was a good husband, brother, and son, an amiable and faithful friend." His body was ultimately exhumed and buried in Washington, and Congress voted money to erect the monument to him which stands in front of St. Paul's Church, New York. Montgomery's widow survived him for more than half a century. His brother, Alexander, commonly called "Black Montgomery," sat in the Irish Parliament for many years as member for the County of Donegal. ^{18* 37* 349}

Moody, John, a well-known actor, born, probably in Cork, in 1727. The poet Churchill wrote of him:

"Long from a nation ever hardly used,
At random censured, wantonly abused,
Have Britons drawn their sport with partial view,
Form'd general notions from the rascal few;
Condemn'd a people, as for vices known,
Which, from their country banished, seek our own.
Taught by thee, Moody, we now learn to raise
Mirth from their foibles—from their virtues praise."

Few particulars are given of his life. He showed both spirit and tact in managing the unruly theatrical mobs of the time. In 1796 he retired from the stage, after

fifty years' service, and died in London, 26th December 1812, aged 84. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in a notice that throws some doubt on his Irish birth, calls him the "father of the English stage. . . His character was uniformly unblemished, and for kindness as well as probity he had long been a sort of *pater patriæ* behind the scenes." ^{3 110(62) 140}

Moor, Michael, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, was born in Bridge-street, Dublin, in 1640. He was educated in France; for some years taught philosophy and rhetoric in the college at Grassin, and upon his return home was ordained a priest by Luke Wadding (not the Franciscan), who was Catholic Bishop of Ferns in 1684. For some time Moor had, as Vicar-General, charge of the whole diocese of Dublin. During James II.'s personal government of Ireland he was, in opposition to the Jesuits, and although a Catholic, made Provost of Trinity College. He did much to mitigate the sufferings of the Protestant prisoners; and it was largely owing to his exertions that the valuable collections in the Library were preserved from injury during the military occupation of the College. In preaching before the King he upon one occasion took the text: "If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch." This so incensed his Majesty (who having a Jesuit confessor with weak eyes, considered the discourse levelled against himself) that he deprived Moor of his preferments, and obliged him to retire to France, whence, on James's return, he removed to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Innocent XII. and Clement XI. After James II.'s death he returned to France, and, according to Harris's *Ware*, was made Rector of the University of Paris, in which he established an Irish College. To it he bequeathed his choice library, which, however, was found sadly thinned at his death, owing to the depredations of an amanuensis he had employed when afflicted in his latter days with blindness. He died in Paris, 22nd August 1726, aged 85, and was buried in the chapel of the Irish College. Harris's *Ware* gives a list of his theological works, which are all in Latin. No mention is made of him in the history of "The Irish College, Paris," which appeared in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* in 1866. ^{233 339}

Moore, Charles, Viscount Drogheda (descended from Sir Edward Moore, a soldier of fortune, who came over in Elizabeth's reign), was born in 1603, and succeeded his father, the 1st Viscount, in 1627. He was in 1641 residing at his

castle of Mellifont, near Drogheda, which, with the surrounding abbey lands, had been granted to his ancestors by Queen Elizabeth. On the news reaching him of the rising of the Catholic Irish, he hastened to Drogheda and put the town in a proper state of defence. The particulars of the ensuing hostilities, in which he took a prominent part, and the raising of the siege at the end of five months, belong more properly to the notice of Sir Roger Tichborne. Viscount Drogheda had been obliged at an early period to abandon his own castle of Mellifont to the enemy. He assisted at the subsequent operations at Ardee and Navan; in August 1643 he hastened to defend Athboy against Owen Roe O'Neill; and on the 15thth of the same month fell in an engagement with the Irish at Portlester ford, on the Blackwater, five miles from Trim. The present Marquis of Drogheda is his descendant.

54 216

Moore, Thomas, poet and prose writer, was born at 12 Aungier-street, Dublin, 28th May 1779. His father, John Moore, kept a grocer's shop, which he had probably established with the small fortune he received with his wife, Anastasia Codd, a Wexford girl. Both parents were Catholics. Young Moore's cheerful and sprightly disposition made him a favourite with many besides his own family. One of his earliest recollections was of being taken to a public dinner in honour of Napper Tandy, and sitting on that gentleman's knee. At an early age he was sent to a school kept by a Mr. Malone, and a little later to the academy of the well-known teacher Samuel Whyte, where Sheridan and many distinguished men received their education. Whyte was passionately fond of the stage, and encouraged young Moore's declamatory and histrionic powers; and before he was twelve years of age his name appeared in the handbills of his master's private theatricals. He soon began to scribble verses, and when fourteen was referred to in the *Anthologia Hibernica* as "our esteemed correspondent, T. M." His family were anxious he should go to the Bar, and such were then the disqualifications to which Catholics were subjected, that it was seriously debated whether he should not be entered on the books of Trinity College as a Protestant. His mother strongly opposed such a step, which was, however, rendered unnecessary by the legislation of 1793, which opened the University to Catholics, and he entered in 1794 with much credit, under his true designation. At college he showed more disposition to cultivate the modern than

the ancient languages. He joined the College Historical Society, of which Robert Emmet and Arthur O'Connor were then the most prominent members. Edward Hudson, one of those afterwards arrested at Bond's, and Robert Emmet, were among his most intimate friends; and nothing but his mother's influence prevented Moore himself becoming perhaps fatally involved in the revolutionary movement of 1798. In his diary he gives a graphic account of the difficulty with which he pulled through without implicating any of his friends, at the visitation of the Chancellor (Lord Clare) for the purpose of clearing the College of students infected with revolutionary principles. Thanks to a friendship with the librarian of Marsh's Library, Moore had free access to it even during the summer months, when it was closed to the public, and in exploring its shelves he laid up much of that out-of-the-way information which afterwards appeared in his works. He acquired a tolerable knowledge of Italian from a Catholic clergyman, and of French from a refugee. In 1799 he took the degree of B.A., and next year entered at the Middle Temple, London. An introduction to Lord Moira soon made him at home at his seat near London, and the best literary society of the metropolis was opened to him. He delighted all by his pleasant manners, literary tastes, and effective, although not brilliant, musical abilities. He brought with him to London his *Odes of Anacreon* in manuscript, which, published by subscription in 1800, were much admired, and established his reputation as a poet. In 1801, under the pseudonym of "Thomas Little," he published a volume of light poetical pieces, which brought him £60, but did not add much to his reputation. In 1803, through Lord Moira's influence and the friendship of Lady Donegal, Moore received the appointment of Admiralty Registrar at Bermuda, and proceeded thither in the *Phaeton* frigate. The seclusion of the Bermuda islands was, however, little to his taste, and after a residence extending only from January to April 1804, he confided his duties to a deputy, and made an extended tour through the United States and Canada, during which he wrote his poems relating to America, and had the good fortune to be presented by the British minister to President Jefferson. The institutions of the country were little to his taste; but we can scarcely excuse the coarse terms in which he afterwards wrote of it and its inhabitants. His conception of the enormity of slavery was clear and decided. In October 1804 Moore returned to Eng-

land in the *Boston* frigate, with his friend Captain Douglas, to the great joy of his numerous friends. Lord Moira now procured a situation for his father in the Customs; but Moore for himself preferred trusting to his talents for a livelihood. In 1806 he published a volume of *Odes, Epistles, and other Poems*, for which he was criticised in the *Edinburgh Review* as "the most licentious of modern versifiers, and the most poetical of the propagators of immorality." His *Odes of Anacreon* had perhaps given some ground for these charges, but it is possible that Jeffrey was prejudiced against him on account of his aristocratic tendencies. A duel between them, at Chalk Farm, in the month of August 1806, was interrupted by the police. Both gentlemen were subjected to much ridicule, when it was stated that the bullet had fallen out of Jeffrey's pistol, and it was suggested that, by consent, both pistols were leadless. Jeffrey and Moore after this became fast friends. The latter says: "He had taken a fancy to me from the first moment of our meeting together in the field, and I can truly say that the liking for him is of the same early date." Lord Byron mentioned the duel with ridicule in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, and in his turn was challenged by Moore. The letter was delayed some months in reaching its destination, and the affair terminated in a good-humoured explanation from Byron, and a life-long friendship between them. In 1807 Moore entered into an arrangement with Mr. Power, the musical publisher, to write suitable words to a collection of old Irish tunes, which were to be arranged by Sir John Stevenson. The *Irish Melodies* were completed in ten numbers, issued between 1807 and 1834. Supposing him to have received the full remuneration agreed upon (£500 per annum), he was paid for them £5 a line. They are the most lasting monuments of his genius, and have been translated into both Latin and Irish. Byron declared some of them were "worth all the epics that ever were composed;" while the *Biographie Générale* says: "Thomas Moore has vividly reproduced in his *Melodies* the characteristic traits of Irish music. Originality is the special claim of these short pieces. They have neither the vigour, nor the nature, nor the profound and passionate sensibility of the works of another national poet, Robert Burns; but, at the same time, they have not the same air of rudeness. A sustained elegance, a lightness, a tenderness, an esprit, a rich and brilliant imagery, give them a durable, though per-

haps a somewhat artificial charm." Of the same character as the *Irish Melodies* are the *National Melodies*, published 1815, and the *Sacred Songs*, in 1816. Three satirical pieces, *Corruption*, *Intolerance*, and the *Sceptic*, appeared in 1808 or 1809. In 1811 one of the happiest events of his life occurred—his marriage to a Protestant lady, Miss Bessy Dyke. Lord John Russell says: "From 1811, the year of the marriage, to 1852, that of his death, this excellent and beautiful person received from him the homage of a lover, enhanced by all the gratitude, all the confidence, which the daily and hourly happiness he enjoyed was sure to inspire. Thus, whatever amusement he might find in society, whatever sights he might behold, whatever literary resources he might seek elsewhere, he always returned to his home with a fresh feeling of delight. The time he had been absent had always been a time of exertion and of exile; his return restored him to tranquillity and peace." "I'd Mourn the Hopes that Leave me," "'Tis all for Thee," and others of his poems were addressed to her. In public life he lost none of his home affections. With a never-dying love, he wrote regularly twice a week to his parents, and settled £100 a year on them as soon as he could afford it. At first he and his wife lived at Lord Moira's; in the spring of 1812 he took a house at Keyworth; whence they removed next summer to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne. His independence was strikingly shown in 1814 by the publication of the *Twopenny Postbag*, by Thomas Brown the Younger, a bitter satire directed against the Prince of Wales and his ministers. It immediately became popular, and ran through fourteen editions in one year. In 1812 Messrs. Longman offered him £3,000 for an oriental romance he had in contemplation. The work, *Lalla Rookh*, was not written until after the most careful and extensive reading on eastern subjects—until he had thoroughly imbued his mind with oriental tradition and romance. It was published in 1817, and was received most favourably; but the estimate of his contemporaries, and even of Lord John Russell writing in 1853, has not been endorsed by more recent critics—*Lalla Rookh* now holding a far inferior place to the *Irish Melodies*, and many of his lighter pieces. In the autumn of 1817 Moore occupied Sloperton Cottage, near Devizes, at the moderate rent of £40 a year. It continued, with intervals, to be his residence during the rest of his life. Next year he visited Ireland, where he was received with the most flattering attentions, and

hailed as the national bard of the country. In the same year he went to Paris with his friend Rogers, and laid up materials for his humorous piece, *The Fudge Family in Paris*. In 1818 it was found that his deputy at Bermuda had absconded, leaving him responsible for some £6,000, and next year, pending a settlement, he was obliged to retire to the Continent. With Lord John Russell he travelled through France and Switzerland to Milan, and spent some time at Venice with Lord Byron. Moore returned by the south of France to Paris, where his wife and family joined him in January 1820. During the three years he resided abroad he wrote *The Epicurean* and *The Loves of the Angels*. At length a settlement was made with his creditors (chiefly by means of a loan from Lord Lansdowne, which he was soon enabled to repay), and in November 1822 he returned to his home at Sloperton Cottage. During Moore's visit to Italy, Byron made him a present of his manuscript autobiography, upon condition that it should not be published until after his death. Pressed for money in April 1824, he sold it to Murray, the publisher, for £2,100. Byron died the same month. Lady Byron and her family desired its destruction, and offered to reimburse the publisher what he had paid upon it. Moore resisted the proposition for some time, and at last, nobly resolving to meet the loss himself, paid Murray the £2,100, with interest, and burned the manuscript. Scarcely any action of his life has been more canvassed: there can, however, be little doubt of his disinterestedness and conscientious desire to do what was right. A delightful episode was his visit to Abbotsford in October 1825, where he was received with all the warmth of Sir Walter Scott's nature. His *Life of Richard B. Sheridan* was published in the same year, and in 1827 *The Epicurean*, which, "though perhaps the least popularly known of Moore's works, is by some considered among the most chaste and exquisite." Macaulay says that, "considered merely as a composition, his *Life of Lord Byron*, published in 1830, deserves to be classed among the best specimens of English prose our age has produced." In 1831 was published his *Life of Lord Edward FitzGerald*, a feeling tribute to the memory of that nobleman. Moore had visited Ireland with his wife in the previous year, principally to collect materials for this work. His plodding literary labours were often lightened by visits to London, where his wit and musical talents made him ever welcome at

the gayest and most brilliant assemblages. In 1832 an ineffectual effort was made to induce him to stand as candidate for Limerick, under O'Connell's banner. In 1835, under the ministry of Lord Melbourne, a Civil List pension of £300 was settled on him. In the same year he again paid a flying visit to Ireland—and was lionized in Dublin, enjoyed the beauties of the County of Wicklow from the top of a four-in-hand drag, and was feted at Wexford, and at Bannow, where his friends, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall then resided. This was one of several visits necessitated by his preparation of the *History of Ireland*. In his *Captain Rock*, already published, he showed that a protracted residence in England had not extinguished his love of country, or lessened his indignation at the disabilities under which his co-religionists suffered. His *History of Ireland* (which appeared between 1839 and 1846), forming four volumes of *Lardner's Cyclopædia* brings the history of the country down to the death of Owen Roe O'Neill in 1646. Although written in an easy and attractive style, it does not possess much merit. *The Athenæum* remarked at the time of its publication: "Mr. Moore fortunately brings to his labours not only extensive learning in the rarely trodden paths of Irish history, but strict impartiality, rendered still more clear and uncompromising by an ennobling love of liberty. Every page of his work contains evidence of research; and innumerable passages might be cited in proof of the independent and truth-seeking spirit of the author." This *History* was Moore's last important work. In 1841 he collected and published his *Poetical Works* in 10 vols. crown 8vo., with illustrations. The prefaces contain many interesting particulars regarding his life. His latter days were embittered by the death of the last of his children. Anne, aged 5, died in 1817; Anastasia Mary, aged 17, in 1829; Olivia Byron lived but a few months; John Russell, died in India, aged 19, in 1842, a cadet in the East India Company's service; and Thomas Lansdowne, his eldest son, a wild youth, died in Algiers, in the French service, in 1849, aged 27. Like Swift, Scott, and Southey, the end of Moore's life was passed in an increasingly depressed condition, owing to softening of the brain. Sustained to the last by the tender solicitude of his wife, he died at Sloperton—

"That dear home, that saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found,
Cheering within when all grows dark,
And comfortless, and stormy around!"—

26th February 1852, aged 72. He was

buried in Bromham churchyard, within view of his cottage-home, and beside his beloved daughter Anastasia. Mrs. Moore was laid beside him, 4th September 1865, aged 68.³⁶ She made an appropriate gift to the Royal Irish Academy of his library, portrait, and view of Sloperton Cottage. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* concludes an appreciative notice of Moore, with the words: "Her [Ireland] he served with all his soul and strength, uplifting her banner in the hour of darkest danger; and with the names of Grattan and Curran, as Irish patriots, that of Thomas Moore will be for ever associated." He was small in stature and slight, his eyes were bright and sparkling, his mouth delicately cut and expressive, his "slightly-tossed" nose confirming the fun that lurked on his countenance. Concerning his religious opinions and character, Lord John Russell writes: "He was bred a Roman Catholic, and in his mature years he published a work [*Captain Rock*] of some learning in defence of the chief articles of the Roman Catholic faith, yet he occasionally attended the Protestant Church; he had his children baptized into that Church. . . . Of two things all who knew him must have been persuaded: the one, his strong feelings of devotion, his aspirations, his longing for life and immortality, and his submission to the will of God; the other, his love of his neighbour, his charity, his Samaritan kindness for the distressed, his goodwill to all men. In the last days of his life he frequently repeated to his wife: 'Lean upon God, Bessy; lean upon God.' That God is love was the summary of his belief; that a man should love his neighbour as himself, seems to have been the rule of his life. . . . Never did he make his wife and family a pretext for political shabbiness; never did he imagine that to leave a disgraced name as an inheritance to his children was his duty as a father. . . . Mingling careful economy with an intense love of all the enjoyments of society, he managed, with the assistance of his excellent wife, who carried on for him the detail of his household, to struggle through all the petty annoyances attendant upon narrow means—to support his father, mother, and sister, beside his own family, and at his death he left no debt behind him." The very high estimate of his literary abilities entertained by Byron, Scott, Russell, and his contemporaries generally, has scarcely stood the test of time; but there is little doubt that his *Melodies*, wedded as they are to such appropriate music, will continue to delight genera-

tions—melodies whose grace and tenderness were never more effectively rendered than when sung by himself. Lord John Russell, his literary executor, edited his *Memoirs*, in 8 vols. in 1853-'6. The first volume and half the second are occupied with an unfinished autobiography and a selection from his letters, the rest of the work chiefly with a slightly abridged diary, extending from August 1818 to October 1847. Allibone devotes five pages to an exhaustive critical enumeration of Moore's writings. His father died in 1825, and his mother in 1832: they lie buried with his sister in St. Kevin's churchyard, Dublin. A beautiful stained-glass window has been inserted in Bromham church, to the memory of his wife. An interesting communication on the present condition of Sloperton Cottage will be found in the *Athenæum* for 7th July 1877. A statue of Thomas Moore was erected in Dublin shortly after his decease. ^{15 16 34 36 124 244 245}

More, Roger, a prominent leader in the early part of the War of 1641-'52, was descended from the O'Mores of Leix, and was born about the end of the 16th century. He passed some years of his youth in Spain, where doubtless much of his time was spent in the company of the numerous Irish refugees. He married a sister of Nicholas Barnewell, Viscount Kingsland, and resided at Ballynagh, in the King's County. In 1641 he joined Lord Maguire, Sir Felim O'Neill, and other representatives of the ancient families of Ireland, in organizing a general rising against English power, and against the oppression to which, as Catholics, they were subjected. The co-operation of the Irish soldiers in the Low Countries was counted upon; Cardinal Richelieu promised aid in arms, ammunition, and money; and Owen Roe O'Neill agreed to join from Spain at fourteen days' notice. Carte says that More was tempted to take up arms "by a desire of recovering his ancestral estates, which were in the hands of the English, and with the glory of asserting the freedom and liberty of his country. He was admirably qualified for this purpose, being endowed with all the talents and qualifications proper for persuasion; he was one of the most handsome, comely, and proper persons of his time; of excellent parts, good judgment, and great cunning; affable and courteous in his behaviour, insinuating in his address, and agreeable in his conversation. He understood human nature, and knew men perfectly well. . . . He was a man of fair character, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and had so great a reputa-

tion for his abilities among the Irish in general, that he was celebrated in their songs; and it was a phrase among them: 'God and our Lady be our assistance, and Roger More.' The 23rd October 1641 was agreed upon for a general rising. Though the attempt on Dublin Castle failed, in many parts of Ireland the movement was for a time completely successful. The English settlers were subjected to great cruelties and driven out, and many fortified towns were seized by the Confederates. Roger More's post was in Ulster: there he issued a proclamation setting forth the grievances of the Irish, and their reasons for taking arms, and by his address at a meeting of landed proprietors at Crofty, in Meath, he attracted to the Irish side a large number of waverers. As the war proceeded, however, More's influence declined, and he was superseded by perhaps less scrupulous men. His health became impaired, and after the siege of Drogheda in 1642 he retired to Flanders. Upon his return to Ireland he took part in the deliberations at Kilkenny, where he fell ill and died in 1643. Even his enemies pay the highest tribute to his noble qualities, and to the efforts he made to lighten the horrors of war. ^{93 196 271}

Morgan, Sydney, Lady, authoress, was born in Dublin between 1780 and 1786. Her father, MacOwen or Owen, an actor and manager of the Theatre Royal, was a man of considerable versatility of talent, but without any ability for getting on in the world. His only children, two little girls, were early deprived of their mother, and were brought up in a rambling way by a devoted old servant, Molly. At so early an age as fourteen, Sydney gave to the world a small volume of poems; and in 1800 she began life as governess. In 1804 her novel *St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond*, appeared, and was much admired; and in 1806 *The Wild Irish Girl*, which established her reputation as a novelist. The publication of these and the other works, which followed in quick succession from her pen, opened up to her the best circles, where her talents were fully appreciated. A visit to the Marquis of Abercorn in 1812 resulted in her marriage to his physician, Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, M.D., an intimate friend of Jenner. The union proved happy: his death in 1843 was the darkest shadow cast upon her life. At the time of her marriage she had already saved £5,000 from her literary labours; and altogether her works are said to have brought her in some £25,000. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan settled in Kildare-street, Dublin,

where they drew around them a brilliant circle. Lengthened visits to France and Italy between 1816 and 1819 resulted in several volumes of sketches concerning those countries then comparatively little visited. The liberal opinions expressed in these works brought upon her much obloquy, and caused the loss of many friends. Though anything but an admirer of O'Connell, she warmly advocated Catholic Emancipation. Her novels upon Irish manners and history, and Irish subjects generally, attracted considerable attention to the country, then in the most depressed condition. In 1837 the Morgans removed to London, where they enjoyed the advantages of a wide circle of the best literary society of the day. During the ministry of Lord Grey a Civil List pension of £300 was conferred upon her, as an acknowledgment of her services to literature and to the Whig party. Lady Morgan's character, as shown by her works, widened and deepened with years. She died at 11 William-street, London, 13th⁴⁰ April 1859, aged between 73 and 79, and was interred in Brompton Cemetery. Allibone enumerates twenty-two of her works, in the authorship of many of which her husband assisted. Her novel, *Ida of Athens*, published in 1809, was thus savagely attacked by Gifford in the *Quarterly Review*: "If we were happy enough to be in her confidence, we should advise the immediate purchase of a spelling-book, of which she stands in great need; to this, in due process of time, might be added a pocket dictionary; she might then take a few lessons in joined-hand, in order to become legible."¹⁰ Eight years afterwards her *France* was thus reviewed by the same hand: "Bad taste, bombast, and nonsense, blunders, ignorance of the French language and manners, general ignorance, Jacobinism, falsehood, licentiousness, and impiety. These, we admit, are no light accusations of the work; but we undertake, as we have said, to prove them from Lady Morgan's own mouth."¹⁶ On the other hand, the *Athenæum* thus speaks of her collected works: "In the fulness of years and literary honour—ere the brightness of the fancy dims, or the strength of her execution fails—it is well that Lady Morgan should collect her works. . . . So long as wit fascinates, so long as beauty of style has power over the soul, and so long as goodness, gaiety, and dashing spirits are in the ascendant, so long may we expect a public for the works of the writer."^{16 246}

Morrison, Sir Richard, an architect of some local celebrity, one of Gandon's pupils, and President of the Institute of Architects, was born in Cork in 1767. He

was at first employed in the Government service in the Ordnance department; but afterwards devoted himself to private engagements, and erected many important public buildings in Ireland—as Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, and the County Court-houses at Carlow, Clonmel, Dundalk, Galway, Maryborough, Naas, Roscommon and Wexford. He was knighted in 1841, and died 31st October 1849, aged about 82.

7 40

Moryson, Fynes, traveller and author of an *Itinerary*, was born in Lincolnshire in the year 1566, and was educated at the University of Cambridge where he became a Fellow of Peter-House. Obtaining from the Master and Fellows of his house a licence to travel, he spent nearly ten years abroad. In 1598, soon after his return, he came to Ireland (where his brother, Sir Richard, was Vice-President of Munster), and was appointed secretary to the Lord-Deputy, Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy. He died about 1614. Three years afterwards was published a folio volume of 900 pages: *An Itinerary, written by Fynes Moryson, gent., first in the Latine Tongue, and then translated by him into English: containing his Ten Yeeres Travell through the Twelve Dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Swizerland, Netherlands, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland.* To Ireland are devoted 302 pages, principally an account of the wars of Tyrone. His works are full of interest, and contain invaluable notes on the condition of the countries he visited, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. The Irish portion of his *Itinerary* was published separately in 2 vols. at Dublin, in 1735. The *Retrospective Review* says of his works: "We speak advisedly and within bounds when we assert that Fynes Moryson's work need not dread a comparison with any other book of travels, so far as amusing and instructive details regarding manners and the state of society are concerned." Dibdin says: "His delicacy and purity are equal to his love of truth." 15 40 247

Mosse, Bartholomew, M.D., the founder of the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, was born at Maryborough in 1712. He studied medicine, travelled on the Continent, and devoted himself to obstetrics. In 1745 he opened a lying-in hospital on a small scale in George's-lane, Dublin, said to have been the first of its kind in the British Isles. Encouraged by its usefulness, he, on his own responsibility, took a large plot of ground on the north side of the city, and with but £500 in hands,

set about the erection of the present Rotunda Hospital, on the plans of Mr. Cassels. The foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Mayor on 24th May 1751. By subscriptions, parliamentary grants, and the proceeds of concerts and lotteries, the work was pushed on, and the present noble institution was opened for the reception of patients in 1757. Dr. Mosse died at Cullenswood, 16th February 1759, aged 47, and was interred at Donnybrook. An admirable memoir, with interesting particulars concerning the history of the institution founded by him, will be found in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, vol. ii. "For this one great object of providing an asylum and a refuge for woman in her greatest hour of trial, he lived—for this he may be said to have died—died poor as to wealth, but rich in the blessings of the needy, and of those who were ready to perish." 115(2)

Mossop, Henry, a distinguished actor, was born in Ireland, in 1729. His father was rector of Tuam. While studying at Trinity College, he was attracted to the stage by Garrick's acting, went himself upon the boards, and showed extraordinary promise. After acting for a time in Dublin, he quarrelled with the manager and went to London, where he appeared as "Richard III." "His style of acting seems strongly to have resembled that of Kean of the present day—singularly vivid, subtle, and forcible; but with defects of abruptness of delivery, and irregularity of performance. He had another grand imperfection—that of believing that his talents were as unlimited as his ambition. He grasped at all the leading characters without discrimination, and of course played many of them without effect." 3 Quitting Drury-lane in disgust, he returned to Ireland, declaring that "there should be but one theatre in Ireland, and that he would be at the head of it." Refusing a salary of £1,000 at Crowstreet Theatre, in November 1760 he took a lease of Smock-alley, and entered upon a career of theatrical management, for which he was ill-qualified. The Countess of Bandon and others of his friends spared no efforts to make his entertainments fashionable; but after twelve years' struggle (having in that period leased both the Dublin theatres) he became bankrupt, and returned to London in 1772, broken down in health and spirits. He died, penniless, in a poor lodging at Chelsea, in November 1773, aged 43. While admitting many faults in his acting, a dramatic critic has remarked: "Garrick and Barry only were his superiors; in parts of vehemence and grandeur, he was not far behind them."

mence and rage he was almost unequalled, and in sentimental gravity, from the power of his voice and the justness of his conceptions, he was a very commanding speaker." ^{3 110 349}

Mossop, William, a medallist, was born in Dublin in 1751, and died of paralysis in 1804. He was the engraver of many of the finest medals and coins of pre-Union times in Ireland. Mr. Gilbert writes: "Although the medallic works of Mossop are not numerous, they are interesting as the first works of the kind produced in Ireland, and a lasting evidence of his natural ability in this department of art." His son William (born in 1788; died in 1827), first Secretary of the Royal Hibernian Academy, was also a medallist of some note. ¹¹⁰

Moylan, Stephen, Brigadier-General in the United States revolutionary army, was born in Ireland in 1734. He was one of the first to answer the call to arms against the British at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and distinguished himself in many of the operations of the war. A man of education and gentlemanly address, he for a short time acted as aide-de-camp to Washington. He was made Brigadier-General by brevet, in November 1783, and after the peace occupied some civil posts in Pennsylvania. He died 11th April 1811, aged about 77. His brother was Catholic Bishop of Cork. ³⁷

Mullen, or Moline, Allan, M.D., said to have been one of the most eminent anatomists of his time, was born in the north of Ireland in the middle of the 17th century. He took his medical degree in the University of Dublin in 1684, removed to London in 1686, and was elected a member of the Royal Society. The particulars of his last days are thus given in Harris's *Ware*: "In 1690 the Earl of Inchiquin took him with him to his government of Jamaica, he being desirous of that voyage; having a mind to enquire after some mines he heard were in those parts; but putting in at Barbadoes he met with some friends who made him drink hard, which threw him into a calenture, of which he died." The same work gives a list of six surgical treatises from his pen, published between 1682 and 1689. ^{319 339}

Mulready, William, R.A., was born at Ennis, it is said in 1785 (probably much earlier¹⁴). While a mere lad he went to England and was introduced to Banks, the sculptor, who took him into his studio, and set him to work drawing from his casts. When fourteen he was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, and before long gained the silver

palette in the Society of Arts' competition. For some years he earned a living by teaching drawing, and designing illustrations for works published by William Godwin. He gradually won his way as a painter till he took a foremost place, and became a Royal Academician. The following is taken from the *Art Journal*: "William Mulready began life as an art-student; all through his career—that is, for a period extending over sixty years—he confessed himself still a learner; and when death called him somewhat suddenly from his easel . . . he felt that he had not even yet done all which art was capable of achieving, though everyone else was convinced that he had long since accomplished the end. This was the great secret of his unvarying success—his motto was 'progression'; and year after year, even to the closing act of his professional life, one could always detect in his works some evidence of more matured powers of thought or of execution. And no wonder, since he caused his pictures to grow slowly under his hand, allowing sometimes years to elapse from the time when he sketched his first ideas on the canvas till they appeared in a complete form on the wall of the exhibition room. He could much more easily please the public, and even the critics, than he could satisfy himself. . . . There is nothing in the whole range of Dutch or Flemish art that can be brought into comparison with most of them for truth of drawing, elaborate finish, and splendour of colouring; it has been well said that, 'as a painter, Mulready's art is perfection.' By intense study, and by the display of consummate technical powers, he triumphed over all the greatest difficulties of his art. And if we look beyond the mere externals, so to speak, of his paintings, into the materials of which the several subjects are composed, what evidence we find of his intimate acquaintance with the heart and mind—how much of humour, and not unfrequently of pathos too! . . . Note, too, the refined character of his faces. . . . He was a lover of his species, and would not hold even the youngsters up to ridicule, though he set forth their humours, both good and evil." He was of a commanding figure, and handsome in old age as in youth. His features were finely cut, his eyes bright, the mouth severe. But few particulars are given of his life. His early marriage at seventeen proved unhappy; and he and his wife lived separately the latter part of their lives. He died, 7th July 1863, aged, presumably, 78, and was buried at Kensal Green, London. ^{14 40 241}

Munro, Henry, a distinguished United Irishman, was born in Lisburn, about 1768. At the termination of his apprenticeship he entered into the linen business, and shortly afterwards married. He is described as of fair complexion, with intelligent features and large blue eyes; of middle size, and remarkable for strength and agility. He was, says Mr. Madden, scrupulously honourable in his dealings, truthful and faithful. A Presbyterian, he was the ardent advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and to forward this object he joined the United Irishmen in 1795. He had been a Volunteer, and always had a taste for military studies; yet we are told that leadership in the ensuing insurrection was rather pressed upon him. At the breaking out of the insurrection in 1798, Munro occupied Ballynahinch, in Down. The disposition of his forces was made with great care. There on the 13th June he was attacked by General Nugent with about 1,600 men and eight pieces of artillery, and what has been since known as the battle of Ballynahinch, was fought. The insurgents defended themselves for a time with stubborn pertinacity. "Exposed to the cross-fire of musketry in the market square, raked by artillery, their ammunition exhausted, they still pressed boldly on the royalists with pike and bayonet." But as in every other important engagement in the Insurrection they were in the end overpowered. Munro fled alone and unattended to the mountains; but was eventually captured, tried by court-martial, and executed at Lisburn, opposite his own door. He displayed wonderful fortitude at the foot of the gallows; gave directions concerning an unsettled account with a neighbour, and after uttering the words, "Tell my country I deserved better of it," gave the signal for his own execution. His widow survived until February 1840. ^{237 330}

Murphy, Arthur, actor and dramatic author, was born near Elphin, County of Roscommon, 27th December 1730.⁴⁰ Early in 1736 he was sent to an aunt residing at Boulogne, by whom he was placed at St. Omer's. He was there known as "Arthur French," it being necessary for Irish boys to assume false names to avoid the penalties incurred by being educated abroad, while at the same time education at home was forbidden unless at Protestant schools. He passed with credit through the full course of study, and in 1744 returned to his relatives, then settled in London. He applied himself to law for a time; served in a merchant's office in Cork for two years, and then

in the banking house of Alderman Ironside, London. After this he turned his attention to literature, and for two years edited the *Gray's Inn Journal*. He then attempted the stage, but was not successful. At last he hit upon his vein in dramatic authorship. *The Apprentice*, a farce, brought him in nearly £800, and enabled him to pay his debts and complete his legal studies, but in consequence of his connexion with the stage, the Benchers refused to admit him to the Bar, until Lord Mansfield used his good offices. Murphy's mature life was passed as a barrister, a dramatic author, and a classical translator, and in all walks alike he may be said to have distinguished himself. He was never married. Towards the close of his life he fell into poor circumstances, from which he was rescued by receiving the appointment of Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a Civil List pension of £200 per annum. He was also bequeathed some property in the West Indies. Arthur Murphy died at his lodgings, Knightsbridge, London, 18th June 1805, aged 74, attended to the last by his landlady and her Irish servant girl, who were both devoted to him. He is described as having been "Tall and graceful: . . his face oval, and marked a little with small-pox, his nose aquiline; his eyes light and full; his complexion fair; and his voice deep and sonorous; he rarely laughed loud, but his smile was uncommonly gracious." Of his plays, one tragedy, three comedies, and three farces have retained their hold of the stage to the present day. "Murphy," says Macaulay, "was supposed to understand the temper of the wit of his time as well as any man." Hazlitt writes of him: "Murphy's plays of *All in the Wrong*, and *Know your own Mind*, are admirably written—with sense, spirit, and conception of character, but without any great effect of the humorous, or that truth of feeling which distinguishes the boundary between the absurdities of natural character and the gratuitous fictions of the poet's pen." Yet Moore said "he was a dull man in spite of his comedies, which act well, but read most ponderously."¹⁶ Chancellor Kent remarks: "His translation [of Tacitus] wants the compression of the original, and is too periphrastic. . . [It is] distinguished for elegance, and strength, and dignity, and gives the sense of the original with fidelity." ^{16 40 116(45) 248}

Murphy, James Cavanah, a native of Ireland, who gained some reputation as a traveller and an author, and more by his skill as an architectural artist, but

of whose life no particulars are attainable, died in 1816. Dibdin speaks of his name as "united with all tender and honourable reminiscences," and says he "fell a victim to his labours." His principal works were: *Plans of the Church of Batalha, in Portugal* (1792-'96); *Travels in Portugal during 1789-'90* (1795); *Arabian Antiquities of Spain* (1813-'16), in numbers, atlas folio, 100 engravings; a work of which Allibone says "it would be difficult to say too much in commendation." His *Travels in Portugal* were translated into French and German.¹⁶

Murphy, John, a Gaelic poet, born in the County of Cork, in March 1700, is stated by O'Daly to have been distinguished for the beauty and pathos of his elegiac compositions. He was the preserver and transcriber of many Irish historical tracts, and the patron of a bardic session held annually for some years at Charleville.²⁰⁹

Murphy, John, D.D., a Catholic clergyman, acted as one of the leaders of the Wexford insurgents in 1798. He was born at Tineurry, in the County of Wexford, studied at Seville, took orders, and returned to Ireland in 1785, and became parish priest of Boulavogue. In November 1797 he joined eighteen Catholic clergymen in endeavouring to avert the proclamation of their parishes by swearing allegiance to the Government. He is said to have been driven into insurrection by the oppressive conduct of the soldiers and yeomanry, and by the wreck of his chapel; or as Mr. Froude says: "After forty-five years of hitherto inoffensive life, he had become possessed with the 'Irish idea.'" On the 25th May he took the field at the head of a large body of pike-men, defeated a party of troops at Oulart, next day took Camolin and Enniscorthy, and encamped on Vinegar Hill. According to Froude and Musgrave, he and his men now embarked upon a course of unprovoked plunder and murder; while Dr. Madden says their operations were in retaliation for immediate injuries, or were such as were necessary in the prosecution of the insurrection. After the defeats at Arklow and Vinegar Hill, he joined the column that passed through Scollagh Gap, crossed the Barrow, and was defeated at Kilcomney. Dr. Murphy found his way to Taghmon, where he was recognized and arrested. He was executed on 26th June 1798. Several documents relating to his career will be found in the appendix to Musgrave's *Irish Rebellions*.^{141 249 331}

Murphy, Michael, Rev., a Catholic clergyman, who took an active part in the Insurrection of 1798 in the County of

of Wexford, was born at Kilnew, in that county, and was educated at a hedge-school at Oulart. Having been ordained at Ferns in 1785, he proceeded to Bordeaux, and pursued his studies at the Irish College. After his return he became parish priest of Ballycanew, and according to Musgrave, "behaved himself there with very great propriety till the rebellion broke out." Dr. Madden says he was driven into joining the insurgents by his chapel being wrecked by the yeomen. He shared the fortunes of the Rev. John Murphy's brigade until the battle of Arklow, 9th June. His heroic death at that battle is thus related by Mr. Froude: "The battery behind the barricade completely swept the road. Twice the priests led on their followers, over the bodies of their falling comrades, through musket-shot and round shot and grape, to the very mouths of the guns, the priests coming so close that they shot the gunners at their posts with their pistols. Twice they failed; the second time with such desperate loss that they wavered and sought shelter among the walls. . . . A third time they charged till they again touched the barricade. With a contempt of death which was really admirable they seemed determined to take the guns, though every man might fall in doing it, when a round shot, . . . caught him and his horse, and hurled them into ruin."^{141 249 331}

Murphy, Robert, Rev., a mathematician, the son of a shoemaker, was born at Mallow in 1806. When he was eleven years of age he accidentally fractured his thigh, and during his confinement to bed his attention was attracted to the study of mathematics; rudimentary books were with difficulty procured, and before his recovery he acquired considerable acquaintance with the science. Through the solution of some problems in a newspaper, he became known to a Mr. Mulcahy, who put him to school, where his progress was rapid. In 1824 he published remarks upon a pamphlet by Rev. John Mackey, of Maynooth, on the *Duplication of the Cube*. In October 1825 he was by his friends entered in Caius College, Cambridge. In May 1829 he was elected a Fellow; he took deacon's orders, and in 1831 was appointed Dean of his college. He eventually fell into dissipated habits, was obliged to leave Cambridge, and spent the latter part of his short life as a teacher and writer in London. He contributed a number of papers to the *Penny Cyclopædia* and the *Cambridge Philosophical Transactions*, besides publishing separate works on *Electricity* (1833) and

Algebraical Equations (1839). He died of consumption, 12th March 1843, aged about 37. Some time before his death, he was appointed Examiner in Mathematics at University College, London. "He had a true genius for the mathematical invention;" his habits, however, "made it impossible for him to give his undivided attention to researches which, above all others, demand both peace of mind and undisturbed leisure."⁴⁰

Murray, Daniel, Archbishop of Dublin, was born at Sheepwalk, near Arklow, 18th April 1768. He received his elementary education in Dublin, under Dr. Betagh, and completed his studies at the University of Salamanca. He was ordained priest in 1790, and appointed curate of Arklow, but was obliged to fly to Dublin in 1798, in consequence of the threats of the soldiery. He became coadjutor to Dr. Troy in 1809, and succeeded that prelate as Archbishop of Dublin in 1823. Dr. Murray has been designated the "De Sales of Ireland, and the Borromeo of Dublin, combining, as he did, the meekness of St. Francis with the episcopal vigilance of St. Charles." He died in Dublin, 26th February 1852, aged 83. Archbishop Murray was a staunch supporter of the system of National Education, and he and Archbishop Whately were intimate friends. He was held in high esteem by Popes Gregory XVI. and Pius IX., and it is said to have been out of respect for him that the Papal condemnation of the Queen's Colleges was withheld during his lifetime.^{79* 128†}

Murray, John, a Presbyterian minister, was born at Antrim, 22nd May 1742. He was educated at Edinburgh, and emigrated to America when twenty-one. He entered with enthusiasm into support of the Revolution; such was his eloquence that after one of his addresses a company was raised for Washington's army in two hours. He acquired great ascendancy over the people of his district by his powers as a preacher and his patriotic activity. In 1780 he published a volume of *Sermons on Justification*, and in 1791, one on *Original Sin*. The latter part of his life was passed at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he died, 13th March 1793, aged 50.^{37*}

Murray, Nicholas, D.D., a distinguished divine and author, was born at Ballinasloe, 25th December 1802. He went to the United States in 1818, and was apprenticed to the printing house of Harper Brothers. Subsequently he studied theology and became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania. In 1849 he was Moderator of the Presbyterian

General Assembly. He was the author of numerous works on archæology and social statistics, travels, and sermons. Perhaps his correspondence with Archbishop Hughes on the doctrines and practices of Catholicism brought him most prominently before the public. He died at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 4th February 1861, aged 58.^{37*}

Musgrave, Sir Richard, Bart., was born in Ireland about 1757. He sat for Lismore from 1778 until the Union, and was a strenuous supporter of Government. In 1782 he was created a baronet. In the *Cornwallis Correspondence* will be found a letter from him to Secretary Cooke, under date 1st November 1799, hinting at the desirability of some place being secured to him before he gave his vote for the Union. He was appointed Receiver of Customs in Dublin, with a salary of £1,200 a year. In 1801 appeared his *Memoirs of the Different Rebellions in Ireland*, with maps and plans, chiefly dealing with the Insurrection of 1798. Three large editions were exhausted in a few months. The book contains many valuable particulars not to be found elsewhere; but is, according to Lowndes, "a party work, abounding in misrepresentations"—not, however, more prejudiced than many written from an opposite standpoint. He displayed such animosity against the Catholics, and outraged public decency so much by his defence of flogging and free-quarters, that, according to a long notice of the work in the *Annual Biography*, "the Irish government at length deemed it necessary to disown all connexion with the author; and publicly disclaimed the idea of affording him either patronage or protection in future." In private life Sir Richard was greatly beloved. He died in Holles-street, Dublin, 7th April 1818, aged 61.^{6 16 87}

Muspratt, James Sheridan, an eminent chemist, was born in Dublin, 8th March 1821, and educated in Liverpool, where his father established large chemical works. After travelling on the Continent, and managing print-works in Manchester for some years, he went to America. In 1843 he removed to Germany, and studied under Liebig. In association with Hofmann, he discovered some of the organic bases of the coal-tar dyes. In 1848 he married Susan Cushman, the American actress, and about 1850 he established a College of Chemistry in Liverpool, which was eminently successful in training practical chemists. Besides numerous contributions to scientific papers, he translated Plattner's *Treatise on the Blowpipe*, and wrote *Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical,*

and Analytical. One of the springs at Harrogate has been called after him. He died at West Derby, near Liverpool, 3rd February 1871, aged 49. Liebig speaks of his translation of Plattner as "executed with fidelity and ability . . . further enhanced by Dr. Muspratt's annotations." Professor Penny speaks of his *Chemistry* as "the most valuable and elaborate work of the kind in our language;" while Professor Morfit characterizes it as "the very best and most elaborate guide-book on technical chemistry." ^{16 40 241}

Nagle, Nano, foundress of the Presentation order, a woman of singular devotion and piety, daughter of Garrett Nagle, a Catholic gentleman of property, was born at Ballygriffin, County of Cork, in 1728. She was educated in Paris. At an early age her thoughts were turned to the miserably ignorant condition of the poor Irish Catholic children, deprived under the Penal Laws of all chances of education. In Dublin, in 1763, almost privately and on a small scale, and afterwards in Cork more openly, she established schools, principally at her own cost, for the religious and secular education of the very poor. In these establishments, and in the homes of the poor, she laboured at all hours and in all weather, teaching, and advising, and sympathizing with the people in their sorrows. In September 1771, at her instance, a house for the reception of nuns of the Ursuline order was opened at Cork, and a small community, in filiation with that of St. Jacques in Paris, was settled there. So strong was the prejudice against them among the dominant class, that for many years, except in the privacy of their convent, these nuns had to wear secular dress. Disappointed, however, that the Ursulines devoted themselves chiefly to the education of the rich, she collected together a number of ladies who agreed to give themselves solely to the poor. Nano Nagle did not live to see the full results of her labours. She died in the South Presentation Convent in Cork, 20th ¹⁹⁰¹ April 1784, aged 55. The work established by her grew and spread; and in 1791 the community was recognized by Pope Pius VI., and given authority "to erect, and to form, not only in the city of Cork, but in other towns, houses for the reception of pious virgins, whose duty it should be to instruct little girls in the rudiments of faith and morals, to teach them different works peculiar to their sex, to visit sick females in the public infirmaries, and help them in their necessities;" and in 1805 it was fully estab-

lished as the Presentation order, with power to take vows, and with a rule founded upon that of St. Augustin. There are at present seventy-three Presentation Convents—most of them in Ireland, but several in England, and some in America and Australia. ^{1901(15) 1901(1877)}

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick, General, K.C.B., was born at Celbridge, near Dublin, 17th December 1785. He was third son of the Hon. George Napier and Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; and was consequently first cousin of Charles James Fox and Lord Edward FitzGerald. William was educated at Celbridge with his elder brother, Charles, afterwards conqueror of Scinde, who had been born in London. After passing through some experiences of the Insurrection of 1798, he entered the army as an ensign, 14th June 1800; became lieutenant, 18th April 1801; and captain, 2nd June 1804. He served at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807, and in 1808 went with his regiment to Spain, and bore more than his share of the hardships of Sir John Moore's retreat. He conceived a great veneration for Moore, and in after years declared that it was mainly to clear his memory from false imputations that he conceived the idea of writing a history of the Peninsular War. In 1809 Napier became Aide-de-camp to his uncle, the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but gave up the appointment to accompany his regiment to Portugal. He received a hip wound at the fight on the Coa; was at Busaco, and at Casal Novo, where he received a bullet in the spine, and his brother George had an arm broken. As a reward for their bravery, the brothers were selected by Wellington (two of eleven captains out of the whole army) for the brevet rank of major. While still suffering from his wounds he fought at Fuentes d'Onore; but after the second siege of Badajos was stricken with fever, and obliged to return home in the autumn of 1811. In the spring of the following year he married a daughter of General Henry Fox, and only three weeks afterwards, on learning that Badajos was besieged, sailed again for Portugal, though far from recovered of his wounds. He took command of the 43rd Regiment, which was not in the best of training, and required vigorous measures to restore it to proper discipline. He was present at Salamanca in July, and was with the division that entered Madrid next month. Major Napier went to England in January 1813, and rejoined his regiment in the Pyrenees in the following August,

taking a prominent part in the storming of the Petite Rhune, and at the passage of the Nive. He was severely wounded in defending the churchyard of Arcanques; and was again engaged at Orthes. He returned to England in April or May 1814, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at the termination of the campaign. After recovering from a protracted illness, resulting from wounds and exposure, he joined the Military College at Farnham, whence he was hurried to Belgium in the summer of 1815; but, much to his mortification, arrived too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo. He now devoted himself to literary pursuits, while taking an intelligent and active interest in home politics. From 1842 to 1848 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey; in the latter year he was created a K.C.B., and subsequently a General. Besides minor publications, he wrote *The Conquest of Scinde* (1844); a history of his brother Charles's administration of Scinde (1851); *English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula* (1855); and *Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles Napier*, 4 vols. (1857). In this last work, as remarked by a critic, "the idolatry of the Napiers was carried to the extreme; fanaticism, and every one who had by any chance interfered with the plans or prospects of either of the brothers was attacked with the most contemptuous acerbity." The great work upon which his reputation as an author rests is his *History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, 1807 to 1814*. The first volume appeared in 1828, and the sixth and last in 1840. This *History* has passed through several editions, and is considered a standard work. The following remarks upon it will be found in the *English Cyclopædia* (1857): "Perhaps no military history of equal excellence has ever been written. It cost the author sixteen years of continuous labour. He was himself a witness of several of the series of operations, and was engaged in many of the battles. His wide acquaintance with military men enabled him to consult many distinguished officers, English and French, and he was especially supplied with materials and documents by the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult. The ordinary sources of information were embarrassing from their abundance. One mass of materials deserves especial mention. When Joseph Bonaparte fled from Vittoria, he left behind him a very large collection of letters, which, however, were without order, in three languages, many almost illegible, and the most important in cipher, of which there was no key. It

was the correspondence of Joseph Bonaparte while nominally King of Spain. Sir William Napier was in a state of perplexity, and almost in despair of being able to make any use of these valuable materials, when his wife undertook to arrange the letters according to dates and subjects, to make a table of reference, and to translate and epitomize the contents of each. Many of the most important documents were entirely in cipher; of some letters about one-half was in cipher, and others had a few words so written interspersed. All these documents and letters Lady Napier arranged, and with a rare sagacity and patience she deciphered the secret writing. The entire correspondence was then made available for the historian's purpose. She also made out Sir William Napier's rough interlined manuscripts, which were almost illegible to himself, and wrote out the whole work fair for the printers, it may be said three times, so frequent were the changes made. Sir William Napier mentions these facts in the preface to the edition of 1851, and in paying his tribute to Lady Napier, observes that this amount of labour was accomplished without her having for a moment neglected the care and education of a large family." Criticisms and rejoinders to statements in this work form almost a literature in themselves, and are fully detailed by Allibone. General Sir William Napier died at Clapham, 12th February 1860, aged 74. A marble statue has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. ^{40 250*}

Nary, Cornelius, Rev., was born in the County of Kildare in 1660, and received his education at Naas. At twenty-four years of age he was ordained at Kilkenny, and shortly afterwards removed to Paris. He studied at the Irish College, of which he subsequently became Provisor, and in 1694 took the degree of LL.D. at Cambray. After acting for a time as tutor to the Earl of Antrim, he returned to Ireland, and was appointed parish priest of St. Michan's, in Dublin, where he continued until his death on the 3rd March 1738, aged about 78. Harris styles him "a man of learning and of a good character." He was the author of *The Chief Points in Controversy between the Catholics and the Protestants* (Antwerp, 1699); *The New Testament Translated into English from the Latin* (Lond. 1705); and some thirteen other works enumerated by Harris. ³³⁹

Nelson, Samuel, United Irishman. See Addendum.

Neligan, John Moore, M.D., a distinguished physician, was born in 1815 at Clonmel. At an early age he lost his

father, who was a medical practitioner. When but twenty-one years of age he took his medical degree, practised for a short time in Clonmel and Cork, and in 1840 removed to Dublin, where he soon took a foremost place in the profession, both as a teacher and practitioner. Dr. Neligan's great book, *Medicines, their Uses and Modes of Administration*, which has gone through many editions, and is still a standard work, was first published in 1843. In 1848 he edited a second edition of his friend Dr. Graves's *Clinical Lectures*. He edited the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* from 1849 to 1861, contributing to its pages numerous important papers. Dr. Neligan specially devoted himself to cutaneous diseases, and in 1852 published a work on *Diseases of the Skin*, which established him in the position he had been rapidly attaining as the leading consulting physician in Ireland on those affections. He was a member of the principal medical bodies in Dublin, and an honorary member of at least two on the Continent. Dr. Neligan died 24th July 1863, aged 48. "Of a commanding appearance, highly favoured by nature in mind and person, his industry was untiring. . . In him society has lost a skilful physician—medicine, an able exponent—the profession, a dauntless upholder of its rights and dignity." ¹¹⁵⁽¹⁸⁶³⁾

Nesta, a beautiful Welsh princess, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, was the ancestor of some of the leading Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland, and consequently of several of the most important Irish families: she died in 1136. The following list of her children and grandchildren may be found useful for reference. Great care has been taken in its compilation from different authorities, no two of which, however, agree as to the names of her descendants, or the order of their birth.

NESTA, by KING HENRY I. of England, had two sons—

Robert FitzRoy, Earl of Gloucester, mar. Mabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert FitzAymon, the conqueror of Glamorgan;

Henry FitzRoy (killed in an attack on Anglesea about 1156) left two sons—

Miler FitzHenry, mar. niece of Hugh de Lacy;

Robert FitzHenry.

NESTA married (about 1095) **GERALD FITZ-WALTER** (died about 1135), Castellan of Windsor, and Constable of Pembroke, and by him had issue—

William FitzGerald (died 1174), ancestor of the FitzMaurices and Graces, was father of—

Raymond FitzGerald (commonly styled Raymond le Gros), mar. Basilia, sister of Strongbow;
Griffith FitzGerald;
A daughter.

Maurice FitzGerald (died 1176), mar. Alice, daughter of Arnulph, a connexion of William the Conqueror, and was father of—

William FitzGerald, Baron of Naas;
Gerald FitzGerald, Baron of Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare;

Thomas FitzGerald (died 1213), ancestor of the Desmond FitzGeralds, mar. Ellinor, sister of Hervey de Marisco;

Alexander FitzGerald, of Compton in England;

Nesta, mar. in 1175, Hervey de Marisco.

David FitzGerald, Bishop of St. David's, 1147 to 1176, had a son—
Miles of St. David's.

Angharat, mar. William de Barry, and had four sons—

Robert de Barry;

Philip de Barry;

Walter de Barry;

Gerald de Barry (Giraldus Cambrensis).

A daughter (? *Gledevis*), mar. — Cogan, by whom she had—

Milo de Cogan, mar. a daughter of Robert FitzStephen;

Richard de Cogan.

NESTA lastly espoused **STEPHEN**, Constable of Cardigan, and to him she bore

Robert FitzStephen, the conqueror of Waterford, whose sons were—

Ralph FitzStephen (died 1182), mar. daughter of Milo de Cogan;

Meredith FitzStephen (died 1171).

52 54 147 148 149 202 216 233

Newport, Sir John, Bart., a politician, the son of a Waterford banker, was born there 24th October 1756. He was created a baronet in 1789. In 1802 he entered Parliament as member for his native city, and acting in concert with the Whigs, continued to represent it, with short intermissions, until 1832. After the passage of the Reform Bill he was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer; from which office he retired in 1839 with a pension of £1,000. He died at Newpark, near Waterford, 9th February 1843, aged 87. He was thus spoken of in 1830: "There never was an Irish question during the last twenty-eight years on which the member for Waterford did not distinguish himself by a fearless

and uncompromising devotion to his country's welfare." ^{7 244}

Niall of the Nine Hostages, a distinguished warrior, reigned over Ireland, according to the *Four Masters*, from 379 to 405. He carried his victorious arms into different parts of Ireland, Britain, and Gaul, and derived his name "Naoighiallach," from the hostages held captive for the good behaviour of districts he had conquered. A Roman poet, Claudian, is by some believed to have referred to his expeditions in the lines:

"Totam cum Scotus Iernen,
Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Tethys."

It has been suggested that St. Patrick may have been brought to Ireland among the captives taken in one of Niall's foreign incursions. He was assassinated in Gaul in 405, by Eochaidh, King of Leinster, whom he had exiled. Niall was succeeded in the sovereignty by Dathi. The O'Neills and other Irish families trace their ancestry to Niall. ^{134 172}

Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland, 914 to 919, Lord of Aileach, a descendant of the preceding. In 910 he and the men of Aileach were defeated in a great battle at Clossakeel, in Meath, by Flann Sinna. In 914, on Flann's death, Niall assumed the supreme power, and in the summer of next year fought an indecisive battle against the Northmen, who had arrived in great numbers, and established themselves at Dublin and other seaports. In October 919 he fell in an encounter with them at Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham; when they extended their plundering expeditions into all parts of the country. Niall's queen was Gormlaith [see GORMLAITH] "a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell." ¹³⁴

Nicholson, John, Brigadier-General, son of an Irish physician, Dr. Alexander Nicholson, was born in Dublin, 11th December 1821. He lost his father when eight years old, whereupon his mother removed to Lisburn, and most of his education was received at Dungannon School. In 1837 he obtained an appointment as ensign in the Indian army, and joined the 41st Native Infantry at Benares. He took part in the Affghan war, in 1842, saw some severe fighting, and endured a miserable captivity of some months. On the 6th November in the same year his brother Alexander was killed in action in India. In 1846 he was appointed one of two military instructors to Gholab Singh's army in Cashmere, and next year assistant to Sir Henry Lawrence, Resident at Lahore. There his great executive abilities became apparent, and he was entrusted by his

chief with several important missions. In the spring of 1848 the Sikh war broke out, and he specially distinguished himself at Attock and the Margulla Pass. His services at Chillianwallah and Guzerat were fully acknowledged in Lord Gough's dispatches. In 1849, when the Punjab became a British province, Captain Nicholson, then but twenty-eight, was appointed a Deputy-Commissioner under the Lahore Board, of which Sir Henry Lawrence was President. In 1850 he left for home on furlough—on his way engaging in an unsuccessful plot to liberate Kossuth from captivity in a Turkish fortress. On his return to India next year, he was reappointed to his old post in the Punjab, and did good service as an administrator and governor for several years. The breaking out of the mutiny in May 1857 found him Colonel Nicholson, at Peshawur. He acted with the greatest promptitude, removed a large treasure to a place of safety, dismissed some native regiments under circumstances that required consummate tact and decision, and at Murdan, on 25th May, helped to put to rout a force of the mutineers. On this occasion he was fully twenty hours in the saddle, traversed not less than seventy miles, and cut down many fugitives with his own hand. On 22nd June he took command of a movable column for the relief of Delhi, annihilated a large force of the enemy at Trimmo, and effected a junction with the small band of British at Delhi on 14th August. Ten days afterwards he fought the battle of Nujufgurh, in which between 3,000 and 4,000 of the mutineers were slain. Already he had been created Brigadier-General. On 14th September, while heading an attack on a Sepoy position, he was mortally wounded; and died on the 23rd (1857), aged 35. Sir John Lawrence, writing a few weeks later to his brother, Lieutenant Charles Nicholson, who lost a foot in the same engagement, said: "His loss is a national misfortune;" and he remarked in a despatch: "He was an officer equal to any emergency. . . His services since the mutiny broke out have not been surpassed by those of any other officer in this part of India." Brigadier-General Nicholson, like his friend and fellow-countryman Sir Henry Lawrence, who fell shortly before him, was of a deeply religious cast of mind. He was never married. A pension of £500 a year was granted by the East India Company to his mother; and it was officially announced that had he survived he would have been created a Knight Commander of the Bath.

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Nicolson, William, Archbishop of Cashel, was born in Cumberland in 1655, was in 1702 consecrated Bishop of Derry, and in 1726 advanced to the archbishopric of Cashel, and died of apoplexy, 15th February 1727. He deserves notice as author of the *Irish Historical Library*, printed in Dublin in 1724, containing a valuable list of authors and records in print and manuscript on subjects relating to the history of Ireland. Cotton styles him "a zealous antiquary and a learned historian and philologist." Harris's *Ware* says: "He fell into many errors in this work, for want of sufficient acquaintance with the Irish manuscripts and language. But notwithstanding that, much thanks are due to him for the extraordinary pains he took to inform himself about the materials which may be had for improving Irish history." O'Curry speaks of his "valuable *Irish Historical Library*." ¹⁹⁶

250 339

Nolan, Michael, Judge of a Welsh circuit, a distinguished Irish lawyer, was born the middle of the 18th century. He was the author of a *Treatise on the Irish Poor Laws* (2 vols. 1805) and other important law books, a list of which is given by Allibone. He died in 1827. ^{16 42}

Norris, or Norreys, Sir John, President of Munster (grandson of Sir Henry Norris, executed for alleged criminality with Queen Anne Boleyn), was born the middle of the 16th century. He distinguished himself in the Low Countries, in 1575 served under Lord Essex in Ireland, and on 22nd July carried out the massacre on Rathlin Island [see MAC-DONNELL, SORLEY BOY]. According to Mr. Froude, some 200 of a garrison, and 400 women and children were slain on this occasion—"chiefly mothers and their little ones, . . . hidden in the caves about the shore. There was no remorse, not even the faintest shadow of perception that the occasion called for it. They were hunted out as if they had been seals or otters, all destroyed." (Froude's *England*, vol. xi. p. 185.) He was appointed President of Munster in June 1584. In 1589 he was joint commander with Drake in an expedition against Spain. In February 1595 he landed a force of some 2,000 veteran troops to oppose O'Neill and the confederate chieftains of the north. He and his brother Sir Thomas were wounded in an effort to revictual Armagh the same summer. Next year he headed a great hosting against O'Neill, O'Donnell, and the northern chieftains, and placed garrisons at Cong, Galway, Athenry, Kilconnell, Ballinasloe, Roscommon, Tulsk, and Boyle. He was

knighted in Christ Church, Dublin, in April 1597. In the same year, according to the *Four Masters*, he "was deprived of his office by the new Lord-Justice, who had last arrived in Ireland, and went to Munster, where he remained with his brother, Sir Thomas Norris, who had been previously [Vice] President under him of Munster for the period of twelve years." Fynes Moryson says that the ill success of the war in Ireland and the jealousy of the Earl of Essex on account of some old transactions in Brittany, "brake his brave and formerly undaunted heart, for without sickness or any publike signe of grieve, he suddenly died in the embrace of his deere brother Sir Thomas Norreys." Considerable differences had latterly existed between him and Lord Deputy Russell as to the proper policy to be pursued towards the native chieftains—Sir John favouring conciliation, and Russell desiring a "rigorous prosecution of the rebels." Probably on account of his cruelty at Rathlin, he was believed by the Irish to have sold himself to the Devil, who carried him off unexpectedly. O'Sullivan Beare concludes that O'Neill had often defeated, not only Norris, "peritissimum Anglorum imperatorem, omni pugnandi apparatu superiorem, sed ipsum etiam diabolum qui illi ex pacto fuisse opitulatus creditur vicerit." ^{134 54 69}

140 247

Norris, Sir Thomas, President of Munster, younger brother of preceding, also distinguished himself in the wars of Ireland. He figures on several occasions in the *Annals of the Four Masters* and in Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary*. In 1588 he accompanied Sir Richard Bingham in an expedition against Connaught; in 1595 he and his brother John were wounded in a skirmish near Athlone; and in September 1597, he was appointed President of Munster in Sir John's place, having been already Vice-President thereof for some years. He was mortally wounded in a conflict with the Burkes near Kilmallock in the summer of 1599; and died six weeks afterwards at Maola, near Kilmallock. The death of "a noble young knight, Sir Henry Norris," probably his elder brother, in a battle at Finneterstown, near Adare, about the same time, is noted by the annalists. Sir Thomas was ancestor of the present Sir Denham Norreys, Bart. ^{54 69 134 247}

Norris, Sir John, Admiral, a distinguished British naval officer, was born in Ireland about the year 1674. In July 1690 he was appointed to command the *Pelican*, on account of gallant behaviour as Lieutenant at the engagement off Beachy

Head. In March 1707, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in the same year served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean, and was actively engaged in the abortive attack upon Toulon. After having been advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the White, in 1708 he became Vice-Admiral of the Red, and a few months afterwards Admiral of the Blue. His supposed ill-luck in the matter of weather procured for him the appellation of "Foul-weather Jack." In 1717 he was Envoy-Extraordinary to the Czar. At the time of his death he represented Rye in Parliament, and was the oldest admiral in the British navy, having seen sixty years' service. He died 13th June 1749, aged about 75. ^{146 349}

Nugent, Sir Richard, 15th Baron Delvin, Earl of Westmeath, was born in 1583. He was descended from Sir Gilbert de Nugent, who came to Ireland with Hugh de Lacy. At the age of twenty he was knighted in Christ Church, on occasion of the creation of Rury O'Donnell, Earl of Tirconnell. Suspected of being implicated in a conspiracy for the subversion of the English power in Ireland, in May 1607 (the discovery of which real or pretended plot led to the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell), he was arrested, and committed to the Castle. Thence he escaped a fortnight afterwards, descending into the foss by cords which a servant managed to convey to him. Next year he submitted to the Crown, and was received into favour. He attended the Parliaments of 1613 and 1615, and in 1621 was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Westmeath. Refusing to join in the outbreak of October 1641, the Lords-Justices sent a party of horse to escort him to Dublin. The escort was defeated by the Irish near Athboy, and the Earl captured. Though liberated soon afterwards, he ultimately fell a victim to the Irish. Lodge tells us: "His lordship, in coming away towards Trim in his coach, was forcibly drawn and hauled out of it, and shot with pistol shots into the thigh, and then, in pulling and drawing him up and down, they drew both his shoulders out of joint; of which that noble Earl (being above sixty years old, blind of his eyes, and often struck with a dead palsy) died" [1641]. ^{54 216}

Nugent, Thomas, 4th Earl of Westmeath, was a colonel in the Irish army of James II., and was outlawed; but being one of the hostages exchanged for the observance of the articles of Limerick, the outlawry was reversed, and he was restored to his estates and honours. He died in 1752, aged 96. ⁵⁴

Nugent, John, 5th Earl of Westmeath, a cadet in James II.'s Horse Guards at the Boyne, afterwards served with distinction on the Continent—in Flanders, at Luzzara, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Kehl, and elsewhere. He died in retirement at Nivelles, in Brabant, 3rd July 1754, aged 83, the last Catholic representative of the title. ^{186 216}

Nugent, Christopher, a Lieutenant-Colonel in James II.'s Irish army, went to France upon the capitulation of Limerick in 1691, and was given command of the Irish Horse Guards. He served in Flanders, and was wounded at Landen. In 1701 he joined the army of Italy and fought at Chiari, Luzzara, and Spire. He commanded a regiment of the Irish Brigade at Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. In 1712 he was present at the sieges of Denain and Douay; and in 1713, at Friburg. Having, without permission, accompanied the Pretender to Scotland in 1715, he was, on the remonstrance of the British ambassador, nominally deprived of his regiment. In 1718 he became major-general of horse. He died 4th June 1731. ¹⁸⁶

Nugent, Lavall, Count, Field-Marshal in the Austrian service, descended from the 1st Earl of Westmeath, was born in Ireland in 1777. At an early age he became heir to his uncle Oliver Count Nugent, went to Austria in 1789, and entered the Imperial army in 1794. His abilities soon attracted notice. After the battle of Varaggio in 1799, he was elected a Knight of the military order of Maria Theresa, and after Marengo received his commission as major. In 1805 he became a lieutenant-colonel; 1809, major-general; and in the same year he was a plenipotentiary to the congress which preceded Napoleon's marriage to Maria Louisa. Refusing to sign the conditions forced upon the exhausted Austrians by Napoleon, he retired to England and was made a lieutenant-general in the British army. In 1811 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Austria, and returned with important communications relative to the coalition organizing against France. In the winter of 1812-13 he was sent by the British Government to Spain; and in 1813 he resumed the sword for Austria, drove the French out of Illyria; and next year bore a leading part in the successful campaign in Italy. He was gazetted a British K.C.B. In 1815 he led the force in Tuscany that defeated Murat, and in the summer of the same year commanded in the south of France. He next became Captain-General of the Neapolitan army; but in 1820 returned to the Austrian service. Although commanding in Italy

and Hungary in 1848, he took no very active part in the field. In 1849 he was presented with the baton of a Field-Marshal, and honours of all kinds were showered upon him. He was present with his old companion Radetsky in Italy during the war with Sardinia, and accompanied the Emperor of Austria in his unfortunate campaign against the French and Italians in 1859. Field-Marshal Nugent married the Duchess of Riario Sforza, a descendant of Augustus III., King of Poland. He died on his estate in Croatia in August 1862, aged 84. ^{7 54}

Nugent, Thomas, LL.D., born in Ireland probably early in the 18th century, was the author and translator of numerous works. Amongst the former may be mentioned, *The Grand Tour*, 4 vols., 1756; *History of Vandavia*, 3 vols., 1766-73; *Pocket Dictionary of French and English*, 1767 (of which many editions have been published, still commanding a large sale); *Travels in Germany*, 2 vols., 1768. Perhaps the most important of his translations were *Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws*, and a *Life of Benvenuto Cellini*. In 1765 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen. He died in Gray's Inn lane, London, 27th April 1772. ^{16 349}

O'Beirne, Thomas Lewis, Bishop of Meath, was born in the County of Longford in 1747. He was intended for the Catholic priesthood, and was sent with his brother to St. Omer's; but eventually joined the Established Church. Much of his success in life has been attributed to a chance meeting with Charles Fox and the Duke of Portland at an inn in England. He was appointed chaplain in the British fleet under Lord Howe; and whilst in this service published a pamphlet in defence of his patron, the Admiral. In 1782 he accompanied the Duke of Portland, Lord-Lieutenant, to Ireland as his private secretary. He was in 1791 collated to the rectory of Templemichael and vicarage of Mohill, in the diocese of Ardagh, where his brother was at the same time a parish priest. In 1795 he became chaplain to Lord Fitzwilliam, who obtained for him the bishopric of Ossory, whence, in 1798, he was translated to Meath. In his place in the Irish House of Lords he objected to the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, and was one of those peers who voted against the Union and signed the Lords' Protest. As a preacher he was highly esteemed. "He was occasionally sublime, frequently pathetic, and always intelligible to his auditors. . . His person was of the middle size and

slight; his face was thin and expressive." ⁶ Cotton gives a list of his numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. He died at Ardraccan, 17th February 1823, aged 76, and was there buried. During his episcopate fifty-seven churches and seventy-two glebe houses were built in his diocese. ^{6 118 154 205}

O'Brien, Donough, King of Munster, son of Brian Borumha, was away plundering during the battle of Clontarf (23rd April 1014), but returning immediately afterwards, although the youngest surviving son of Brian, he assumed command of the Dalcassians, and prepared to return to Thomond. At Mullaghmast Donough and his brother Teige were opposed by his relative Cian, one of the chiefs of the Eugenian line, who demanded that Donough should resign the crown. The difference was adjusted through the intervention of Donald, Chief of the O'Donoghues. The Dalcassians had not proceeded much farther on their way home, when they were attacked by FitzPatrick, Chief of Upper Ossory, who thought the death of Brian a favourable opportunity to renounce his dependency on Munster, and to demand hostages. According to legend this treachery so enraged Donough's army that even the wounded demanded to be tied to stakes interspersed amongst their comrades, to assist in opposing FitzPatrick's onset. This bold front so intimidated the men of Ossory that they refused to attack, and confined their hostilities to cutting off a few stragglers. Donough had scarcely settled at home when he was obliged to repel the incursions of the neighbouring chiefs. In 1016 Kincora and Killaloe were demolished by the men of Connaught. Some years later Donough and Teige fought between themselves; the former was defeated, and shortly afterwards, in 1023, procured the assassination of Teige. After Malachy's death, the same year, Donough advanced pretensions to the supreme power in Ireland, and the country was devastated by apparently aimless wars, in which Donough and his nephew Turlough, son of Teige, figured on opposite sides. Eventually Donough was defeated, and, according to the annals of Clannacnoise, retired to Rome, where he died in 1064. ²⁶⁵

O'Brien, Turlough, King of Munster, nephew of preceding, was born about 1009, and upon the defeat of his uncle, Donough, assumed the sovereignty. In 1067 he and his allies marched against Connaught, but were caught in an ambush and defeated. Next year saw Turlough without a competitor, his cousin Murrough having been killed in a predatory excursion into Tefinia.

In 1073 he made preparations to reduce Ulster to obedience; but was defeated near Ardee. Better fortune awaited him in 1076, when he invaded Connaught and compelled the submission of Roderic O'Connor. On the 29th October 1084, his son Murtough, with several allies, including the Danes of Dublin, fought an indecisive battle with the opposing Munstermen in Leinster. Four thousand were left dead on the field, including many princes of the O'Brien blood. In 1085 Turlough led a successful incursion into Ulster. He died at Kincora next year (1086), aged 76. He was twice married—to Gormlaith, a princess of Ely, and to Dervorghall, daughter of a prince of Ossory. Turlough O'Brien is said to have presented to William Rufus the oak with which the roof of Westminster Hall is constructed. ^{196 263}

O'Brien, Murtough, King of Munster, succeeded his father Turlough in 1086. He signalized his accession by ravaging the territories of such of the surrounding chiefs as were obnoxious to him. He defeated the men of Leinster and the Danes of Dublin at Rathedair, near Howth, in 1087. This victory was counterbalanced next year by the invasion of Thomond. Roderic O'Connor marched into Munster, and took possession of an island in the Shannon, whence Murtough in vain endeavoured to dislodge him. Murtough was also assailed by Donald MacLoughlin, Prince of Aileach, who with O'Connor, entered Munster, burned Limerick, and laid waste the country as far as Emly, Lough Gur, and Bruree. They then demolished Kincora, and returned home with hundreds of prisoners both Irish and Danish. In 1089 Murtough made reprisals in Connaught, but had ultimately to waive his pretensions to the crown of Ireland, and rest satisfied with his position as a provincial king. A conference was held in 1090, and it was agreed by O'Brien and O'Connor to acknowledge O'Melaghlin as monarch; yet it had hardly separated when war was renewed. In 1101 the supremacy of Murtough O'Brien was recognized. It was about this time that he made a grant of the royal residence of Cashel to the Church. A contest between Murtough and Magnus, King of Norway, who arrived off the Irish coast with a large fleet, was averted by Murtough giving his daughter, with a large dowry, to Sigfried, son of Magnus. In 1114 ill-health obliged Murtough to resign the sceptre to his brother Diarmaid for a time. Murtough O'Brien died on 11th March 1119. We read that "the character of this prince ranks high,

not only among the chroniclers of his own nation and time, but also among contemporary writers in England. Malmesbury says that he was held in such respect by the English monarch, Henry I., that that prince frequently availed himself of the wisdom and advice of Murtough. His reign appears, until his powers were subdued by disease, as one career of persevering energy, unnerved by defeat, and only stimulated by reverses to still greater efforts." He was buried at Killaloe. ²⁶³

O'Brien, Donald, King of Munster, succeeded to the throne about 1167. On the advent of the Anglo-Normans he turned against Roderic O'Connor, and was amongst the first to pay homage to Henry II. He surrendered Limerick to King Henry, and agreed to render tribute as to his sovereign lord, but took the first occasion to turn against the Anglo-Normans. In 1174 Earl Strongbow marched south to reassert his authority, but was intercepted at Thurles by forces under Roderic O'Connor and Donald O'Brien, and defeated with great loss. According to the *Annals of Inisfallen*, four knights and 700 of Strongbow's troops were killed, and the *Four Masters* say: "He returned in sorrow to his house in Waterford, and O'Brien proceeded home in triumph." On his return from victory, Donald blinded and put to death several of his relatives, to prevent the possibility of trouble from their designs upon the crown. He and the other chiefs were capable of sudden rallies and the accomplishment of brilliant exploits, but were quite unequal to sustained or combined efforts of any kind. Soon afterwards, Strongbow and Raymond FitzGerald besieged and took Limerick, and Roderic O'Connor making an incursion about the same time, Donald again submitted to the Anglo-Normans. When FitzGerald hastened to Dublin in 1177, on receiving the news of Strongbow's death, O'Brien, forgetful of all his engagements, cut down the bridge over the Shannon, and fired the town, stored with supplies of all kinds, declaring that it should no longer be a nest for foreigners. Henry II. shortly afterwards granted Donald's dominions to Philip de Braosa, and in 1192 two bands of English settlers entered his territory, but were defeated near Killaloe, driven across the Shannon, and again defeated near Thurles. Donald O'Brien died in 1194. ²⁶³

O'Brien, Murtough, King of Munster, succeeded his father in 1194. One of his first acts was to put to death his cousin, Donough, who advanced pretensions to the crown. In 1196, with O'Connor and MacCarthy, he marched upon Cork, obliged

the Anglo-Normans to evacuate it, and afterwards defeated them at Limerick, and at Kilfeacle, where they had erected a castle. The Irish allies, however, soon fought among themselves. In 1201 De Burgh led a large army of O'Briens and MacCarthys into Connaught, and devastated the monastery of Athdalaarg, on the river Boyle. After this the O'Briens again fell out among themselves, and also fought against the Anglo-Normans, by whom, in 1208, Murtough was taken prisoner and blinded. He died in 1239. ²⁶³

O'Brien, Donough Cairbreach, King of Munster, was upon the deposition of his brother, in 1208, allowed by the Anglo-Normans to succeed him, and submitting to King John, Thomond was conferred on him and his heirs, with the fortress and lordship of Garrigonnell, which had belonged to William de Braosa. Donough fixed his residence at Clonroad, near Ennis, and commenced the erection of the beautiful Franciscan abbey, the ruins of which still remain. He was engaged in constant wars with the princes of Connaught. His death took place in 1242. ²³⁶

O'Brien, Conor na Siudaine, King of Munster, succeeded his father in 1242. With twenty other Irish princes, he was summoned by Henry III. to aid him in an expedition against the Scots, and afterwards, the *Four Masters* record that "a great battle broke out between him and the English of Munster." The territories of all the Irish princes but the O'Neills, the O'Conors, and the O'Briens had long before this been partitioned amongst the descendants of the Norman invaders. In 1258 a conference was held at Caeluisee (Narrow-water) on the Erne, between Hugh O'Connor and Teige O'Brien, on behalf of their respective fathers, and Brian O'Neill, to concert measures for mutual safety. They made peace with each other, and conferred the sovereignty of the island upon Brian O'Neill. Little practical result followed this compact; several Irish princes were soon detached from the alliance by the Anglo-Normans, and next year, when O'Neill and O'Connor collected their forces, no representative of the O'Briens joined them. The battle of Drumdearg, near Downpatrick, ensued, in which the Irish were defeated with the loss of Brian O'Neill, and a large number of Ulster and Connaught chieftains. On the other hand, O'Brien defeated the English at Kilbarron, in Clare, where many of the Welsh settlers of Mayo were slaughtered. He was then strong enough to compel several of the ancient tributaries of his house to acknowledge his authority. He fell at the battle

of Siudan, in Clare, in 1267, in an expedition against the O'Loughlins and O'Conors of Corcomroe. ²⁶³

O'Brien, Brian Roe, King of Munster, Conor's second son, succeeded on the death of his father in 1267. Violent contentions immediately ensued between him and his nephew Turlough, in the course of which Brian called to his assistance Thomas de Clare, a young knight, to whom Edward I. had granted Thomond. When in 1277, De Clare, armed with Edward's grant, arrived at Cork from England with a numerous band of followers, Brian met him on landing and conveyed to him as the price of his assistance the district comprised in the present barony of Lower Bunratty. According to a note in the *Four Masters*, they swore "to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and croziers, to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage each other; also, after they became sworn gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetuall friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they put in a vessall and mingled it together." De Clare immediately erected Bunratty Castle. The same year O'Brien and De Clare were defeated by the De Burghs of Connaught and the Irish of Burren in a bloody engagement at Maghgresain, and fled to Bunratty. There, in vexation at his defeat and at the instigation of his wife, De Clare caused O'Brien, in the words of the chronicler, to be "bound to sterne steedes and tortured to death" [1277]. ²⁶³

O'Brien, Murrough, 1st Earl of Thomond, was a descendant of preceding. In 1540 he met O'Neill, O'Donnell, and O'Connor at Fore in Westmeath, and concerted joint operations against the Anglo-Irish power; but they were shortly afterwards defeated by Sir William Brereton, Lord-Justice. This defeat and one at Bellahoe the previous year, opened the way for a general pacification through the submission of the Irish chieftains. A Parliament in 1541 proclaimed Henry VIII. King of all Ireland, and declared it high treason to impeach this title or oppose the royal authority. Murrough O'Brien renounced all idea of opposing Henry, and offered to support the King in his contest with Rome, provided his estates were confirmed to him. The King and Council joyfully accepted his conditions. One hundred pounds was lent to O'Brien to enable him to visit London; and on Sunday, 1st July 1543 he was received by Henry at Greenwich, and created Earl of Thomond, with remainder to his nephew Donough. Other Irish chieftains were ennobled at

the same time, and all were granted residences in Dublin, so that they should be able to attend Parliament. On the death of the Earl in 1551, Thomond and Desmond were again involved in a war regarding the succession; and nominal peace was not restored until 1558, when the Lord-Deputy, Sussex, entered Thomond at the head of a large army, and placed the rightful Earl in power.²⁶³

O'Brien, Conor, 3rd Earl of Thomond, in 1570 broke out into rebellion, was defeated, and passed over into France; but was afterwards received back into favour by Elizabeth, and returned to Ireland with commendatory letters to the Council. In October 1577, after another period of civil war, he visited the Queen, and again obtained several advantages for himself and his descendants. He died in 1580, aged 46, and within five years Thomond was completely settled into counties and shire ground, all old rights and customs abolished by law, circuits established, and the powers of the O'Briens restricted to those enjoyed by the nobility in England.²⁶³

O'Brien, Donough, 4th Earl of Thomond (the "Great Earl"), son of preceding, was brought up at the court of Elizabeth, and succeeded to the titles and estates on the death of his father in 1580. In July 1597, at the head of his clansmen, he joined the Lord-Deputy at Boyle for an attack on O'Donnell. In crossing the Erne in the face of O'Donnell's troops, the Baron of Inchiquin, the Earl's relative, was killed. The reduction of the castle of Ballyshannon was unsuccessfully attempted, and the Lord-Deputy and O'Brien were compelled to beat an ignominious retreat, abandoning some of their artillery and baggage. In the following January the Earl was despatched by the Lords-Justices to inform the Queen of the true position of affairs in Ireland, and to be the bearer of the conditions upon which O'Neill and O'Donnell were willing to lay down their arms. After O'Neill's victory of the Yellow Ford, the flame of insurrection spread into Thomond. The Earl, in 1599, visited his domains at the head of a considerable body of the Queen's troops, and inflicted a terrible retaliation on the insurgents—hanging the garrison of the castle of Dunbeg in couples on the nearest trees, and reducing Dunmore, Derryowen, Cloon, and Lissofin. Later in the same year he attended the Earl of Essex in his progress through the south of Ireland—parting from him at Dungarvan, and returning by Youghal and Cork to Limerick. In the summer of 1600 O'Brien joined Sir George Carew in his victorious expedition

through Desmond, and was present at the reduction of Glin Castle and other strongholds. In 1601 the Earl again visited England, and returned with reinforcements for Mountjoy, then engaged at the siege of Kinsale. After the surrender of Don Juan d'Águila, and the settlement of the country, he had leisure to look after his own affairs, and the historian of the O'Briens quotes documents to prove that he still exercised or claimed almost regal authority over the other members of the sept. In May 1619, he was made Governor of Clare and Thomond; but we do not often find his name in connexion with public affairs. The Great Earl died, 5th September 1624, and was buried in Limerick Cathedral.²⁶³

O'Brien, Murrough, 6th Baron and Earl of Inchiquin, known as "Murrough-an-tothaine" (the Incendiary), was born about 1618. His grandfather perished at the Erne, in 1597, fighting for the English against Hugh O'Donnell. His father died while he was a minor, and Murrough did not enter into the enjoyment of his estates until 1636. Inchiquin served for some years in the Spanish army, and returning home in 1639, took his seat among the peers. He early attracted the notice of Strafford; he was commended by Charles I. for his loyalty; and in April 1640 was appointed Vice-President of Munster, under Sir William St. Leger, his father-in-law. On the breaking out of the War of 1641-'52, he distinguished himself against the Confederates at Rathgogan and Ballyhay, near Charleville. On 13th April 1642, he defended Cork with great ability, and soon afterwards the entire civil and military administration of Munster devolved upon him. On 2nd September 1642, with 2,000 foot and 400 horse, he defeated Mountgarret and a superior force at the battle of Liscarroll. The Irish on this occasion lost 800 men besides their ordnance, colours, and baggage. After the armistice of September 1643, Inchiquin was enabled to despatch five regiments for the service of the King. Subsequently he proceeded to Oxford to solicit the post of President of Munster; but finding that reports had been circulated to his disadvantage, and that Charles was prejudiced against him, he returned to Ireland, "determined to assert his own importance, and prove the value of those services to which little regard had been paid." In 1644 he appears to have put himself under the protection of the Parliament, and to have received from it the appointment he coveted. He joined Lord Broghill in the campaign of 1645, driving out the

Catholic inhabitants of Cork, Youghal, and Kinsale, burning their houses, and confiscating their goods. The satisfaction of the Catholic Irish at Rinuccini's entrance into Kilkenny, the autumn of the same year, was damped by the news that Lord Inchiquin had taken Bunratty Castle from his relative the Earl of Thomond. The Supreme Council immediately transferred Inchiquin's title to his younger brother, who still sided with them, and next summer an expedition was sent under Lord Muskerry to retake Bunratty, which was defended by MacAdam, a Parliamentary officer, and by a fleet under Admiral Penn. After a vigorous defence, MacAdam was killed, and the garrison capitulated, being permitted to join Inchiquin at Cork. In 1647, at the head of 5,000 foot and 500 horse, Inchiquin successively reduced Cappoquin, Dromore, Dungarvan, Cahir, Fethard, and Cashel. In the assault of Cashel frightful atrocities were committed. In November he routed Taaffe's army of 8,500 men, with great slaughter, at Knockanuss, near Mallow. Upon receipt of the news of this victory, Parliament voted £10,000 for the support of the army in Ireland, and sent a present of £1,000 to Inchiquin himself. After this a misunderstanding arose between Lord Lisle, the Parliamentary Lord-Lieutenant, and Inchiquin, ending in an abortive impeachment of the latter in Parliament. Inchiquin now turned again towards his royalist friends, and commenced a correspondence with Ormond, and Parliament, apprised of his designs, sent a force to blockade Cork, Kinsale, and Youghal. On 29th September 1648, Ormond arrived at Cork, Inchiquin and his army received him with all honour, and the Confederation resigned their power into his hands. On the news of the King's death next January, Ormond marched to Dublin and encamped at Finlas; while Inchiquin with a body of dragoons, secured Drogheda after a short siege. On the 15th July he invested Dundalk, and Monk, in command of the place was forced by his soldiers to surrender. Inchiquin took no part in the unsuccessful operations for the recovery of Dublin from the Parliamentarians, and the charge that a secret understanding existed between him and Jones, Governor of Dublin, appears to be without foundation. Ormond and Inchiquin were quite unable to withstand the advance of Cromwell's victorious arms, and on 11th December 1650, accompanied by many royalist officers, he embarked at Galway for France. Lord Inchiquin served in the French army for several years, was made Viceroy of Catalo-

nia, and fought in the Netherlands. In 1654 he was created Earl of Inchiquin by Prince Charles. On one occasion, within sight of Lisbon, he and his son were taken prisoners by Algerine pirates, and he was not released until, strangely enough, the English Council of State intervened on his behalf. In 1662 he served in the Portuguese army against Spain. The notices of his remaining years are few and comparatively unimportant. After the Restoration, he was appointed Vice-President of Munster. He was awarded £8,000 for the losses he had suffered in the royalist cause, and his estates (consisting of 39,961 acres in Clare, 1,138 in Limerick, 312 in Tipperary, and 15,565 in Cork) were restored to him. He died 9th September 1674, aged 56, and was buried by his own directions in Limerick Cathedral. "By the Catholics he has been described as the relentless persecutor of themselves and their religion. . . . The republicans . . . and the Independents denounced him as one whose sole aim was self-aggrandizement, and they instance as justifying these charges, his frequent change of sides. . . . It must not be forgotten, in weighing the charges advanced against Inchiquin by the Catholic party, that foreign agency had been employed to stir up the Catholic subjects of Charles to resist his authority, and to oppose any peace that did not embrace concessions which it was out of the power of the King to grant. . . . Inchiquin was well aware from his correspondents in the Council of Kilkenny, that the Nuncio meditated, and went so far as to propose, to confer the kingdom upon either the Pope or the Grand Duke of Tuscany." On the death of his descendant James, 3rd Marquis, 7th Earl, and 12th Baron, in 1855, the earldom became extinct; but the barony of Inchiquin devolved on Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. ^{54 263}

O'Brien, Daniel, Viscount Clare, (brother of the 4th Earl of Thomond), was created Viscount Clare in 1662 for his signal services in the wars of Ireland, Daniel, his grandson, the 3rd Viscount, espoused the cause of James II., raised two regiments of foot and one of dragoons for his service, fought at the Boyne, and retired to France. His regiments ultimately formed part of the Irish Brigade (in which his dragoons specially distinguished themselves), and his estates, comprising about 60,000 acres in Clare, were forfeited. Viscount Clare's dragoons fought at Ramillies and elsewhere on the Continent, and retrieved the dishonour of their unsteadiness at the Boyne. His sons both fell in battle—

Daniel, the 4th Viscount, at Pignerol in 1693, and Charles, the 5th Viscount, at Ramillies in 1706. This branch of the O'Briens became extinct on the death of Charles, the 7th Viscount, at Paris in 1774.²⁶³

O'Brien, Sir Lucius, Bart., (of the Dromoland O'Briens), descended from a younger son of the 1st Baron Inchiquin, was born in the first half of the 18th century. On the death of his father, Sir Edward, in 1765, he entered the Irish Parliament as member for Clare. He sided with the popular party in their efforts for the advancement and independence of Ireland; and "pursuing an independent parliamentary career, which extended over the administrations of thirteen viceroys, from the Duke of Bedford to the Earl of Westmoreland, a period of six-and-thirty years, he has left to his country and his posterity the character of a high-minded patriot and statesman, as zealous for the interests of his country as he was thoroughly acquainted with its wants, and ready to assert its rights. The appreciation of his high and independent character, his public spirit, and his illustrious lineage, by the House of Commons, was frequently testified by the deference paid to his opinions whenever questions of importance or difficulty happened to engage their attention." He was a Privy-Councillor, and Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. Sir Lucius died 15th January 1795.²⁶⁴

O'Brien, William Smith, grandson of preceding (second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, a member of the Irish Parliament, who strenuously opposed the Union), was born at Dromoland, County of Clare, 17th October 1803. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge University, entered Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1826, as member for Ennis, and represented the County of Limerick from 1835 to 1848. His name does not appear in *Hansard* until the 3rd June 1828, when he addressed the House in favour of the paper currency. In July of the same year he spoke in Parliament in favour of Emancipation, and avowed himself a member of the Catholic Association; yet he opposed O'Connell's second candidature for Clare in 1829, and fought a duel with Thomas Steele.²⁶⁵ In 1830 he published a pamphlet on the question of Irish Poor Relief. Although his views must have been gradually veering towards those held by the Irish nationalists, it was not until January 1844 that he formally joined the Repeal Association, and presided over a meeting in Conciliation Hall, Dublin. "I

find it impossible," exclaimed O'Connell, who was present on the occasion, "to give adequate expression to the delight with which I hail Mr. O'Brien's presence in the Association. He now occupies his natural position—the position which centuries ago was occupied by his ancestor, Brian Boru." Six weeks afterwards a banquet was given in Limerick to celebrate his adhesion to the Nationalist cause. O'Connell was present. O'Brien gave the following as the reasons which had wrought such a change in his opinions: "The feelings of the Irish nation have been exasperated by every species of irritation and insult; every proposal tending to develop the resources of our industry, to raise the character and improve the condition of our population, has been discountenanced, distorted, or rejected. Ireland, instead of taking its place as an integral portion of the great empire which the valour of her sons has contributed to win, has been treated as a dependent tributary province; and at this moment, after forty-three years of nominal union, the affections of the two nations are so entirely alienated from each other, that England trusts for the maintenance of their connexion, not to the attachment of the Irish people, but to the bayonets which menace our bosoms, and the cannon which she has planted in all our strongholds." The prospects of the Repeal movement were not at their brightest when O'Brien entered Conciliation Hall; nevertheless the prestige of his name and the influence of his example were expected to do much. He soon perceived the disasters likely to arise from the party temporizing with the Government and permitting its adherents to take government pay and government place, in the expectation that the influence in favour of Repeal would thereby be strengthened. An ever-widening breach was soon apparent between the Old and Young Irishmen—the parties of O'Connell and O'Brien—one tending more every day to timidity and conservatism—the other advancing farther on the path of revolution and republicanism. In July 1846, O'Brien, Mitchel, Meagher, and Duffy, with their followers, quitted Conciliation Hall. Six months later a meeting was held in the Rotunda, at which the Irish Confederation was established, for the purpose of "protecting our national interests, and obtaining the legislative independence of Ireland by the force of opinion, by the combination of all classes of Irishmen, and by the exercise of all the political, moral, and social influence within our reach." The horrors of the famine, and the French Re-

volution of February 1848 combined to urge the Confederation to extreme measures. In the spring of 1848, O'Brien, Meagher, and O'Gorman went to Paris and presented a congratulatory address to Lamartine, President of the French Republic, but received a vague reply, which extinguished their hopes of support from France in any possible revolutionary movement. On his return through London he thus expressed himself in what proved to be his last speech in Parliament: "I do not profess disloyalty to the Queen of England. But . . . it shall be the study of my life to overthrow the dominion of this Parliament over Ireland. . . . I would gladly accept the most ignominious death . . . rather than witness the sufferings and the indignities . . .

. . . inflicted by this Legislature upon my countrymen during the last thirty years." On the 15th May he was tried before the Queen's Bench, Dublin, for speeches "inducing the people to rise in rebellion," but the jury disagreed. Matters now rapidly precipitated themselves. Treason-Felony Acts, Arms Acts, Coercion Acts were passed. Mitchel was arrested and convicted. Duffy, Martin, Doheny, and O'Doherty were arrested. Duffy's trial was fixed for August, and this was the time selected for taking the field. Although O'Brien and Dillon advocated delay until the crops were reaped, on 21st July a war directory, consisting of Dillon, Reilly, O'Gorman, Meagher, and Father Kenyon was appointed, and on the following morning O'Gorman started for Limerick, Doheny for Cashel, and O'Brien for Wexford, to prepare the people for an outbreak. At this time Ireland was flooded with troops, and almost every public building in Dublin was turned into a barrack, and on the morning that O'Brien set out on his mission, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act came into operation. Meagher and Dillon joined O'Brien, and it was determined to raise the standard of revolt near Kilkenny. Their harangues on the way thither were listened to with enthusiasm by the people, who, however, showed no inclination to take the initiative. At Kilkenny not one in eight of the men enrolled under their banner possessed a musket, and even the supply of pikes was miserably small. They left Kilkenny on the 24th, and at Callan and Carrick-on-Suir addressed large gatherings, and at Mullinahone they reviewed their first body of adherents, numbering 3,000 or 4,000, about 300 of whom were armed with guns, pistols, swords and pitchforks. We are told that O'Brien wore a plaid scarf across his shoulders, and carried a pistol in his

breast, and he assured the people that Ireland would have a government of her own before many weeks. On 26th July his men were left the whole day without food or shelter. O'Brien gave them all the money he had, but told them that in future they should provide for themselves as he could allow no one's property to be interfered with. "Hungry and exhausted, the men who listened to him returned at night to their homes; they were sensible enough to perceive that insurrection within the lines laid down by their leaders was impossible; the news that they were expected to fight on empty stomachs was spread amongst the people, and from that day forward the number of O'Brien's followers dwindled away."³⁰ He was joined at Ballingarry by MacManus and Doheny. On the 27th they returned to Mullinahone, and went thence to Killenaule. A barricade was thrown up in the latter village. Great disinclination was shown by the leaders to shed the first blood, and a small party of dragoons was permitted to pass through this barricade on the officer giving his word of honour that he was not going to arrest O'Brien. The hearts of the most resolute of O'Brien's followers now began to falter. It was clear the case was desperate, and that nothing awaited them but ruin and death. Only about 200 men, wretchedly armed, adhered to him, and the country generally showed no signs of rising. But Smith O'Brien was immovable, and declared "he would do his duty by his country, let the country answer for its duty towards him." The collision came at last. On 29th July a party of forty-six police, under Sub-Inspector Trant, marched to Ballingarry to arrest O'Brien. They were opposed by a crowd of insurgents behind a barricade, and thereupon rushed across some fields, and occupied a house. Of the 200 weak and hungry men whom O'Brien now led to the attack of the Constabulary, not more than twenty possessed fire-arms, about twice that number were armed with pikes and pitchforks, and the remainder had but their naked hands and the stones they could gather by the wayside. Before the fighting began, the owner of the house implored O'Brien to get her children out of the house; and at the risk of his life he endeavoured to persuade the police to permit this, but they declined, and a contest commenced which continued for nearly two hours. The insurgents' ammunition was soon exhausted. MacManus attempted to fire the house by wheeling a cart-load of burning hay up to the door; but O'Brien put a stop to the movement on account of the children. Some Catholic

clergymen now appeared on the scene, one of whom has since written an account of the transaction. They pointed out the hopelessness of the struggle, and induced the people to disperse. Two⁷ of the insurgents had been killed, and a large number wounded, amongst whom was James Stephens. O'Brien had all through acted with perfect coolness, needlessly exposing himself to the firing, and for a long time refused the entreaties of his friends to leave the spot. A reward of £500 was now placed upon his head by Government; but he was effectually concealed by the peasantry, although many who were arrested and imprisoned might have gained liberty and wealth by giving evidence as to his whereabouts; whilst his spirit forbade him availing himself of the opportunities afforded for escape out of Ireland. At length he resolved upon paying a last visit to his family and then surrendering himself for trial. On the 5th August he appeared openly at Thurles railway station and took a ticket for Limerick; whereupon an English guard in the employment of the railway earned the reward by arresting him. O'Brien was at once sent under escort in a special train to Dublin. "I have played the game, and lost," he remarked to the officer of the Constabulary, "and am ready to pay the penalty of having failed. I hope that those who accompanied me may be dealt with in clemency. I care not what happens to myself." On 21st September O'Brien, MacManus, Meagher, and a few others were arraigned for high treason at Clonmel. The trial lasted from the 28th September to 9th October, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. A similar verdict, accompanied by a similar recommendation, was returned in the cases of his companions. Several witnesses refused to give evidence against him, and were imprisoned for contempt. One of them, John O'Donnell, a respectable farmer, on being proffered the book, exclaimed: "No, I won't be sworn; if I were placed before a rank of soldiers not one word would I speak, though twenty bayonets were to be driven into my heart. . . . Directly or indirectly I will give no evidence." O'Brien, before sentence of death was passed, made a short speech, in which he said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country—that I have done only that which it was, in my opinion, the duty of every Irishman to have done." Mr. O'Brien, who in the spring of 1848 had been committed to the custody of the Master-at-

Arms, for refusing to serve on committees of the House of Commons, was, after his conviction, formally expelled the House. A writ of error in his case and that of T. B. MacManus was argued before the Queen's Bench, and its decision establishing the judgment of the court below was confirmed, on appeal, by the House of Lords in May 1849. The capital sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and after a detention of about nine months at Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, O'Brien, Meagher, MacManus, and O'Donohoe were sent, on the 29th July 1849, from Kingstown to Tasmania in the brig *Swift*. In November they reached Hobart Town. He refused the ticket-of-leave accepted by his companions, and was confined on Maria Island. Thence he made an ineffectual effort to escape, and was removed to closer confinement at Port Arthur; but his health breaking down, he was ultimately induced to accept a ticket-of-leave and comparative freedom. On 26th February 1854, without any solicitation on his part, a pardon was accorded to him, conditional on his not setting foot within the United Kingdom. At Melbourne, on his way to Europe, a golden cup, value £1,000, was presented to him, which he bequeathed to the Royal Irish Academy at his death. Mr. O'Brien spent two years with his family on the Continent. At Brussels, in 1856, he wrote two volumes of *Principles of Government*, or *Meditations in Exile* (published in Dublin), characterized by clear and moderate views, especially with regard to the position of the Australian colonies. A free pardon was sent him in May 1856, and on 8th July he stood once more on Irish soil. Although thenceforward he took little active part in politics, his opinions remained unchanged. In 1859 he travelled in America, and he gave the results of his observations in a series of lectures in Dublin. In the early part of 1864 his health began to fail; and on 16th of June he died at Bangor, North Wales, aged 60. His remains were laid in the churchyard of Rathronan, County of Limerick, being followed in their passage through Dublin by an immense number of mourners. When taking the field in 1848, he conveyed his property to trustees for the benefit of his family; and he latterly lived on £1,000 a year allowed him by them. O'Brien was over six feet high, and walked very erect. His figure was elegant, graceful in proportion and motion, vigorous in appearance: he was very active: his features were by no means handsome: he was of a rather reserved manner, except

to his intimates. Mr. Lecky thus estimates his character: "Though very deficient, both in oratorical abilities and in judgment, he obtained great weight with the people from the charm that ever hangs around a chivalrous and polished gentleman, and from the transparent purity of a patriotism on which suspicion has never rested; and he was also a skilful and ready writer. Of the wisdom he displayed in one unhappy episode of his career there are not likely to be two opinions, but it should not be forgotten that it was the ceaseless labour of his life to inculcate the importance of self-reliance, to dissociate the national cause from the claptrap and bombast by which it was so frequently disfigured, and to teach the people that Liberal politics are only truly adopted when they are applied without respect of persons and without fear of consequences. It was thus that he laboured during the lifetime of O'Connell to check the place-hunting and the boasting that disgraced the Repeal cause, and that near the close of his life he calmly and fearlessly risked all the popularity which years of suffering had gained him, by opposing those who sought to identify Irish liberalism with Italian despotism, and to draw down upon their country the horrors of a French invasion. Few politicians have sacrificed more to what they believed to be right, and the invariable integrity of his motives has more than redeemed the errors of his judgment." All his children (five sons and two daughters) survived him. His wife died in 1861. ^{7 171}

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O'Brien, Henry, author of *The Round Towers of Ireland, or the Mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabatism, and of Budhism* (1834), was born in Kerry in 1808, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and died in London, 28th June, 1835, aged 27. His extraordinary work on the Round Towers was at one time much esteemed, and was even awarded a prize of £20 by the Royal Irish Academy. ^{171 299}

O'Brien, James Thomas, Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, was born in the County of Westmeath, in September 1792. His father was a corporation officer of New Ross, and the lad was sent to Trinity College, chiefly at the expense of the borough. He became Fellow in 1820, and in 1826 we find him refunding the amount that had been spent for his education. Having entered the Church and been for some time Dean of Cork, he was in 1842 consecrated Bishop of Ossory. His biographer says: "Few will be found to deny that the many-sided excellence

of Dr. O'Brien's long episcopal career has conferred a quite exceptional distinction on the ministry that appreciated and promoted him. . . . He was an insatiable reader, and until latterly a very early riser. He was a keen logician and a forcible writer; his style being weighty and luminous, and his sentences, though long, yet not involved." He was an ardent advocate for the Church Education Society as against the National System of Education; and was the foremost champion of the Irish Church against disestablishment. He published *Sermons on Justification*, and other theological works. "He possessed perhaps the loftiest and best cultured intellect that Dublin University has produced since the time of Bishop Berkeley; and, take him for all in all, there was in his day and generation no more lordly type of the Celtic race. . . . His entire life was one of the most unsullied purity." He was of a commanding presence; his face was massive and intellectual, and lit up with eyes of peculiar brilliancy and beauty, Bishop O'Brien died in London, 12th December 1874, aged 82, and was buried at St. Canice's, Kilkenny. ²⁶²

O'Brien, Jeremiah, Captain, was born probably in Ireland, about 1740, and was one of five sons of Maurice, a native of Cork, who emigrated to America. On the 11th of May 1775, hearing of the battle of Lexington, he and his brothers with a few volunteers captured the British armed schooner *Margaretta*, in Machias Bay, Maine. Jeremiah was the leader in this exploit, the first blow struck on the water in the course of the American revolutionary war. He soon afterwards captured two small British vessels, and was commissioned Captain. He cruised in the *Liberty* schooner, in which his first capture was made, for two years, and then fitted out the *Hannibal*, 20-gun letter-of-marque, and took several prizes. He was captured, but after two years' imprisonment escaped, and retired to Brunswick, Maine. He was Collector of Customs at Machias, Maine, at the time of his death (5th October 1818), at the age of 78. His brothers, John and William, also served at sea during the Revolution. ^{37*}

O'Brien, Terence Albert, Bishop of Emly, was born at Limerick in 1600. He entered the Dominican order, receiving most of his education on the Continent, and returned to Ireland and laboured zealously in his native city. In 1647, on the recommendation of Rinuccini, he was consecrated Bishop of Emly. He was one of the prelates who, in August 1650, offered the protectorate of Ireland to the Duke of

Lorraine. In 1651 he was shut up in Limerick when invested by Ireton, and was ceaseless in his exertions to mitigate the horrors of the siege. On the surrender of the city, he was one of the number excepted from amnesty by the victorious Parliamentarians, and was accordingly executed on the 31st of October. We are told that "he went with joy to the place of execution, and then, with a serene countenance, turning to his Catholic friends who stood in the crowd, inconsolable and weeping, he said to them: 'Hold firmly by your faith and observe its precepts; murmur not against the arrangements of God's providence, and thus you will save your souls. Weep not at all for me, but rather pray that in this last trial of death I may, by firmness and constancy, attain my heavenly reward.' The head of the martyr was struck off, and placed on a spike on the tower." Two other Dominicans, Fathers John Collins and James Wolf, were executed at the same time.⁷⁴

O'Byrne, Fiagh Mac Hugh, chief of that sept of the O'Byrnes called Gaval-Rannall. His father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than The O'Byrne, and possessed a large tract of territory in the County of Wicklow. Upon the death of The O'Byrne, in 1580, Fiagh, who resided at Ballinacor, in Glenmalure, became the leader of his clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains. In 1580 he joined his forces to those of Lord Baltinglass, and defeated Lord Grey in Glenmalure [see GREY, SIR ARTHUR]. After holding out in the rocky fastnesses of his principality for several years, he was, in 1595, driven up Glenmalure, and Ballinacor was occupied by an Anglo-Irish garrison. He then made terms, but seized the first opportunity of driving out the garrison and razing the fort. He was killed in a skirmish with the forces of the Lord-Deputy, in May 1597, and his head was impaled on Dublin Castle. The family estates were confirmed to his son, Felim, by patent of Queen Elizabeth, but he was ultimately deprived of them by the perjury and juggling of adventurers under James I., and although, in 1628, acquitted of all the charges brought against him, he was turned out upon the world a beggar. The genealogy of the different branches of the O'Byrnes, and the fate of Felim's descendants, will be found stated in the notes to Dr. Donovan's *Four Masters*, under the years 1578, 1580, and 1597.^{135 196 233}

O'Carolan, Turlough, a well-known harper, was born at Nobber, County of Meath, in 1670, on the lands wrested from his ancestors at the Anglo-Norman

invasion. Blinded in infancy by the small-pox, he discovered considerable musical genius, which was cultivated by his family. He married early, and settled on a farm at Mosshill, in the County of Leitrim; but both he and his wife were unthrifty, and consumed their substance in extravagant living, and O'Carolan was obliged to become an itinerant harper. His great taste and feeling in music ensured him a welcome at the houses of the gentry, and he composed many beautiful airs; but the words he attempted to wed to them, if we may judge from the English translations, were rude and almost barbarous in their composition. It is said that he preferred Italian to all other music. He did not learn English till late in life, and indeed never spoke it with fluency. In his later years O'Carolan fell into intemperate habits, which hastened his death, in March 1738, at the age of 67. His remains were interred at Kilonan, in the County of Fermanagh. A visitor to the spot in 1785 writes: "I stood over poor Carolan's grave, covered with a heap of stones; and I found his skull in a niche near the grave, perforated a little in the forehead, that it might be known by that mark." A collected edition of O'Carolan's music was published in 1747, and another in 1780. He was held in extravagant esteem in Ireland through the last century. Walker, in his *Irish Bards*, writing in 1786, says: "The spot on which his cabin stood will . . . be visited at a future day with as much true devotion by the lovers of natural music, as Stratford-upon-Avon and Binfield are by the admirers of Shakespeare and of Pope." Lady Morgan left funds for a tablet to his memory, which has recently been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. An interesting though somewhat acrimonious discussion relative to his life and works, his portraits, and his skull, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. O'Carolan left six daughters, and one son who studied music, and taught the Irish harp in London.^{20 254(4)}

O'Carroll, Margaret, "Margaret-an-Einigh"—(Margaret the Hospitable), was born early in the 15th century, and married Calvagh O'Connor, chief of Offaly. The *Four Masters* speak of her as "the best woman of her time in Ireland." "She was the only woman that has made most of preparing highways, and erecting bridges, churches, and mass-books, and of all manner of things profitable to serve God and her soul," says MacFibris, the chronicler. It was her custom twice each year to give a sumptuous entertainment to the bards and the poor. D'Arcy McGee has written two

poems in her praise—one relating an anecdote connected with her pilgrimage to Compostella, in Spain. She died of cancer in 1451. Her two sons survived her but a short time; and her daughter, Finola, after being twice married—to Niall Garv O'Donnell and Hugh Boy O'Neill—ended her days in a convent, 25th July 1493. ¹³⁴

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O'Clery, Michael and Conary, brothers, and **Cucogry** (Peregrine), their cousin, were three of the annalists known as the **Four Masters**, the fourth being **Ferfeasa O'Mulconry**. Michael, originally known as "Teige-an-Tsleibhe"—(Teige of the Mountain), was born about 1575, at Kilbarron Castle, the ruins of which overhang Donegal Bay. His ancestors had for generations been historians and lawyers. Early in the 17th century, through confiscations, the family were reduced to poverty, and Teige entered the order of St. Francis as a lay brother, assuming the cognomen of Michael. Soon after joining his order at Louvain he was sent back to Ireland by Hugh Ward, Guardian of the monastery, to collect materials for a work upon the lives of the Irish saints. Michael O'Clery was eminently qualified for this task, and pursued his enquiries for about eighteen years, visiting distinguished scholars and antiquaries, and transcribing ancient manuscripts. Ward did not live to avail himself of these materials, but they were of essential service to the Rev. John Colgan in the compilation of his great work, *Acta Sanctorum*. During O'Clery's stay in Ireland he compiled the following works: *Reim Rioghraidhe*, a list of the Irish kings, and genealogies and festivals of Irish saints: finished in the Franciscan convent at Athlone, 4th November 1630; the autograph original is in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and a copy in the Royal Irish Academy. *Leabhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Conquests: completed 31st August 1631; a copy in the writing of Cucogry O'Clery is in the Royal Irish Academy. *Annala Rioghachta Éireann*, the Annals of Ireland, hereafter mentioned. He also wrote, and printed at Louvain in 1643, *Sanas an Nuadh*, a dictionary or glossary of difficult or obsolete Irish words, which Lhwyd transcribed into his *Irish Dictionary*. He is supposed to have died in 1643. Concerning CONARY O'CLERY very little is known. He was not a member of any religious order, and appears to have acted simply as scribe or copyist. CUCOGRY O'CLERY was the head of the Tircconnell sept of the O'Clerys. He wrote in Irish a life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, afterwards transcribed into the *Annals of the Four Masters*. In

1632, "being a mere Irishman, and not of English or British descent or surname," he was deprived of the small remaining portions of his lands in Donegal, and removed to Ballycrooy, in the barony of Erris, and County of Mayo. In his will, dated 1664 (preserved in the Royal Irish Academy), he says: "I bequeath the property most dear to me that ever I possessed in this world, namely, my books, to my two sons, Dermot and John. Let them copy from them without injuring them, whatever may be necessary for their purpose, and let them be equally seen and used by the children of my brother Carbury as by themselves." John O'Clery, fifth in line of descent from Cucogry, removed to Dublin in 1817, carrying with him a number of valuable manuscripts in the handwriting of his ancestor. Concerning the fourth annalist, FERFEASA O'MULCONRY, nothing is known but that he was a hereditary antiquary, and a native of the County of Roscommon. The *Annals of the Four Masters* were written in Irish by these four men in the monastery of Donegal, between 22nd January 1632 and 10th August 1636. We are told that the brotherhood supplied the annalists with food and attendance, and the work was carried on under the patronage of Ferral O'Gara, Prince of Coolavin, to whom it is dedicated. Many of the materials from which the *Annals* were compiled are no longer in existence. No perfect copy of the autograph is now known to exist, though portions scattered through Europe would make one perfect copy and almost another. Of the First Part, from A.M. 2242 to A.D. 1171, there is a copy in Michael O'Clery's writing in the library of the Franciscans in Dublin—removed thither with other valuable manuscripts relating to Ireland, from St. Isidore's in Rome, in 1872. There is another autograph copy of this part in Lord Ashburnham's library. Of the Second Part, from 1172 to 1616, there is a copy in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The first translation of the *Annals* was of the First Part, by Rev. Charles O'Connor in 1826. The Irish is given in Roman-Italic characters, and the translation and occasional notes are in Latin. It fills the third volume of his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*—a quarto of 840 pp. O'Curry says "this edition is certainly valuable, but it is very inaccurate." No one being allowed access to the original of the First Part at Stowe, O'Donovan was obliged to take the text for his translation from O'Connor. An English translation of the Second Part, made by Owen Connellan from a copy of the autograph in the Royal Irish Academy,

with notes by Dr. MacDermott, was published by B. Geraghty in Dublin in 1846. It occupies a quarto of 720 pp. The first complete printed edition of the work—the Irish original, with an English translation and ample notes—was given to the world by John O'Donovan in 1851, being the most important single contribution ever made to the study of Irish history. Including index, the work fills seven quarto volumes. [See O'DONOVAN, JOHN.] The notices of events in the *Annals* are in the main bald, and entirely wanting in colour or picturesqueness. 134 260

O'Connell, Daniel, Count, was born at Darrynane, in the County of Kerry, in August 1743: of twenty-two children by one marriage he was the youngest. Having studied mathematics and modern languages, he entered the French army at the age of fourteen, as lieutenant in Lord Clare's regiment of the Irish Brigade. He served with honour in the Seven Years' War in Germany; and at its conclusion, having gained much experience and studied military engineering, he was attached to the Corps du Génie, and became one of the best engineers in France. He distinguished himself at the siege and capture of Port Mahon from the British in 1779, and at the unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar, in September 1782. From the plans of assault on the latter place submitted to him, he felt satisfied that the attack could not succeed; yet he claimed the honour of leading a body of troops, and was wounded in nine places. Soon after this he was appointed Inspector-General of the French Infantry, with the rank of a general officer. At the Revolution it is said he declined a military command pressed upon him by Carnot, feeling it his duty to remain near Louis XVI., and share the fortunes of the royal family. Eventually he joined the French Princes at Coblenz, and took part in the disastrous campaign of 1792. He then returned to Ireland, and was appointed to the command of an Irish regiment in the British service. During the peace of 1802 he visited France to look after a large property to which his wife was entitled. He was one of the British subjects seized by Napoleon, and remained a prisoner until 1814. The advent of the Bourbons restored him to his military rank in France; and he enjoyed in the decline of life full pay as general in the French army, and as a colonel in the British service. Refusing to take the oath of fidelity to Louis Philippe in 1830, he was deprived of his French emoluments. He died at the country seat of his son-in-law, Madon, near Blois, 9th July 1833,

aged 89. He was uncle of the great Daniel O'Connell. 186 256

O'Connell, Daniel, "The Liberator," was born 6th August 1775, at Carhen, near Cahersiveen, County of Kerry. His father was Morgan O'Connell; his mother, Kate O'Mullane, of Whitechurch, near Cork. They were poor, and he was adopted by his uncle Maurice, from whom he eventually inherited Darrynane. At thirteen he was sent, with his brother Maurice, to a Catholic school near Cove (Queenstown), the first seminary kept openly by a Catholic priest in Ireland since the operation of the Penal Laws. A year later the lads were sent to Liege; but were debarred admission to the Irish College, because Daniel was beyond the prescribed age. After some delay they were entered at St. Omer's. There they remained another year (from 1791 to 1792), Daniel rising to the first place in all the classes. They were then removed to Douay, but before many months the confusion caused by the French Revolution rendered it desirable for them to return home. They left on 21st January 1793. At Calais they heard of the execution of the King. We are told that when the vessel was outside the harbour the lads tore the tricolor cockades from their hats and threw them into the sea, while two other Irish brothers on board, Henry and John Sheares, gloried in the successes of the Revolution, and boasted of having been present at the King's execution. In 1794, O'Connell was entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn. He writes to a friend at this period: "Though nature may have given me subordinate talents, I never will be satisfied with a subordinate situation in my profession. No man is able, I am aware, to supply the total deficiency of ability; but everybody is capable of improving and enlarging a stock, however small, and, in its beginning, contemptible. It is this reflection that affords me consolation." We are told that for a time after his return from France he believed himself a Tory; but events soon convinced him that he was at heart a Liberal. In after life, when the excesses of the Irish people under misery and famine were spoken of, he often referred to a scene he witnessed in London, in October 1795, when the King narrowly escaped being torn to pieces at the hands of an infuriated mob. He was a member of the society of United Irishmen, but avoided implication in any of the overt acts of the brotherhood. He was induced to spend the summer of 1798 (after his call to the Bar on 19th May) at home in Kerry, enjoying his

favourite sports of hunting and fishing. All through life he was a keen sportsman, and often expatiated on the delights of crouching "amid the heather, waiting for day; the larks springing all around, and the eager dogs struggling to get free from the arms that restrained them." O'Connell's first public speech was made on 13th January 1800, at a meeting of Catholics held in the Royal Exchange, Dublin, to protest against the Union. Five strong resolutions were passed against the measure, and O'Connell said: "Let every man who feels with me proclaim, that if the alternative were offered him of Union, or the re-enactment of the Penal Code in all its pristine horrors, that he would prefer without hesitation the latter, as the lesser and more sufferable evil; that he would rather confide in the justice of his brethren the Protestants of Ireland, who have already liberated him, than lay his country at the feet of foreigners." At this period he is thus described by his biographer: "The bright, kindly blue eyes flashed with intelligence and that dash of humour which seems inherent to the Irish character. His action was gentle, but sufficiently marked. His form was strong and muscular, but devoid of that portliness which gave dignity to his later years. The features were clearly cut and tolerably regular. It was not a handsome face, but it was a kindly one, and scarcely told all the power of mind that lay hidden within." The events of 1798, the Union, and the emeute of 1803, left an indelible impression on his mind: "I saw that fraternities, banded illegally, never could be safe; that invariably some person without principle would be sure to gain admission into such societies; and either for ordinary bribes, or else in times of danger for their own preservation, would betray their associates. Yes; the United Irishmen taught me that all work for Ireland must be done openly and above-board." O'Connell married a cousin in the summer of 1802. It seems to have been a love match. Late in life he often said that his "Mary gave him thirty-five years of the purest happiness that man ever enjoyed." His commanding talents were soon recognized at the Bar, and although a Catholic might not then aspire to a silk gown, he could not complain of want of business. His fees the first year amounted to £58; the second, £150; the third, £200; the fourth, £300; thenceforward they advanced rapidly, until in some years they amounted to £9,000. So early as 1811 he appears to have taken the house in Merriam-square, where he resided the rest of his life. His biographies abound in racy

anecdotes of his wonderful readiness and ability at the Bar, and the effects of his brilliant though somewhat coarse rhetoric. The Whig party attained to power in 1806 under Lord Granville. They were the supporters of Catholic Emancipation, and the Catholics were elated, but divided as to their proper course of action. John Keogh, the old and trusted leader of the party, maintained that dignified silence was their true policy, while O'Connell advocated a course of constant agitation, and his opinions were endorsed, by 134 votes to 110, at a conference of the party. He soon became the undisputed leader of the Irish people. Whenever professional duties led him through Ireland, he managed to address audiences on the great questions of the day. A Repeal agitation was inaugurated in 1810 by the Dublin Corporation, then a purely Protestant body, and at a meeting of the freemen and freeholders in the Royal Exchange, O'Connell repeated the sentiments he had enunciated in 1800: "Were Mr. Percival to-morrow to offer me the repeal of the Union upon the terms of re-enacting the entire Penal Code, I declare it from my heart, and in the presence of my God, that I would most cheerfully embrace his offer." In May of the same year a banquet was given by O'Connell and the leading Catholics to some of their Protestant supporters. At the same time efforts were made by Government to suppress the Catholic Association, on the ground of its being a seditious body. From 1813 to 1815, what with efforts to keep the Catholic party together, and his constantly increasing practice, O'Connell was overwhelmed with work. His defence of Magee, a Dublin newspaper proprietor, prosecuted in 1813 for publishing an article reflecting on the Government, has been regarded as one of his master efforts at the Bar. At a meeting held in January 1815, O'Connell spoke of the "beggary" Corporation of Dublin, and J. N. D'Esterre, one of the guild of merchants, challenged him for the insult. O'Connell was of all men hated by D'Esterre's party; the challenge became a matter of public notoriety; and as D'Esterre was a man of determination and courage, it was thought the duel would result in the death of one of them. They met on the afternoon of the 31st January, in Lord Ponsonby's demesne, thirteen miles from Dublin, a considerable number of spectators being present. Both combatants were perfectly cool and determined. D'Esterre fired first; O'Connell's shot took effect, and the crowd actually shouted with satisfaction. Some 700 gen-

tle men left their cards on him next day. D'Esterre died three days afterwards, and though no proceedings were taken against O'Connell, the affair left a painful and lasting impression on his mind. He contributed to the support of D'Esterre's family, who were but slenderly provided for. Archbishop Murray's exclamation on learning the result of the duel—"God be praised; Ireland is safe"—may be taken as an index of the estimation in which O'Connell was held. In August of the same year he was involved in an affair of honour with Robert (later Sir Robert) Peel, who resented imputations cast upon him at a public meeting. They were about to proceed to the Continent to fight; but O'Connell was arrested in London, and bound over to keep the peace, and the affair terminated. The peace of 1815 laid the hopes of the Irish Catholics prostrate; and to aggravate matters, the divisions on the Veto question continued unabated for several years. This was a proposal that the grant of Catholic Emancipation should be coupled with a Government power of veto in the appointment of the Catholic Bishops. Pope Pius VII., in 1815, "felt no hesitation" in conceding it; but the Catholics of Ireland were seriously alarmed for the independence of their church. Grattan and Sheil advocated the concession, whilst O'Connell vigorously opposed it. At length O'Connell's party prevailed: it was agreed that no plan of Catholic Emancipation should be accepted that allowed any governmental interference in the affairs of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The state of politics until 1819 might have caused any man less energetic and buoyant than O'Connell to despair. There was in the Catholic party no spirit, no heart, no united action. The committee rooms had to be removed to smaller premises in Crow-street, and for some time O'Connell alone paid all the expenses connected with keeping them up. On one of the few occasions on which he addressed a public audience during these years, he spoke despondently of "the depression of those miserable times." In 1819 a meeting of Protestants was held in Dublin to support Catholic Emancipation, and notwithstanding Grattan's death in 1820—a loss deplored by none more than by O'Connell, who had often been obliged to oppose Grattan's policy—the cause again commenced to make way. Plunket's relief Bills, passed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords, were from the first repudiated by O'Connell as unsatisfactory. During George IV.'s visit to Ireland in 1821, O'Connell showed him as

subservient a deference as the rest of his countrymen. The Catholics were soothed by soft words and promises. Lord Eldon afterwards said the King at one time half believed himself to be sincere, and that his departure was thereupon hastened by the Ministry. At length Catholic feeling gathered sufficient strength to enable O'Connell to found the Irish Catholic Association. Care was required in drawing up the rules to avoid infringing the Convention Act and similar laws hampering the free expression of public opinion in Ireland. The first meeting was held on the 12th May 1823, in a tavern in Sackville-street. Forty-seven gentlemen put down their names as members, and for a time the Association made steady progress. O'Connell was the life and soul of the movement. His diatribes were directed not alone against the opponents of Emancipation, but against Catholics themselves, who compromised their cause by carelessness and want of spirit, in not vindicating and exercising such rights as they already possessed. At a meeting on the 4th February 1824—a quorum of ten having been obtained by O'Connell running down into Coyne's book-shop, over which the Association met, and forcing up stairs two reluctant Catholic priests (ex-officio members of the Association) whom he found there—the motion for establishing the Catholic "rent" was carried. Although this fund never reached the amount originally expected (£50,000 per annum), it attained a very respectable figure: in 1825, £16,213; 1826, £6,261; 1827, £3,067; 1828, £21,425; three months of 1829, £5,300; in all, £52,266. It was principally allocated for parliamentary expenses, services of the press, legal defence of Catholics, education, and the cost of meetings. At a gathering on 17th December 1824, O'Connell declared "he hoped that Ireland would never be driven to the system pursued by the Greeks. He trusted in God they would never be so driven. He hoped Ireland would be restored to her rights; but if that day should arrive—if she were driven mad by persecution, he wished that a new Bolivar might arise—that the spirit of the Greeks and of the South Americans might animate the people of Ireland." This, called his "Bolivar" speech, led to a Government prosecution, but the Grand Jury ignored the bills. On 10th February 1825, Lord Liverpool introduced a Bill for the suppression of the Association, when he said: "If Catholic claims were to be granted, they ought to be granted on their own merits, and not to the demand of such associations, acting in such a manner."

On the other hand, Lord Brougham and many Liberals defended the existence of the Association. O'Connell spent a considerable time in London endeavouring, and somewhat successfully, to influence public opinion, and striving to obtain a hearing at the bar of the House. Mr. Peel advocated the abolition of the Association, and a Bill to effect that object, styled by O'Connell the "Algerine Act," was carried by 253 to 107 votes. O'Connell received an ovation on his return home; the Association held its last meeting on the 16th March 1825, and he immediately set about the formation of another within the law. For a time his popularity was impaired in consequence of his approving a relief Bill, with clauses providing for the payment of the clergy, and raising the franchise in counties from £2 to £5 (the "wings" as they were called); and he found that he had been much deceived as to the amount of influential English support their adoption would conciliate. The first meeting of the new Catholic Association was held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on 16th July 1825; O'Connell had managed, as many expected, to "drive a coach and six" through the "Algerine Act." The Act forbade holding meetings continuously for more than fourteen days. The Association accordingly arranged annually to hold fourteen days' continuous meetings, which were most successful. The principal incident in the movement in 1826 was the defeat of the Beresfords at Waterford (which they had theretofore regarded as a pocket borough), by a vote of 1,172 to 501. The political campaign of 1828 opened with the usual fourteen days' meetings; and 2,000 meetings were convened for one day in January, at which almost the whole of Catholic Ireland met to demand Emancipation. The question came before Parliament in May, and had sufficiently advanced in public estimation to be passed in the Commons by six votes, while it was rejected in the Lords by forty-four—the Duke of Wellington advising the Catholics to desist from agitation, as their only chance of having their claims favourably considered. The Act that virtually excluded Catholics from sitting in Parliament did not preclude their return as members. It had been the opinion of the veteran Catholic leader, Keogh, that some Catholic should be elected, so as to bring the English people face to face with the absurdity of disfranchising a constituency because the man of its choice would not swear that his belief was damnable and idolatrous. A vacancy occurred for the County of Clare in June, on Vesey Fitz-

Gerald's being made President of the Board of Trade, and O'Connell caught at the suggestion of contesting the seat. He immediately issued an address, declaring himself in favour of Catholic Emancipation, Repeal, and the reform of the Established Church. The Catholic Association granted £5,000 towards the expenses, and £9,000 more was raised within a week. The utmost enthusiasm was aroused in Clare, and throughout Ireland, and on Saturday the 5th July, O'Connell was returned by a vote of 2,057 to Fitz-Gerald's 982. Decorum and good order prevailed throughout the election. The following months were a time of feverish excitement in Ireland. O'Connell used his "frank" as a member of Parliament, but did not present himself at the House. It was now perceived that a settlement of the Catholic question could not be much longer delayed. The Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Anglesea, was recalled for recommending the Catholics to persevere in constitutional agitation, and on his departure received an ovation such as had not been seen since Lord Fitzwilliam's time. In the King's speech of next February (1829) a revision of the Catholic disabilities was advised, "consistently with the full and permanent security of our Establishment in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed religion established by law." In the debate on the address, Lord Eldon declared "that if ever a Roman Catholic was permitted to form part of the legislature of this country, from that moment the sun of Great Britain would set;" and the Duke of Cumberland said that if the King gave his assent to a Bill embodying such principles he would leave the kingdom and never return. Before introducing a Catholic Relief Bill, Peel passed the Act 10 Geo. IV. cap. 1, for the suppression of the Catholic Association, or any similar association in Ireland—in fact, any "association, assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they [the Lord-Lieutenant or Lords-Justices] shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the administration of the law." It became law on the 5th March, but the Association had dissolved nearly a month before. The Emancipation Bill passed the second reading in the Commons by 353 to 173 votes, and the Lords by 213 to 109, and received the royal assent on 13th April. It is known as 10 Geo. IV. cap. 7, consists of forty sections, and occupies eleven pages in the *Statutes*. The chief provisions were: (1) Catholics might sit in the Lords and Commons, upon taking a

lengthy prescribed oath not to subvert the sovereign or constitution, the Protestant religion as by law established, or the settlement of property: (2) Catholics might hold all civil and military offices except those of Regent, Lord-Chancellor, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and a few others: (3) They might become members of corporations, but must not appear at chapels with their insignia of office; (5) Catholics should not assume the title of Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean within the United Kingdom: (5) Jesuits and members of religious communities to register their places of abode—it being “expedient to make provision for the gradual suppression and final prohibition of religious orders in the United Kingdom.” All Jesuits coming into the realm to be banished. By the deliberate insertion in the second clause of the Act, of the words, “who shall after the commencement of this Act be returned as a member,” O’Connell’s election for Clare was made invalid. Another Act disfranchised the forty-shilling freeholders, by whom the Clare election had been carried. In commenting on the passing of the Emancipation Act, Mr. Lecky says: “It was thus that this great victory was won by the unaided genius of a single man, who had entered on the contest without any advantage of rank, or wealth, or influence, who had maintained it from no prouder eminence than the platform of the demagogue, and who terminated it without the effusion of a single drop of blood. All the eloquence of Grattan and of Plunket, all the influence of Pitt and Canning, had proved ineffectual. . . . He had gained it at a time when his bitterest enemies held the reins of power, and when they were guided by the greatest statesman who had arisen since Pitt, and by one of the most stubborn wills that ever directed the affairs of the nation.” Although his election for Clare was virtually invalidated by the Act, O’Connell, desiring to record a protest, went to the House of Commons on 15th May and claimed his seat. The Speaker told him he must take the old oaths. He withdrew. Brougham then moved that he be heard at the table of the House; and a debate ensued, adjourned to the 18th, which ended in his being heard at the bar. His speech was a close legal argument, which occupies more than six pages of *Hansard’s Debates*. Having concluded, he bowed to the House and withdrew, “amidst loud and general cheering.” After a long discussion, it was decided, by 190 to 116, that he should take the old oaths; and upon his attendance at the bar on 19th May, the Speaker proffered them

to him. “Allow me to look at the oath of supremacy,” said O’Connell. It was handed to him; he regarded it in silence for a few seconds, and then, raising his head, said: “In this oath I see one assertion as to a matter of fact, which I know to be untrue. I see a second assertion as to a matter of opinion, which I believe to be untrue. I therefore refuse to take this oath.” He then retired. A new writ was ordered for Clare, and he was triumphantly returned on 30th July. O’Connell held a seat in Parliament the rest of his life—being elected successively for Clare, 1829; Waterford, 1830; Kerry, 1831; Dublin, 1832; Kilkenny, 1836; Dublin, 1837; Cork, 1841.⁷ It soon became evident that the party in power was determined, as far as possible, to render the Emancipation Act nugatory. In a distribution of silk gowns O’Connell was studiously passed over, and for many years no Catholic judge or stipendiary magistrate was appointed. During the great Reform agitation he brought in a Bill for universal suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and the ballot. An association formed by O’Connell for the repeal of the Act of Union was put down by Government on the 18th October 1830. In 1831 Ireland was astir with the Anti-Tithe and Repeal agitation. In 1832 came a general election, and about forty members were returned on Repeal pledges. The condition of the country was deplorable; agrarian outrages were of frequent occurrence, and secret societies were organized and ramified over the land. Suspensions of Habeas Corpus, and coercion Bills were enacted, and exceptional legislation of every description was directed alike against criminal and constitutional agitation. Riots, and loss of life often resulted from efforts to collect the tithes. At length Parliament swept away a number of bishoprics; and a land-tax in the form of a tithe rent-charge was substituted for the tithe system. The Doneraile trials, in the year 1829, were among the most exciting in which O’Connell was ever employed, and his advocacy saved the lives of several persons in the County of Cork, who were accused, it is believed wrongfully, of a general conspiracy to murder their landlords. Holding a foremost place in British politics, it would be impossible to specify the part he took in the important measures brought before the public—Church Reform—Corporation Reform—Anti-Corn Laws—Poor-Laws. Under few names in the Index to *Hansard’s Debates* are there more references. He opposed the abolition of the Corn Laws as likely to injure Irish inter-

ests; he also opposed the introduction of the Poor Laws; on this, as on many other questions, differing from his friend, Bishop Doyle. At the opening of Parliament in 1834, he introduced the Repeal question in an amendment to the address. A long debate ensued, brought to a conclusion on the 29th by a division, in which he was defeated by 523 to 38 votes. Thereupon a joint address of the Lords and Commons was presented to the King, recording their "fixed determination to maintain, unimpaired and undisturbed, the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland." This was the only occasion upon which O'Connell challenged a decision of the House on the subject, though it was often afterwards brought forward on side issues. Minor associations, under different names, were the precursors of the Loyal National Repeal Association, founded at a meeting held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, 15th April 1840. The Association consisted of three classes—members who subscribed 20s.; volunteers who subscribed or collected 10s.; and associates who subscribed 1s. The "rent," as it was called, was collected by Repeal "wardens," under the supervision of the Catholic clergy. The Association had its badges, caps, and buttons. A permanent place of meeting, Conciliation Hall, was built in Dublin. There were Repeal libraries and reading rooms scattered over the country: a political party could not be more completely organized. On the 4th of May O'Connell issued an elaborated detail of his Repeal scheme, giving an alphabetically-arranged schedule of the counties, cities, and towns that should return members to the restored Irish Parliament, providing for 173 members for the counties, and 127 for boroughs. He was thus minute, that his scheme might be thoroughly understood by the public. O'Connell was elected Lord-Mayor of Dublin in 1841. All previous efforts in favour of Repeal were thrown into the shade in 1843, when O'Connell abstained from attending Parliament, and devoted himself to promoting a series of monster gatherings in different parts of the country. From the Tuam meeting in March, to that at Tara in August, thirty large assemblies were held. The sum of £48,421 was subscribed during this year, and O'Connell expressed himself certain of gaining Repeal within a short time. Mr. Lecky, in his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*, writes: "Whoever turns over the magazines or newspapers of the period will easily perceive how grandly his figure dominated in politics, how completely he had dispelled

the indifference that had so long prevailed on Irish questions, how clearly his agitation stands forth as the great fact of the time. It would be difficult, indeed, to conceive a more imposing demonstration of public opinion than was furnished by those vast assemblies which were held in every Catholic county, and attended by almost every adult male. They usually took place upon Sunday morning, in the open air, upon some hillside. At day-break the mighty throng might be seen, broken into detached groups and kneeling on the green sward around their priests, while the incense rose from a hundred rude altars, and the solemn music of the Mass floated upon the gale, and seemed to impart a consecration to the cause. O'Connell stood upon a platform, surrounded by the ecclesiastical dignitaries and by the more distinguished of his followers. Before him that immense assembly was ranged without disorder, or tumult, or difficulty; organized with the most perfect skill, and inspired with the most unanimous enthusiasm. There is, perhaps, no more impressive spectacle than such an assembly, pervaded by such a spirit, and moving under the control of a single mind. The silence that prevailed through its whole extent during some portions of his address; the concordant cheer bursting from tens of thousands of voices; the rapid transitions of feeling as the great magician struck alternately each chord of passion, and as the power of sympathy, acting and reacting by the well-known law, intensified the prevailing feeling, were sufficient to carry away the most callous, and to influence the most prejudiced; the critic, in the contagious enthusiasm, almost forgot his art, and men of very calm and disciplined intellects experienced emotions the most stately eloquence of the senate had failed to produce. The greatest of all these meetings—perhaps the grandest display of the kind that has ever taken place—was held around the Hill of Tara. According to very moderate computations, about a quarter of a million were assembled there to attest their sympathy with the movement.

O'Connell, standing by the stone where the Kings of Ireland were once crowned, sketched the coming glories of his country. Beneath him, like a mighty sea, extended the throng of listeners. They were so numerous that thousands were unable to catch the faintest echo of the voice they loved so well; yet all remained passive, tranquil, and decorous. In no instance did these meetings degenerate into mobs. They were assembled, and they were dispersed, without disorder or tu-

mult; they were disgraced by no drunkenness, by no crime, by no excess. When the Government, in the state trials, applied the most searching scrutiny, they could discover nothing worse than that on one occasion the retiring crowd trampled down the stall of an old woman who sold gingerbread." The following is Bulwer's description of the scene, as quoted by Mr. Lecky :

"Once to my sight the giant thus was given,
Walled by wide air and roofed by boundless heaven :
Beneath his feet the human ocean lay,
And wave on wave flowed into space away.
Methought no clarion could have sent its sound
E'en to the centre of the hosts around ;
And, as I thought, rose the sonorous swell,
As from some church-tower swings the silver bell ;
Aloft and clear from airy tide to tide,
It glided easy, as a bird may glide.
To the last verge of that vast audience sent,
It played with each wild passion as it went :
Now stirred the uproar—now the murmurs stilled,
And sobs or laughter answered as it willed.
Then did I know what spells of infinite choice
To rouse or lull has the sweet human voice.
Then did I learn to seize the sudden clue
To the grand troublous life antique—to view,
Under the rock-stand of Demosthenes,
Unstable Athens heave her noisy seas."

On Sunday, the 8th of October, this series of meetings was to have been crowned by one at Clontarf; which, owing to the proximity of Dublin, was expected to surpass all the others in magnitude and importance; but on the evening of the 7th a Government proclamation was issued forbidding the gathering. O'Connell, by his promptness in despatching messengers in all directions, prevented the possibility of any disturbance. "It has always been believed by many that the delay in issuing the proclamation was intended to provoke a collision, in order that the blood thus shed might give a crushing effect to the prosecution that was meditated, and thus disorganize the people and annihilate the movement."²¹² On 14th of October warrants were issued for the arrest of Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Gavan Duffy, John Gray, Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, Rev. Thomas Tierney, and Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, on a charge of "unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously contriving, intending, and devising to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the liege subjects of our said lady the Queen, and to excite the said liege subjects to hatred and contempt of the government and constitution of this realm." Bail was accepted. Condolences and indignant protests against the action of Government came in from all quarters—from Joseph Sturge, the Quaker philanthropist, and from Archdeacon Bathurst, son of the Bishop of Norwich. From the first, the prospect of the prosecution appears to have dispirited and

depressed O'Connell. True bills were found by the Grand Jury on 8th November; and after various delays the traversers (with the exception of Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, who had died in the interval) were put upon their trial at the Queen's Bench, Dublin, on 16th January 1844. There were eleven counts in the long indictment. The charges varied against each traverser. Utterances at public meetings formed the principal evidence upon which the Government relied. There was not a single Catholic on the jury. O'Connell was escorted to the court by large crowds and almost in regal state, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Catholic aldermen in their robes. On the 12th February, the jury, after six hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. A writ of error was argued, and the verdict was upheld by the judges. Meanwhile O'Connell visited London, addressed large meetings, and was respectfully received in the House of Commons. On 30th May the court gave judgment, and O'Connell was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months, to pay a fine of £2,000, and to give bonds to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5,000, and two sureties in £2,500 each. The other traversers, except the Rev. T. Tierney, against whom the Attorney-General did not pray judgment, were condemned to be imprisoned for nine months, to pay fines of £50 each, and to find securities to keep the peace. The judge was much affected in announcing the sentence. The prisoners were allowed to choose their own prison, and were conveyed to Richmond Bridewell at four o'clock the same afternoon, by mounted police, followed by immense crowds. O'Connell addressed the people of Ireland in a short, earnest letter, adjuring them to keep firm and quiet; and the Repeal rent, which had amounted to £6,679 the fourteen weeks before the trial, mounted to £25,712 the fourteen weeks succeeding it. In Richmond Bridewell they were treated with every consideration, and were freely allowed to receive visitors. The writ of error was on 4th July brought before the House of Lords. Lengthened arguments ensued, and the opinion of the English judges was sought. On 4th September the question was brought forward for decision. The counts held good by the four Irish judges were held bad by nine English judges, unanimously, by the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Denham, Cottenham, and Campbell. On the appeal of Lords Wharncliffe, Brougham, and Campbell, all except the law Lords withdrew, thereby establishing a precedent never since violated. The judgment of the court

below was reversed. In discussing the matter next day in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell declared: "I must, I say, reassert my own opinion, more than once expressed in this House, that the trial of Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers in Ireland was not such a trial as could give an impression of the fairness and justice of the Government. . . . The trial was not a trial by a fair jury, but one elaborately put together for the purpose of conviction, and charged by a judge who did not allow any evidence or consideration in favour of the traversers to come fairly before his mind. . . . I trust the effect of these proceedings will be, that no example of such a trial will again occur." The news of the decision was swiftly flashed over Ireland by signal fires, and was received with enthusiasm. The prisoners were released, and on the 7th September were formally accompanied to their homes by a monster procession—O'Connell upon a triumphal chariot, with an Irish harper playing before him. Although the incarceration had been short, O'Connell never recovered his buoyancy; hope and spirit appeared gone, and the illness of which he ultimately died was beginning to creep over him. The progress of the Repeal movement gradually slackened. A rescript from Rome, though it did not actually forbid the clergy joining in the agitation, obliged them to refrain, to a certain degree, from public expressions of opinion. It has been asserted that about this time the Whig party debated the propriety of arranging a federal parliament for Ireland; but the advent of the famine rendered unnecessary any idea of concession. The winter of 1845-'6 broke O'Connell's heart. Not alone were the people he most dearly loved decimated by starvation and pestilence, and obliged to fly from the country in multitudes, but the ranks of the Repeal Association were split up into Old and Young Irishmen—the former holding to O'Connell's moral force programme, and the latter, comprising the youth, talent, and energy of the party, sick of delay, gradually drifting into a policy of revolution, with a view to separation from Great Britain. Under these influences O'Connell's health rapidly declined, and he left Ireland for the last time in January 1847. On the 8th February he made his last speech in Parliament—a short appeal, uttered with evident difficulty, on the condition of Ireland—concluding with the words: "She is in your hands—in your power. If you do not save her, she cannot save herself. I solemnly call on you to recollect that I predict,

with the sincerest conviction, that one-fourth of her population will perish unless you come to her relief." His physicians ordered him to the Continent, and his desires led him towards Rome; but his strength failed him at Genoa, where he died, 15th May 1847, aged 71. O'Connell bequeathed his heart to Rome. It rests in the church of St. Agatha. His body was not removed to Ireland until August, and was buried at Glasnevin, after lying in state in the Catholic Cathedral, Dublin. O'Connell's presence was commanding. His shoulders were broad, his face massive, his features, naturally plain, were lit up by the light of genius; his eyes were piercing. His voice was musical, great in power and compass, rich in tone, ever fresh in the variety of its cadences. His accent was unmistakably Irish. His style was forcible—when addressing popular audiences often coarse, and perhaps too rhetorical. His career has never been more ably sketched than by Mr. Lecky: "The truth is, that the position of O'Connell, so far from being a common one, is absolutely unique in history. There have been many greater men, but there is no one with whom he compares disadvantageously, for he stands alone in his sphere. We may search in vain through the records of the past for any man who, without the effusion of a drop of blood, or the advantages of office or rank, succeeded in governing a people so absolutely and so long, and in creating so entirely the elements of his power. A king without rebellion, with his tribute, his government, and his deputies, he at once evaded the meshes of the law and restrained the passions of the people. He possessed to the highest degree the eloquence and adroitness of a demagogue, but he possessed also all the sagacity of a statesman and not a little of the independence of a patriot. He yielded frequently to the wishes of the people and to the passions around him, but on points which he deemed important he was quite capable of resisting them. . . . It was said that he exhibited a systematic disregard for truth. It is extremely difficult to form any adequate judgment on such a question in the case of a man so long and fiercely assailed as O'Connell; but we are inclined to think that the truth was simply that he had a natural propensity to exaggeration, and, like all popular orators, a great passion for producing those effects which the statement of a startling fact in an unqualified form so often causes. His conversation was full of witty anecdotes, which it is impossible to read without feeling that they are too

pointed to be quite true—that some qualification must have been withheld, or some imaginary circumstance artistically inserted to give them such epigrammatic brilliancy. . . . We have dwelt long upon the intellectual and moral calibre of O'Connell, for there is, we think, scarcely anyone who is more underrated in England, and there is scarcely anyone concerning whom English and Continental writers more widely differ. It is impossible for those who do not realize the position which he occupied with reference to the progressive party in his Church, to understand the full grandeur of his position." O'Connell showed great clearness of moral vision and unflinching consistency in his opposition to American slavery. He attended the Anti-slavery Convention held in London in 1840, and afterwards sent back money forwarded to him by slaveholders for the furtherance of Repeal. In a speech delivered in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, about 1845, he said: "I hold in my hand the Boston *Quarterly Review*, in which this American scribbler charges me with being an enemy to America—to her 'peculiar institution,' as it is called. I am not an enemy to America; but I am a friend to civil and religious liberty all over the world. My sympathies are not confined to my own green island, but my spirit walks abroad upon the clement waters, and wherever there is tyranny I hate the tyrant—wherever there is oppression, I hate the oppressor. I will continue to hurl my taunts against American slavery; my voice shall make its way against the western breezes; shall cross the Atlantic; it shall ascend the Mississippi; it shall descend the Monongahela, and be heard along the banks of the Ohio in denunciation of American slavery; until the black man becomes too big for his chains, and shall arise a regenerated and enfranchised American citizen." Few British politicians stood higher in the estimation of foreign nations, or have been regarded with more aversion by political opponents, than O'Connell. The only book written by him appears to have been one volume of *A Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon*, 1172-1660 (Dublin, 1843), never completed. In 1811 he published anonymously in London, a pamphlet: *An Historical Account of the Laws against the Roman Catholics of England*. He left four sons (now deceased)—Maurice, Morgan, John, and Daniel—all of whom occupied seats in Parliament; and three daughters—Ellen, Catherine, and Elizabeth. Ellen (Mrs. Fitzsimon) published a volume of poetry, which has been much admired.

The centenary of O'Connell's birth was celebrated with great enthusiasm in many parts of Ireland in 1875. For notes on his English ancestry, see *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series. 7 16 53 123 146 158 173 212 217 233 254 255

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O'Connell, John, third and favourite son of preceding, was born in 1811. He was called to the Bar, and early took a prominent part in politics with his father, entering Parliament in 1832 for Youghal. Successively representing Youghal, Athlone, Kilkenny, and Limerick, he sat continuously until 1851, and again represented Clonmel from 1853 to 1857. An amiable and conscientious man, he was generally respected, but he was quite unable to sustain the role of leader of the Repeal agitation after his father's decease. The Royal National Repeal Association was broken up, 6th June 1848, the "rent" having dwindled down to £12 the previous week. Its only official publications ordinarily to be met with are three volumes (1844-'6) of *Reports of the Parliamentary Committee of the Repeal Association*. John O'Connell retired from parliamentary life in 1857, on being appointed by Lord Carlisle to the clerkship of the Hanaper Office in Ireland. He was known in the literary world as the editor of the *Life and Speeches of Daniel O'Connell* (Dublin, 1846), and as the author of two volumes of *Parliamentary Recollections and Experiences* (Dublin, 1846), and the *Repeal Dictionary* (1845). He died in Kingstown, 24th May 1858, aged 47, and was buried at Glasnevin. 7 233

O'Connor, Roger, for many years a prominent character in Irish affairs, son of Roger Conner, the descendant of an opulent London merchant, was born at Connerville, in the County of Cork, in 1762. Possessed of ample means, and having received a good education, he was called to the English Bar in 1784. He more than once suffered imprisonment for being involved in the revolutionary designs of the United Irishmen, and was consigned to Fort George in Scotland, with his brother Arthur, Thomas A. Emmet, Neilson, and others. He was subsequently engaged in several not very creditable transactions. He was proved to have wasted his brother Arthur's property, which he held in trust, to the extent of £10,000. His residence, Dangan Castle, once the home of the Wellesley family, was burnt down shortly after he had effected an insurance for £5,000. Twice married, he eloped with a married lady. In 1817 he was tried at Trim for complicity in the robbery of the Galway coach and

murder of the guard, and was acquitted, although there were grounds for believing that he had planned the affair to secure certain letters, the possession of which was of importance to him. An agent to whom he had paid £700 was robbed of the money before he was clear of O'Connor's land, by persons who were never discovered. Roger O'Connor has been described as "a hale, hearty, joyous, good-humoured, kindly-looking, broad-faced, honest-minded seeming person—a man in the full vigour of life."

His conversational powers were of a high order; his manner was fascinating; his tone of voice sweet and persuasive; his style impressive, full of energy, and apparent candour; his language eloquent, and always appropriate." In 1822 he published, in London, in two bulky volumes, *Chronicles of Eri, being the History of the Gael, Scot Iber, or Irish People; translated from the Original Manuscripts in the Phœnician Dialect of the Scythian Language*. The work is dedicated to his friend Sir Francis Burdett, and is illustrated with numerous maps and plates. A portrait of the author faces the title-page, with the words: "O'Connor Cier-rige, head of his race, and O'Connor, chief of the prostrated people of this nation. Soumis, pas vaincus." The book is an extraordinary production; as far as the annals are concerned, a piece of gross literary forgery. Roger O'Connor openly advocated the most extreme free-thinking opinions in religion. He died at Kiltrea, County of Cork, 27th January 1834, aged 71, and was buried in the vault of the MacCarthys at Kiltrea.³³⁴

O'Connor, Arthur, a prominent United Irishman, General in the French service, brother of preceding, was born at Mitchels, near Bandon, 4th July 1763. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1788 was called to the Bar; but, inheriting a fortune of about £1,500 a year, never practised. In 1791 he entered Parliament for Philipstown, and next year delivered such an able speech on Indian affairs, that it is said he was offered by Pitt a place as Commissioner of Revenue. He early attached himself to the popular party, led by Grattan, and joined in demanding Catholic Emancipation and other reforms. Before-long, however, he went farther, and in 1796 was in constant intercourse with Lord Edward FitzGerald and the leaders of United Irishmen. In November he formally joined the organization, and soon became one of the most active members of the Leinster Directory. He accompanied Lord Edward to the Continent, and had an interview

with Hoche on the French frontier, relative to the possibility of obtaining French assistance in asserting the independence of Ireland. Arrested next year, he suffered six months' imprisonment in Dublin Castle. Shortly after his liberation he was mainly instrumental in starting the *Press* newspaper, the organ of the United Irishmen. It was suppressed in March 1798, after sixty-eight numbers had appeared. On 27th February 1798, he and his friend Rev. James O'Coigley (or Quigley), a Catholic clergyman, with Binns, Allen, and Leary, were arrested at Margate, on their way to France, on a supposed mission from the United Irishmen. In O'Connor's baggage were found a military uniform, £900 in cash, and the key to a cipher correspondence with Lord Edward FitzGerald. They were put upon their trial at Maidstone in May. Erskine, Fox, Sheridan, Grattan, the Duke of Norfolk and several other noblemen, testified to O'Connor's character, and their belief that he was innocent of the charges preferred against him. The prisoners were all acquitted but O'Coigley, who was sentenced to death, and executed on Pennington Heath, 7th June, aged 35. He bore himself with singular dignity and fortitude. Interesting notes of his career will be found in the *State Trials*. Before O'Connor could leave the dock he was re-arrested on another warrant, and after a few days detention in the Tower of London, was transferred to Dublin, and committed to Newgate. The Earl of Thanet and a Mr. Ferguson, for attempting O'Connor's rescue in court, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Tower and a heavy fine. Arthur O'Connor, with the other state prisoners, entered into a compact with Government, under which, on the understanding that the executions should be stopped, and that they should be permitted to leave the country, they agreed to reveal, without implicating individuals, the plans and workings of the society of the United Irishmen. The examination of O'Connor and his fellow-prisoners before select committees of the Irish Lords and Commons throws the fullest light upon the origin and progress of the movement that led to the Insurrection of 1798. The correctness of a report of this examination was questioned by some of their number in a letter to the papers. This breach of prison discipline, and the refusal of Rufus King, the United States Ambassador, to permit their deportation to America, induced the Government to alter its intentions with regard to them, and in April 1799, the following prisoners were committed to Fort George, in Scotland: John Chambers, Matthew

Dowling, William Dowdall, Thomas A. Emmet, Edward Hudson, Robert Hunter, Arthur and Roger O'Connor, Thomas Russell, Hugh Wilson, (Churchmen); Joseph Cormack, Dr. MacNevin, John Sweetman, John Swiney, (Catholics); George Cumming, Joseph Cuthbert, Dr. Dickson, Samuel Neilson, Robert Simms, William Tennent, (Presbyterians). They were treated with great consideration by Lieutenant-Governor Stuart; and in June 1802, after a confinement of over three years, were deported to the Continent and set at liberty. Arthur O'Connor proceeded to Paris, in hopes of being able to join in a contemplated expedition for the liberation of Ireland, and in February 1804 was appointed General of Division in the French army. According to the *Biographie Générale*, "the openness of his character, and his unalterable attachment to the cause of liberty, rendered him little agreeable to Napoleon, who never employed him." In 1807 he married Elisa Condorcet, only daughter of the great philosopher, and the following year purchased the estate of Bignon, near Nemours (once the property of Mirabeau), devoted himself to agriculture, and became a naturalized Frenchman. In 1834 he was permitted to visit Ireland with his wife, to dispose of his estates, which had been mismanaged by his brother Roger. He was the author of numerous pamphlets and addresses, edited the *Journal de la Liberté Religieuse*, and in 1849 helped Arago to prepare a complete edition of Condorcet's Works. His *Monopoly, the Cause of all Evil*, published in 1848, contains a brilliant defence of the policy of the United Irishmen, throws much of the blame of failure upon the clergy, and enunciates his heterodox religious convictions. He was bitterly opposed to O'Connell and his policy. General O'Connor died at Bignon, 25th April 1852, aged 88, and was interred in the family vault hard by. His portrait will be found in the *Lives of the United Irishmen*, by Dr. Madden, who says that "no man was more sincere in his patriotism, more capable of making great sacrifices for his country, or brought greater abilities to its cause." An interesting communication relative to his visit to Ireland in 1834, his character, and his opinions, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vol. v. ³⁴

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O'Connor, Feargus Edward, a nephew of preceding, one of the numerous children of Roger O'Connor by his second wife, was born at Connerville, County of Cork, in 1796. He first took an active part in politics in 1831, vehemently advo-

cating Reform and Repeal, and supporting the people in the tithe-war; and rather to the surprise of his friends, and greatly to the dissatisfaction of those who had heretofore considered the seat an appanage of their property, he was in 1832 returned for the County of Cork. His language was vituperative and bombastic to the last degree, yet not without considerable power. Although at first he acknowledged O'Connell's leadership, and attended his National Council of Irish members in Dublin, in November 1833, he eventually broke away, and strove to lead the Repeal party. This made him unpopular in Ireland, and after being unseated on petition in 1834, he retired to England, threw himself into the Chartist movement, and became very popular throughout the north and centre of England. He established and edited the *Northern Star* newspaper, which at one time attained a circulation of 60,000. For seditious libel he suffered an imprisonment of some duration in York Castle, where it is stated he was treated with great and unnecessary severity. In July 1847 O'Connor was returned to Parliament for Nottingham, and in 1848 he headed a great Chartist demonstration in London. A Chartist land scheme involved hundreds in ruin, and perhaps contributed to the overthrow of his intellect. After indulging in some strange freaks in the House of Commons in 1853, he was committed to a private asylum. He died in London, 30th ⁵¹ August 1855, aged 59, and a large funeral procession followed his remains to Kensal-green Cemetery. A statue has been erected to his memory in Nottingham.

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O'Connor, Turlough, Monarch of Ireland and King of Connaught, was born in 1088. He was son of Roderic O'Connor, who died in the monastery of Clonmacnoise, where he had resided after being blinded by the O'Flahertys. Turlough conquered the princes of Ireland in the south and west, and, according to Keating, held the nominal sovereignty of Ireland from 1126 to 1156; but the Irish princes were engaged in continual hostilities among themselves and with the Northmen during his reign. In 1153 he subdued Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and compelled him to return to her husband—O'Ruark, Prince of Breffny—Dervorgilla, with whom he had eloped a short time previously. We are told that he established a mint at Clonmacnoise, built bridges across the Shannon at Athlone and Atherochta (near Shannon Harbour), and across the Suck at Ballinasloe,

and that he was a munificent friend of the Church. He died in 1156, aged 68, and was interred in the church of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise.¹⁷¹

O'Conor, Roderic, last Monarch of Ireland, King of Connaught, was born about 1116. He succeeded to the government of Connaught on the death of his father, Turlough, in 1156, and to the nominal rule of Ireland on the death of Murtough O'Lochlainn in 1166. He began his reign by imprisoning three of his brothers, one of whom he blinded, and he was soon engaged in the accustomed hostilities with other Irish princes. On the death of O'Lochlainn he marched to Dublin, paid the Danes a stipend in cattle, levied for them a tax of 4,000 cows on Ireland at large, and was with much pomp inaugurated King of Ireland. One of his first acts was to deprive O'Lochlainn's old ally, Dermot MacMurrough, of his kingdom of Leinster, whereupon the latter appealed to Henry II., and brought over the Anglo-Normans to assist him in obtaining possession of his territories. In 1169 O'Conor celebrated, with extraordinary ceremony, the ancient fair of Tailtin, in Meath; while within a few miles Dermot MacMurrough and his allies were permitted to overrun the province of Leinster, and lay the foundations of Anglo-Norman rule in Ireland. Later in the same year he collected a large army, and arrived before Ferns, where Dermot and FitzStephen were entrenched. Instead of insisting on the unconditional submission of Dermot, and the expulsion of FitzStephen and his knights, he entered into an arrangement, by which, on his nominal supremacy being acknowledged, he permitted Dermot (who bound himself by a secret treaty to bring over no more foreign auxiliaries, and to take the first opportunity to dismiss those then in his service) to resume the full sovereignty of Leinster. Roderic thereupon withdrew his levies, and MacMurrough proved the worthlessness of his promises by hastening to welcome a newly-arrived band of Anglo-Normans under Maurice FitzGerald. On Earl Strongbow's arrival in August 1170, Roderic hastily collected a large body of men and occupied the passes between Waterford and Dublin; but the Anglo-Normans and their allies passed through Wicklow, and captured Dublin before O'Conor was able to co-operate with the Danish inhabitants for its defence. According to the *Four Masters*, the fall of Dublin was due to its inhabitants not acting in concert with him. After occupying Clondalkin, and engaging in a few

skirmishes, he withdrew his ill-organized hosts. Roderic now put to death the hostages delivered to him by MacMurrough for the performance of the treaty of Ferns—Dermot's son, Conor (heir apparent of Leinster), his grandson, and the son of his foster-brother O'Ceallaigh, and collecting a fleet, passed down the Shannon, and plundered Munster. In 1171 he joined in an effort to drive the Anglo-Normans out of Dublin. He had his camp at Castleknock, while the forces of O'Rourk and O'Carroll completed the investment of the town, and a fleet of thirty vessels from the Isle of Man blockaded the harbour. The Irish chiefs, relying on their numbers, contented themselves with an inactive blockade. After some weeks the besieged were reduced to extremities. Strongbow demanded a parley, and Archbishop O'Toole acted as negotiator. Earl Strongbow offered, upon being left in peaceable possession of Leinster, to hold it as Roderic's vassal. The latter demanded that the Anglo-Normans should leave Ireland. Refusing to agree to these terms, the Normans made a desperate sally. The Irish were taken by surprise; Roderic, bathing in the Liffey, had some difficulty in effecting his escape; great numbers were slain, and the rest put to flight. Earl Strongbow and his companions returned to the city laden with provisions and spoils. Next year Roderic came to terms with Henry II., and, according to the English chroniclers, did homage through his envoy, Archbishop O'Toole, for his kingdom of Connaught. In 1174 O'Conor and Donald O'Brien combined their forces to resist an invasion of Munster by Earl Strongbow, at the head of an army of Dublin Northmen, and defeated him near Thurles. This disaster necessitated Raymond FitzGerald's recall from Wales, and his being placed at the head of the Anglo-Norman forces. On his approach the league which had been formed amongst the native princes fell to pieces. In 1175 the "Treaty of Windsor" is said to have been entered into between Henry II. and Roderic. It commences with the words: "Hic est finis et concordia quæ facta fuit apud Windsore in octavis Sancti Michaelis, anno gratiæ 1175, inter dominum regem Angliæ Henricum II. et Rodericum regem Conaciæ." O'Halloran condenses its terms: "By the first article, on Roderic's agreeing to do homage to Henry, and to pay him a certain tribute, he was to possess his kingdom of Connaught in as full and ample a manner as before Henry's entering that kingdom. By the second article, Henry engages to

support and defend the King of Connaught in his territories, with all his force and power, in Ireland, provided he pays to Henry every tenth merchantable hide through the kingdom. The third excepts from this condition all such domains as are possessed by Henry himself and by his Barons—as Dublin with its liberties; Meath with all its domains—in as full a manner as it was possessed by O'Mealsachlin, or those deriving under him; Wexford, with all Leinster; Waterford, with all its domain as far as Dungarvan, which, with its territory, is also excluded from this taxation. Fourth: Such Irish as fled from the lands held by the English barons may return in peace, on paying the above tribute, or such other services as they were anciently accustomed to perform for their tenures, at the option of their lords: should they prove refractory, on complaint of such lords, Roderic was to compel them; and they were to supply Henry with hawks and hounds annually." Roderic was thus left in full possession in Connaught, and his sovereignty over the rest of Ireland, except the Pale, was acknowledged, on his collecting for the King certain annual tribute. Mr. Richey, in his *Lectures on Irish History*, shows that Henry before long altered his policy of governing Ireland by the aid of both Irish and Anglo-Norman feudatories, and in the face of his solemn treaty, granted, in 1179, the province of Connaught to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh and his heirs. On the Irish side plundering expeditions went on as before; and Roderic's sons joined the Anglo-Normans in their invasions of Connaught. Worn out and broken-hearted, Roderic abdicated in 1183, and retired to the Abbey of Cong, where he died in 1198, aged 82. He was buried at Clonmacnoise. Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, says: "The only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."

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O'Connor, Cathal Crowderg, Prince of Connaught, succeeded as head of the O'Connors on his brother Roderic's death in 1198. The early part of his reign was passed in contests with the Anglo-Normans and with his nephew Cathal Carrach, who at one time succeeded in expelling him from his territories. In 1201, however, Cathal Crowderg, with the assistance of the DeBurghs, defeated and slew his

nephew in battle near Boyle. On King John's arrival in Ireland, he paid him homage, and by the surrender of a portion of his territories, secured to himself a tolerably peaceful old age. He died in the abbey of Knockmoy (having assumed the habit of a Grey Friar) in 1224. The principal abode of the heads of the O'Connor family at this period was at Rathcroghan, near Tulske, in the County of Roscommon. [His son Felim was confirmed in his estates by the King, whilst another Felim, a descendant, joined Edward Bruce, and fell in battle at Athlone, 16th August 1316.]

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O'Connor, Charles, of Belanagare, a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary, was born in 1710. [His family traced its descent from a younger brother of King Roderic O'Connor. His grand-uncle followed Charles II. into exile, was restored to his estates by the Act of Settlement, was a major in the service of James II., and died a prisoner in the Castle of Chester. At great cost, some 800 or 900 acres of poor land were rescued from the wreck of the family property.] Charles O'Connor being a Catholic, was debarred from the advancement due to his talents. But meagre particulars of his life are preserved. In 1754 he published a tract relative to Irish mining, and in 1766 the work by which he is best known—*Dissertations on the History of Ireland*. He is spoken of with uniform respect by Irish scholars. Dr. O'Donovan styles him "this patriotic and venerable gentleman . . . who understood the Irish language well," pays a tribute to his exertions for the preservation of Irish manuscripts, and acknowledges that it was his writings which first induced him to devote himself earnestly to the study of the annals of Ireland. Mr. Wyse, in his *History of the Catholic Association*, says: "The entire object of his long life seems to have been to redeem it [his country] from the self-ignorance, the blind impolicy, the national degradation to which it had been reduced. In this lofty and noble vocation, no man ever put out, with more perfect abandonment of all unworthy motive, the valuable gifts which he had received." Charles O'Connor died at Belanagare, 1st July 1791, aged 81. His valuable collection of manuscripts (containing the only then known original of the First Part of the *Annals of the Four Masters*), passed by purchase into the hands of the Marquis of Buckingham, and are now in Lord Ashburnham's library; where, when O'Curry wrote in 1857, they were inaccessible to scholars. 53

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O'Connor, Charles, D.D., a learned antiquary, grandson of the preceding, was born 15th March 1764. He was educated for the Church, and passed his early years in Italy. In 1796 he published the first and only volume of his *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, now a very scarce work. An interesting note regarding it will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vol. xi. Introduced to the Marquis of Buckingham as a proper person to arrange and translate the MSS. purchased by the Marquis from Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, he became chaplain to the Marchioness, and after her death in 1813 continued at Stowe as librarian. There he edited those works (printed and published at the expense of the Marquis) which will ever connect his name with the study of Irish antiquities and literature. Of his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, published in four volumes between 1814 and 1826, only 200 copies were printed, at a cost of about £3,000. Dr. John O'Donovan says, regarding Dr. O'Connor's edition of the First Part of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, which fills the third volume of the above work: "His text is full of errors; it is printed in the italic character; and the contractions of the MS., which in many places Dr. O'Connor evidently misunderstood, are allowed to remain, although without any attempt to represent them by a peculiar type. There are also many serious errors and defects in his Latin translation, arising partly from the cause just alluded to, but chiefly from ignorance of Irish topography and geography." His letters, *Columbanus ad Hibernos*, given to the world between 1810 and 1816, supported the Veto, and were declared unorthodox, and he was formally suspended by Archbishop Troy in 1812. Mr. Fitzpatrick says: "Dr. O'Connor was a man of mild and almost timid disposition, liked by every one who knew him, and possessing the most extensive historical and bookish information. . . His manners were a curious compound of Italian and Irish. He was fond of good living and his bottle of port, but never entered into excess. . . He was extremely tolerant on all religious questions. . . In person Dr. O'Connor was short and slight, of sallow complexion and prominent features, but of a venerable appearance, and possessing much the air characteristic of his real profession—that of the superior class of Catholic priests." ²⁰⁸ Towards the latter part of his life he lost his reason, and was confined in Dr. Harty's asylum at Finglas, with his old class-mate and fellow-labourer in the field of Irish

archæological research, Dr. Lanigan. He died at his brother's seat at Belanagare, 29th July 1828, aged 64. His brother Owen, upon the death of a kinsman in 1820, became the O'Connor Don, and was grandfather of the present O'Connor Don. ^{234 146 208}

O'Connor, Matthew, author, brother of preceding, was born 18th September 1773, and at an early age was sent to Rome to study for the priesthood; but when the time arrived for taking orders, he left privately, and with great difficulty made his way home, where he became a barrister. He was the author of *History of the Irish Catholics, Recollections of Switzerland*, and *Military History of the Irish Nation*, posthumously published. He died, probably at his seat of Mount Druid, in the County of Roscommon, 8th May 1844, aged 70. ^{16 53 233}

O'Callane, John, a man of considerable poetic genius, a Gaelic writer, descended from an ancient Irish sept stripped of their possessions by the Cromwellian settlement, was born in the County of Cork, about 1752. Several beautiful pieces of his poetry are to be met with in Munster, where they are held in high estimation. His soliloquy on Timoleague Abbey, so effectively translated by Samuel Ferguson, is considered one of the finest modern poems in the Irish language. Most of his life was passed as a school-master; he died at Skibbereen in 1816, aged 64. ¹⁶⁸

O'Curry, Eugene, a distinguished Irish scholar, was born at Dunaha, near Carrigaholt, County of Clare, in 1796. [His father, Owen Mor O'Curry, had a thorough knowledge of the antiquities and traditions of the country, was an Irish scholar, possessed a collection of Irish manuscripts, partly inherited from his forefathers, and sang Irish songs with peculiar power and pathos.] In youth Eugene devoted himself enthusiastically to the study of Irish, acquired much proficiency in deciphering ancient documents, and learned to write a clear, bold, and beautifully-formed hand in Irish. He added to his father's collection of manuscripts by copying those in the possession of others. These pursuits were doubtless favoured by a slight lameness, which prevented him from working as much as his brothers upon his father's farm, and incapacitated him from joining in active outdoor exercises. During the agricultural distress after the conclusion of the war in 1815, the family was scattered, and Eugene and his brother Anthony procured situations in Limerick, when their father abandoned his farm and went to live near them. Eugene continued to

employ his leisure in prosecuting Celtic studies. Not long before his death, he remarked to a friend: "It was not until my father's death that I fully awoke to the passion of gathering those old fragments of our history. I knew that he was a link between our day and a time when everything was broken, scattered, and hidden; and when I called to mind the knowledge he possessed of every old ruin, every old manuscript, every old legend and tradition in Thomond, I was suddenly filled with consternation to think that all was gone for ever, and no record made of it." His acquirements ultimately became known beyond his immediate circle, and in 1834 he was associated with Dr. John O'Donovan (afterwards his brother-in-law), Dr. Petrie, Mr. Wakeman, and Clarence Mangin, in the topographical and historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. His duties led him into researches amongst Irish manuscripts in the libraries of Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, Oxford, and the British Museum. After the completion of the ordnance *Memoir of Londonderry*, Government abandoned the intention of publishing similar memoirs of the other counties of Ireland, the staff was discharged, and the collection of materials, comprising upwards of four hundred quarto volumes of letters and documents relating to the topography, language, history, antiquities, productions, and social state of Ireland was stowed away. Many of the original documents are available for reference in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. He next found employment, at a very inadequate salary, in the Royal Irish Academy and Trinity College, Dublin, restoring, deciphering, and transcribing their collections of Gaelic manuscripts. The Irish Archaeological Society was inaugurated in 1840, mainly trusting to the assistance he and O'Donovan were capable of giving. The Celtic and Ossianic Societies also availed themselves of his services. In 1849 and 1855 he made some valuable discoveries among the Irish manuscripts in the British Museum; and in 1849 he visited Oxford with Mr. Todd, for the purpose of examining the Celtic manuscripts there. The catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the British Museum was compiled by him and is in his hand-writing. On the establishment of the Catholic University, O'Curry was appointed Professor of Irish History and Archaeology. Some of his latest labours were in connexion with the translation and publication of the Brehon Laws, for which he was but moderately paid. McGee thus describes O'Curry at work in his later years: "In the recess

of a distant window there was a half-bald head, bent busily over a desk, the living master-key to all this voiceless learning. It was impossible not to be struck at the first glance with the long, oval, well-spanned cranium, as it glistened in the streaming sunlight. And when the absorbed scholar lifted up his face, massive as became such a capital, but lighted with every kindly inspiration, it was quite impossible not to feel sympathetically drawn towards the man. There, as we often saw him in the flesh, we still see him in fancy. Behind that desk, equipped with ink-stands, acids, and microscope, and covered with half-legible vellum folios, rose cheerfully and buoyantly to instruct the ignorant, to correct the prejudiced, or to bear with the petulant visitor, the first of living Celtic scholars and palæographers." Professor O'Curry died in Dublin, 30th July 1862, aged 66, and was buried at Glasnevin. His twenty-one *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History*, delivered at the Catholic University of Ireland during the sessions 1855 and 1856, were published, with an appendix (Dublin 1861), in one volume, illustrated with numerous fac-simile specimens of ancient manuscripts. They are a veritable mine of information on the subject. His thirty-eight *Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, delivered at the same college, between May 1857 and July 1862 (the last only a fortnight before his death), were published in Dublin, in three volumes in 1873. These last were edited, with an introduction (occupying the whole of the first volume), appendices, and other supplementary matter, by Dr. W. K. Sullivan, and are monuments of the learning and research of both author and editor. A writer in the *University Magazine* for 1876 charges him with want of wide culture, and prejudice in favour of whatever seemed to indicate the antiquity of the literary monuments of Ireland; but concludes with the words: "As an indefatigable, enthusiastic collector of materials upon which other men are to pronounce an opinion, he deserves all praise. Moreover, he has given an impulse to the study of the old Irish monuments by his devotion and zeal, and the good work which he has done will yet bear fruit." 116(1876) 233 259 260 261

O'Daly, Aengus, an Irish poet of the 16th century, was one of those who, at the instance of Florence MacCarthy, was employed by the Government to satirize and write down his countrymen. His *Satire on the Tribes of Ireland* was published in 1852, from manuscript copies in the Royal Irish Academy, with notes by John O'Donovan,

accompanied by a literal translation, and a poetical version previously made by Clarence Mangan. It contains much local information, and throws considerable light on the manners and customs of the times in which he wrote. O'Daly was stabbed in the house of one O'Meagher, near Roscrea, 16th December 1617, on account of some lines in his *Satire* regarding O'Meagher.^{263f}

O'Daly, Dominic de Rosario, a writer of the 17th century, was born in Kerry in 1596. Educated in the Dominican convent of Tralee, he continued his studies in Flanders, and went thence to Madrid, where he was employed in the negotiations of the Prince of Wales (Charles I.) with Philip IV. for the hand of the Infanta Isabella. He afterwards moved to Portugal, and played an important part in the revolution of 1640 which freed that kingdom from Spain, and raised the Duke of Braganza to the throne. He was appointed confessor to the Queen, and is said to have declined being made Archbishop of Braga in Portugal and Goa in India. In 1655 he was sent as ambassador to Louis XIV., and on his return was appointed censor of the Supreme Court of the Inquisition, and became the founder and Vicar-general of the Irish convent of the Dominican order in Portugal. A bull appointing him Bishop of Coimbra arrived a few days after his sudden death, 30th June 1662, at the age of 66. He was buried in the Dominican convent in Lisbon, where a monument was erected to his memory. His *Initium, Incrementum, et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum . . . ac Persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio* (Lisbon, 1655) was translated and edited by Rev. C. P. Meehan in 1847, and has been drawn upon in all subsequent notices of the Desmond FitzGerald.^{100 339}

O'Daly, Donough Mor, a distinguished bard, styled by the *Four Masters* "chief of Ireland for poetry," was head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvarra, in the County of Clare. He died at Boyle, and was interred in the Abbey there, in 1244. O'Reilly says that his poems are principally of a religious or moral character, possessing considerable merit, but not such as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon him by the *Four Masters*. O'Donovan says: "There is certainly no family to which the bardic literature of Ireland is more deeply indebted than that of O'Daly." The *Four Masters* mention some seventeen bards of the name, and O'Reilly, in his *Irish Writers*, twenty-eight. An interesting account of the family, by O'Donovan, is prefixed to Aengus O'Daly's *Tribes of Ireland*. Donough was ancestor

of Denis Daly, a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament.^{263f}

O'Dogherty, Sir Cahir, was born in 1587. On the death of his father, Sir John, in 1600, Cahir was set aside on account of his youth, his uncle Felim being installed Prince of Inishowen by Hugh Roe O'Donnell. Cahir was fostered by the clan MacDavitt. His foster-brothers, Hugh and Felim MacDavitt, resented his exclusion, and proposed to Sir Henry Docwra, governor of the stations on the Foyle, that if he would maintain Cahir's right, they would place the lad under his guardianship, and would themselves yield service to the state. Docwra agreed; and Cahir was proclaimed the Queen's O'Dogherty, and had his patrimony secured to him under the Great Seal. Docwra took the lad under his charge, instructed him in all martial exercises, and made him conversant with English manners and literature, without interfering with his religious opinions. Cahir grew up strong and comely, and before he was sixteen, had signalized himself in skirmishes against his relatives. He received knighthood for services on the field of Augher, where Hugh O'Neill's brother was defeated by the Queen's troops. When the war was terminated by O'Neill's submission, Sir Cahir went to London, and was favourably received at Court. On his return he ingratiated himself with James I. by marrying a daughter of Viscount Gormans-town—belonging to a family at all times noted for loyalty to the Crown. Returning to his district of Inishowen, he resided at one or other of his castles of Elagh, Burt, and Buncrana. After the flight of O'Neill and O'Donnell, he was foreman of the jury that found them guilty of high treason. Subsequently O'Dogherty himself came under suspicion, and was obliged to give security for his good behaviour. In April 1608 he called on Sir George Paulet, Governor of Derry, relative to the sale of a portion of his lands. High words ensued between them, and Paulet, a man of violent temper, struck the young chieftain. O'Dogherty moodily departed, and took council with his foster-brothers, who declared that the insult could be wiped out only with blood. Collecting friends and followers, Sir Cahir determined at once to go out into rebellion. He invited Captain Harte, Governor of Culmore, with his wife and children, to an entertainment at Elagh. He seized his guests, started at dead of night for Culmore, surprised it, butchered the garrison, and sacked the place. With the munitions of war there procured he armed his followers, and marched rapidly on Derry.

At two in the morning the townsfolk were roused from their beds by the bagpipes and war shouts of his clansmen. The town was taken, sacked, and burned, Sir George Paulet falling amongst the first victims. Bishop Montgomery's valuable collection of books and manuscripts was destroyed. He next made an unsuccessful attack upon Lifford, and then marched into MacSwyne's country. A force of 3,000 men was at once despatched from Dublin, by the Lord-Deputy; and after various skirmishes, Sir Cahir was killed in an engagement under the Rock of Doon, near Kilmacrenan, on Tuesday, 5th¹³⁴ July 1608, "eleven weeks, *i.e.*, seventy-seven days after the burning of Derry, which," remarks Sir John Davies, "is an ominous number, being seven elevens, and eleven sevens." According to Giraldus Cambrensis, Tuesday was ever a fortunate day for the English in Ireland. Sir Cahir's head was struck off and sent to Dublin. An apocryphal story is told of its having been sent by a soldier, who used it as a pillow at night on the road; and of his host at one stopping-place purloining the head, setting off for Dublin with it, and securing the offered reward of 500 marks before the rightful custodian could overtake him. The *Four Masters* thus conclude their notice of his life: "He was cut into quarters between Derry and Cuil-mor, and his head was sent to Dublin to be exhibited; and many of the gentlemen and chieftains of the province, too numerous to be particularized, were also put to death. It was indeed from it, and from the departure of the Earls we have mentioned, it came to pass that their principalities, their territories, their estates, their lands, their forts, their fortresses, their fruitful harbours, and their fishful bays, were taken from the Irish of the province of Ulster, and given in their presence to foreign tribes; and they were expelled and banished into other countries, where most of them died." ^{196 243 269 311}

O'Donnell, Manus, Lord of Tirconnell, flourished in the 16th century: he had his principal residence at Donegal, where his predecessor, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, had erected a castle and monastery. In 1527 he built a castle at Lifford, to oppose the inroads of the O'Neills, and we read of his heading powerful expeditions against the MacQuillans and the neighbouring tribes. In 1537, on the death of his father Hugh in the monastery of Donegal, he was formally inaugurated Lord of Tirconnell. He cannot have been wanting in magnanimity, as he spared the life of the slayer of his son, Niall Garv, in an assault

upon the castle of Moygara, and, against the wishes of his clansmen, sent him away in safety. In 1539 he ravaged Meath, in company with Con O'Neill; yet two years afterwards he met the Lord-Justice at Cavan, and formed a "league of peace, alliance, and friendship" with him. In 1543 he attended "the great council" at Dublin, bringing with him in chains two of his relatives, Egneghan and Donough O'Donnell, whom he liberated on the advice of the Lord-Justice. In 1555 he was deposed by his son Calvagh, who held him a prisoner for three years. Manus died at his castle of Lifford, 9th February 1563-4, and was buried with his ancestors in the Franciscan monastery at Donegal. He appears to have been four times married and to have had fourteen children. His first wife was sister of Con Bacagh O'Neill; his second, daughter of the 8th Earl of Kildare; his third, daughter of MacDonnell of Islay; and his fourth, daughter of Maguire of Fermanagh. His apparel is thus described by St. Leger in a despatch to Henry VIII.: "He was in a cote of crymoisin velvet, with agglettes of gold, twenty or thirty payer; over that a grate doble cloke of right crymoisin saten, garded with blacke velvet; a bonette, with a fether, sette full of agglettes of gold." ^{52 134}

O'Donnell, Calvagh, eldest son of preceding, by Johanna O'Neill, was one of the most distinguished members of the family in the 16th century. In 1555 he obtained troops and a piece of artillery from Scotland, and deposed his father, whom he imprisoned for three years at his stronghold of Rossreagh, in the County of Donegal. But though he held him a prisoner, Calvagh took his father's advice as to the best means of defeating Shane O'Neill, who invaded his territory in 1557 with a large army. Calvagh set upon the enemy's camp on a dark and rainy night, and obtained a complete victory, O'Neill escaping only by swimming the Finn and Derg on horseback. In 1559, however, matters were reversed, and Calvagh and his family were taken prisoners by O'Neill at Killodonnell. They were released in 1561, and Calvagh was reinstated in some of his possessions. He died suddenly on 26th October 1566. He had one son, Con, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Shane O'Neill, who died of grief at her father's imprisonment by her husband. ¹⁴⁵

O'Donnell, Sir Niall Garv, grandson of Calvagh O'Donnell, an ally of the English in the O'Neill wars. After the defeat of the Irish and their Spanish allies at Kinsale, and Hugh Roe O'Donnell's de-

parture for Spain in 1602, complaints of Sir Niall's insolence and insatiable ambition reached the Government; and Rury (afterwards Earl of Tirconnell) offered to prove that he had been a secret ally of O'Neill and the Spaniards. Thereupon he went into rebellion, but after a while submitted, and proceeded to London with Rury, whose claims were preferred to his. Sir Henry Docwra, the English commander in Ireland, considered this to be hard treatment of one who had been a staunch ally in the late wars. Sir Niall was left in possession of considerable estates. (Sir B. Burke says he refused the title of Baron of Lifford.) In 1608 he became involved in Sir Cahir O'Dogherty's rebellion, and was arrested for high treason on the accusation of Ineenduv, mother of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who received a grant of lands for the service. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London for eighteen years, with his son Nachtan, and died in 1626, aged 57. O'Sullivan Beare calls him "a man of great and daring spirit, endowed with a knowledge of military affairs." 53 134

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, Lord of Tirconnell, son of Hugh Duv, younger son of Manus O'Donnell, was born in 1571. His mother was a MacDonnell. As his family were rising rapidly into importance, and their influence was dreaded by the Anglo-Irish Government, young Hugh was one of those marked for capture by Sir John Perrot, in carrying out his policy of holding hostages for the good behaviour of the Irish chiefs. In the summer of 1587, an armed vessel laden with Spanish wine was sent round from Dublin to Lough Swilly, and anchored off Rathmullen, near which it was known O'Donnell was sojourning with MacSweeney, his foster-father. O'Donnell and a party of his friends were inveigled on board and plied with wine: the hatches were fastened down, and the vessel sailed, regardless of the imprecations of the crowds that lined the beach, and MacSweeney's offers of ransom. We are told by the *Four Masters*, who give graphic details of most of the incidents in O'Donnell's life, that "the Lord-Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh; though, indeed, not for love of him. . . . They ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle [the Birmingham Tower] which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the high-born

nobles of Ireland in general." In the winter of 1590, after an incarceration of more than three years, he and some of his companions managed to escape by means of a rope from the window of their prison, and made their way out of the city and into a wood on the side of Slieve Roe (the Dublin mountains). There Hugh, overcome with fatigue, was obliged to conceal himself, while his companions scattered in different directions, and his servant went to seek help from Felim O'Toole, residing at Powerscourt, whom Hugh believed to be his friend, as he had visited him when in prison. But O'Toole, on the plea that escape was impossible, and that he would be compromised by O'Donnell's presence in his territory, returned him to captivity. A year afterwards, in December 1591, he made a more successful effort, in company with Henry and Art O'Neill, sons of Shane. They managed to strike off each others' fetters, and let themselves down through the jakes. Once clear of the Castle, they were met by Turrough Roe O'Hagan, a confidential emissary of Hugh O'Neill, and again reached the mountains. They had to throw off their outer clothes in their descent, the weather was bitterly cold, and their limbs were cramped through having long borne fetters. They lost Henry O'Neill in passing through the city, and on the side of Slieve Roe, Hugh and Art, completely exhausted, lay down under a rock, while O'Hagan hurried on to Glenmalur. Feagh O'Byrne proved a sincere friend, and sent servants with assistance. The youths were found covered with snow. Art O'Neill was dead, and O'Donnell was with difficulty restored to consciousness. They buried Art beside the rock which had sheltered them. Hugh was carefully tended in Glenmalur for some days, and then escorted across the Liffey by a band of horsemen, amongst whom, strange to say, was his former betrayer, Felim O'Toole. Proceeding northwards, under the guidance of O'Hagan, Hugh crossed the Boyne by a ferry kept "by a poor little fisherman," whilst his attendant led their horses through Drogheda. At Mellifont they rested one night in the house of a friendly Englishman, pushed boldly through Dundalk, crossed the Fews, and on the third day reached Armagh. Next day they were safe with Hugh O'Neill at Dungannon, where it is presumed the two chiefs entered into an alliance, and talked over their plans of resistance to the Anglo-Irish power. O'Donnell was received with great rejoicings by his relatives, the Maguires; was conveyed across Lough Erne; and soon found himself once more among

his own people at Ballyshannon. There he remained under the care of physicians until April, having to suffer amputation of his great toes, which had been frost-bitten on Slieve Roe. On 3rd of May (1592) his father resigned the lordship and he was solemnly inaugurated The O'Donnell. The first use he made of his power was to march into Tyrone and pillage the country of Sir Turlough Luineach O'Neill, then in alliance with the Anglo-Irish. He besieged him in his castle of Strabane, and burned the town up to the walls of the fortress. His friend, Hugh O'Neill, fearing that his exploits would bring against them both the full power of the Pale, brought about a meeting between him and the Lord-Deputy at Dundalk. A free pardon was accorded him, his title of O'Donnell was acknowledged, and for a short time he settled down in the undisputed government of his ancestral domain. Two years afterwards, in 1594, when the Lord-Deputy placed a garrison in Enniskillen, he threw off all semblance of allegiance, proceeded to the aid of his friend Maguire, besieged the castle of Enniskillen, and wasted the lands of those who lived under English jurisdiction. A force for the relief of the town, under Bingham, Sir Edward Herbert, and Sir Henry Duke was defeated with heavy loss by Maguire at Bel-Atha-na-mBriosgaidh (Drumane bridge, on the river Arney), whereupon the garrison capitulated, and was permitted to depart unharmed. It is unnecessary to enumerate the minor operations of the war between the northern confederacy and the Government, in which he acted such an important part. In 1595, when Hugh O'Neill went openly into rebellion, O'Donnell threw himself heartily into the struggle. In March and April he skirmished in Connaught, moving with such rapidity as to escape any serious collision with the forces of the Lord-Deputy. His successes raised the confidence of the Irish, and Sligo was given up to him by Ulick Burke. With the aid of 600 Scots under MacLeod of Ara, he overran the country as far as Tuam and Dunmore, raised the siege of Sligo, and demolished the castle, that it might not be re-occupied by the English. In the autumn he again marched out and destroyed thirteen castles. In 1596 three Spanish pinnaces arrived off the coast of Donegal, bringing a supply of military stores and encouraging letters, addressed specially to O'Donnell, who entertained Philip III.'s messenger with great state at Lifford. He took part in the conference between O'Neill and the Queen's Com-

missioners at Dundalk early in the same year. On 24th July 1597, Sir Conyers Clifford assembled a large force at Boyle, marched into O'Donnell's territory, and laid siege to Ballyshannon Castle, which was defended by Crawford, a Scotchman, and a garrison of eightymen, of whom some were Spaniards. The arrival of O'Donnell obliged Clifford to retreat to Sligo, abandoning three pieces of ordnance and a quantity of stores, and losing several men in fording the Erne at Assaroe. O'Donnell commanded the cavalry in O'Neill's defeat of Marshal Bagnall, at the Yellow Ford, on 14th August 1598. In the autumn he purchased the castle of Ballymote, and made it his principal residence. The following spring he invaded Thomond in force, and swept the country of its cattle. The *Four Masters* tell us that when he saw "the surrounding hills covered and darkened with the herds and numerous cattle of the territories through which his troops had passed, he proceeded on his way homewards, over the chain of rugged-topped mountains of Burren." On 15th August 1599, O'Donnell defeated an English force under Sir Conyers Clifford at Ballaghboy, on the side of the Curlew Mountains in Sligo. According to Fynes Moryson, the English lost only 120 men; whilst O'Sullivan Beare says their loss numbered 1,400. Sir Conyers Clifford was amongst the slain. The Irish annalists mourn his tragic end:—"He had never told them a falsehood." He was buried on Trinity Island, in Lough Key. The most important military operations of 1600 were in Munster. In the north, Niall Garv O'Donnell, Hugh's brother-in-law, with his brothers, went over to the English side. Hugh made several incursions into Thomond to harass the Queen's allies, and in May attempted to dislodge Sir Henry Docwra, who had landed 4,000 foot and 200 horse on the shores of Lough Foyle, and entrenched himself at Culmore. O'Donnell spent Christmas of 1600 at Dunneil (Castle-quarter), in the County of Sligo; and a few days afterwards proceeded with O'Neill to Killybegs, to divide the money and munitions of war landed from a Spanish vessel. The war dragged on through the summer of 1601, and in September, Hugh attacked Niall Garv O'Donnell, who with some 500 English troops occupied the old monastery of Donegal. The building was quickly set on fire; but Niall held out with indomitable bravery, and managed to make good his retreat in the night, leaving nothing but the charred walls of the building. Soon afterwards,

when news reached O'Neill and O'Donnell of the arrival of the Spanish fleet, under Don Juan d'Aguila, at Kinsale, they hastened south to join him, O'Donnell, with his habitual ardour, being first on the way. With a force of about 2,500 hardy men, he set out about the end of October, and reached Ikerrin, in Tipperary, where he purposed to await O'Neill. Finding his passage south barred by Sir George Carew and Lord St. Lawrence, he took advantage of a hard frost to pass by a circuitous route across Slieve Felim, and by the Abbey of Owney to Croom, which he reached on the 23rd November, after a march of forty miles in one day. On 21st December he and O'Neill appeared before Kinsale with some 6,000 native foot and 400 horse, besides 300 Spaniards from Castlehaven. Their effort on the morning of the 24th to raise the siege by an attack on Mountjoy's lines, was a failure, and the Spaniards were obliged to capitulate on the 2nd January. We are told that "O'Donnell was seized with great fury, rage, and anxiety of mind, so that he did not sleep or rest soundly for the space of three days and three nights afterwards." Desiring to seek further assistance from Philip III., he sailed with a few attendants, from Castlehaven on the 6th January 1602, and landed at Corunna on the 16th. He was graciously received by Philip III. at Zamora, in Castile, was promised assistance in men and money, and desired to wait at Corunna. The summer passed away without the royal promises being fulfilled, and heart-sick for his cause and country, he again resolved to visit the King. He set out for Valladolid, but fell sick at Simancas, and died on the 10th September 1602, aged about 30. He was buried with royal honours in the monastery of St. Francis in Valladolid—a building long since demolished. O'Donnell, who had been the sword as O'Neill had been the brain of the Ulster confederacy, is said to have married a daughter of the Earl of Tyrone. He left no children, and his branch of the family is now believed to be extinct. Mr. Wills pays the following tribute to his character: "O'Donnell, of all the Irishmen of his day, seems to have been actuated by a purpose independent of self-interest; and though much of this is to be traced to a sense of injury and the thirst of a vindictive spirit, strongly impressed at an early age, and cherished for many years of suffering, so as to amount to an education; yet, in the mingled motives of the human breast, it may be allowed that his hatred to the

English was tempered and dignified with the desire to vindicate the honour and freedom of his country. And if we look to the fickleness, venality, suppleness, and want of truth which permanently characterizes the best of his allies in the strife—their readiness to submit and to rebel—O'Donnell's steady and unbending zeal, patience, caution, firmness, tenacity of purpose, steady consistency, and indefatigable energy, may bear an honourable comparison with the virtues of any other illustrious leader whose name adorns the history of his time."¹⁹⁶ ^{52 134 170*}

O'Donnell, Rory, Earl of Tirconnell, younger brother of preceding, born in 1575, kept up a desultory warfare in the north for some months after the defeat at Kinsale, and Hugh's departure for Spain in 1602. In the autumn he and O'Connor Sligo were induced to submit to Lord Mountjoy at Athlone, and were thereupon permitted to settle in their own territories. Next year he was commissioned to proceed against Sir Niall Garv, who had gone out into opposition to the Anglo-Irish power, and assumed the title of O'Donnell. After some skirmishes, Niall submitted; and in June 1603 he and Rory proceeded to London to have their claims to precedence settled. Rory was made Earl of Tirconnell, and confirmed in his territories, excepting the fishery at Ballyshannon and 1,000 acres contiguous. On his return to Ireland he was duly invested in Christ Church, Dublin, on 29th September. He married Brigid, daughter of the 12th Earl of Kildare. He was one of those who fled to the Continent with Hugh O'Neill in 1607, and died at Rome, 28th July 1608, aged 33, his remains being buried in the church of San Pietro di Montorio. His Countess remained in Ireland, and after his death married Viscount Kingsland. His brother Caffar died less than two months after him, and was buried beside him. [For further particulars of the flight of the Earls, see O'NEILL, HUGH.] Several descendants of both branches of the O'Donnells, born on the Continent, distinguished themselves in the Spanish and Imperial services. ^{52 134 269}

O'Donnell, Hugh, surnamed "Bald-dearg"—(Red-spot—from a blood mark), a prominent character in the War of 1689-'91, was born in Donegal, in the middle of the 17th century. He was either a grandson of Caffar, brother of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, or a grand-nephew of Niall Garv. After serving several years in the Spanish army, where he rose to be a brigadier, he, in 1689, asked leave to enter James II.'s service, and on being refused, threw up his command and appeared in Ireland, where he was hailed

with enthusiasm by numbers of his countrymen, who, placing faith in an ancient prophecy, believed him destined to deliver their land from its connexion with England. He was commissioned by James II. to command an irregular force of some 5,000 men, raised mainly by himself; but in consequence of the jealousy of other Irish officers, was not permitted to take much part in the regular operations of the war. He carried on a desultory warfare in James's interest, and had to trust to forced requisitions for the provisioning and arming of his force. After the battle of Aughrim he went over, with 1,200 men, to the Williamite side, on being secured a pension of £500 per annum. His services in Sligo against his former friends will be found detailed in D'Alton's *Annals of Boyle*. After the capitulation of Limerick, he retired to Spain, served three years in Piedmont, and in 1695 was appointed a major-general. He probably died about 1703, as his pension does not appear to have been paid after that date.¹⁹⁷¹

O'Donovan, John, a distinguished Irish scholar, was born at Atateamore, in the County of Kilkenny, 9th July 1809. The death of his father in 1817 caused the dispersion of the family, and John was brought to Dublin by his elder brother Michael, who although in poor circumstances, procured for him the rudiments of a sound education. He often ascribed his taste for historical pursuits to the narrations of his uncle, Patrick O'Donovan, who was well versed in the Gaelic lore of the county of his birth. In 1826 O'Donovan began to apply himself to archaeological investigations and to the philosophical study of the Irish language. Through James Hardiman he was engaged to transcribe legal and historical documents in the Irish Record Office; and with some slight assistance from his brother, was enabled to support himself until he obtained a situation on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, in the historical department, under George Petrie, left vacant on Edward O'Reilly's death in 1829. To him was confided the examination of the ancient manuscripts in the Irish language in the Royal Irish Academy and elsewhere, for the purpose of fixing the nomenclature on the maps, and extracting the local information they contained. Already acquainted with modern Gaelic, in the course of these labours he gradually acquired a knowledge of the language in its ancient and obsolete forms. Working in company with Petrie, O'Curry, and Mangan, after researches in all parts of Ireland, the names of the 62,000 townlands were satisfactorily

fixed. "Of the entire 144,000 names on the maps, every one was made the subject of more or less investigation; the name finally adopted being that among the modern modes of spelling most consistent with the ancient orthography, and approaching as near to correctness as practicable, without restoring the original and often obsolete appellation."¹⁹⁷² His first important essays appeared in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, to which he was a frequent contributor, until the fifty-sixth number, in July 1833, when the paper passed out of the management of John S. Folds. His articles upon such subjects as "The antiquity of Corn in Ireland," "The Battle of Clontarf," "Irish Proverbs," "Antiquity of Mills in Ireland," "Dunseverick Castle," "Cormac's Glossary," established his character as an historic topographer. Several of his papers will also be found in the *Irish Penny Journal*, 1840-41—indeed it is chiefly his writings that make sets of these magazines now so valuable. In 1836 he commenced the compilation of an analytical catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in Trinity College, Dublin. The result of these investigations satisfied all conversant with the subject that the writings of many who during the previous century had been considered authorities on Irish history were worse than useless. Mainly through the instrumentality of Dr. Todd, the Irish Archaeological Society was formed in 1840. O'Donovan edited the first and many of its most important publications, as the *Battle of Magh Rath*, the *Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach*, and the *Miscellany*; he also edited the *Book of Rights* for the Celtic Society—"with the exception of the Brehon Laws, the most valuable extant document illustrative of the clan government of the ancient Irish." In 1845 his *Irish Grammar* appeared, which had engaged his attention at intervals during the preceding seventeen years. In its compilation he was much assisted by Dr. Todd and Eugene O'Curry. It treated both of the vernacular and the language of ancient records, and "although not marked by profound philosophical or philological dissertations," or at all coming up to Zeuss's subsequent work (the importance of which he was the first to impress on the British public), it gained for him a high place amongst European scholars. In 1842 the Government had unexpectedly stopped the grant for the Historic Department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, and O'Donovan and his fellow labourers, just when they were prepared to arrange and give to the

world the mass of materials collected with such study and investigation, were left to seek occupation elsewhere. He was called to the Bar in 1847. He was now engaged on the great work of his life—the translation, annotating, and editing of the first complete edition of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, for Hodges & Smith, the Dublin publishers. The volumes of the *Annals* from 1172 to 1616 appeared in 1848, and from 2242 A.M. to 1171 A.D. in 1851. They fill six volumes (3,764 pp.) and index (405 pp.)—Irish and English on opposite pages: often more than half of both pages being occupied with notes in small type. This work gained for O'Donovan the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College, and the Royal Irish Academy awarded its highest distinction—the Cunningham medal. O'Curry says: "The translation is executed with extreme care. The immense mass of notes contain a vast amount of information, embracing every variety of topic—historical, topographical, and genealogical—upon which the text requires elucidation or correction; and I may add, that of the accuracy of the researches which have borne fruit in that information, I can myself, in almost every instance, bear personal testimony. . . . There is absolutely nothing left to be desired. . . . There is no instance that I know of in any country, of a work so vast being undertaken, much less of any completed in a style so perfect and so beautiful, by the enterprise of a private publisher." The Irish type for the *Annals* was cast from designs drawn by George Petrie. The work was entrusted to Michael O'Gill, College Printer, Dublin, who printed similar books printed at the same period, carried typography to a higher perfection than it had ever before attained in Ireland. On the completion of this work, John O'Donovan looked forward with gloomy apprehensions towards the future of himself and his numerous children, and even thought of emigrating; but the establishment, in November 1852, of a commission for the translation of the ancient laws of Ireland (*Senchus Mor*) gave him and O'Curry the prospect of a narrow livelihood for some years to come. The translation was commenced by them in January 1853, and continued "regularly daily from ten a.m. to four p.m., at a scale of remuneration quite inadequate for the work, which no other living scholars had qualified themselves to execute." The first volume was not given to the world until 1865, long after the decease of both the great translators. For the Archæological and Celtic Society he

edited *The Topographical Poems of John O'Dubhagain and of Giolla na Naomh O'Huidhrin*, from the original Irish manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, with a translation, notes, and introductory dissertations, and finally revised the work for the press; but it was not published until 20th January 1862, the index being entirely the work of Dr. Reeves. His translation of *The Martyrology of Donegal*, for the same Society, was edited in 1864 by Dr. Todd and Dr. Reeves. Nor was his supplement to O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary* given to the public until after his death. There is scarcely an important work on Irish antiquities or topography which appeared during his manhood that does not to some extent bear the marks of his scholarship. We are told that "O'Donovan had begun life full of hope in the resurgence of true Irish learning, trusting that the results of his exertions, while advancing the reputation of his country, would gain for himself somewhat of national gratitude and estimation; . . . [but as the years passed over] he gradually fell into a condition of fixed depression and despondency, taking an interest only in the education of his children, and in preserving and elucidating the historic records of the ancient Irish. . . . O'Donovan may be said to have been the first historic topographer that Ireland ever produced, and in this department he will, in all probability, never be equalled, as a combination of circumstances similar to those under which he acquired his knowledge is not likely to arise again."¹¹⁵¹ He died in Dublin, 9th December 1861, aged 52, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. The materials for this notice are taken almost entirely from an article in the *Dublin Review*, by his friend J. T. Gilbert. ^{1151(51) 134 233 260 300}

O'Dovany, or O'Devany, Cornelius, Bishop of Down and Connor. He embraced the rule of St. Francis in his youth, and was consecrated Bishop 27th April 1582. He was imprisoned in Dublin Castle for some three years preceding 1590, being obliged at times to keep himself alive by drawing up crusts of bread through a hole in the floor from other prisoners confined beneath him. After being at liberty for several years, he was again arrested in June 1611, on the charge of having assisted Hugh O'Neill with his counsel during his wars, and aided him in his flight to the Continent. In the face of a strong alibi, and the provisions of a recent Act of oblivion, he was sentenced to death, and suffered in company with the Rev. Patrick Locheran, his friend and companion, in a

field near Dublin, 1st February 1612. They met their doom with fortitude, and after being half-hanged, were subjected to the barbarities then attendant on executions for high treason. It is related that "all the field was crowded with men, women, and children, and when the martyr was dead all struggled to carry away some relic, either a scrap of his clothes, or a drop of his blood, or a fragment of bone or skin; yet, though all crowded and struggled no one was hurt, and he was deemed most happy who was able to carry off the head of the bishop, deemed more precious than gold or precious stones." The following night the bodies were dug up from beneath the foot of the gallows, and buried within the precincts of a neighbouring chapel. ^{74 1281}

O'Dugan, or O'Dubhagain, John Mor, a bard, who flourished in the 14th century, author of a topographical and historical poem of 880 lines, beginning, "*Triallam timcheall na Fodhsa*"—(Let us go around Ireland). Edward O'Reilly says: "This poem gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Meath, Ulster, and Connaught, and the chiefs who presided over them at the time Henry II. King of England was invited to this country by Dermot MacMorogh, King of Leinster. From the first line of this poem, and from the few ranns that this author has left us on the districts of the province of Leinster, it would seem that it was his intention to have given a complete account of all the districts and chief tribes in Ireland."²⁶⁴ [For account of the sequel to this work, see O'HEERIN.] He died in 1372, at the monastery of Rinn-duin (Randown, in the County of Roscommon), where he had spent the last seven years of his life. ^{134 264}

O'Fihely, Maurice, or Maurice de Portu, Archbishop of Tuam, was born near Baltimore, in the County of Cork, in the middle of the 15th century. Educated at Oxford, he proceeded to Italy, continued his studies at Padua, and acted as corrector for the press (then an office of considerable emolument) to two early Venetian printers—Octavian Scott and Benet Locatelli. He became a Franciscan friar, and in 1506 was consecrated Archbishop of Tuam by Julius II. In 1512 he assisted at the first two sessions of the Lateran Council. He died at Galway, 25th May 1513, where he was buried in the church of the Franciscans. Harris's *Ware* says: "He was a prelate of such wonderful esteem with some for his learning and other endowments, that they gave him the name of *Flos Mundi*." He was also known as "Maurice of Ireland." Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* notes twelve

of his works written in Latin. Two of them, published at Venice in 1499, were commentaries upon the writings of Duns Scotus, of whom he was an ardent disciple.

^{141 339}

O'Flaherty, Roderic, historian and antiquary, was born at Moycullen Castle, Galway, in 1629. His father Hugh, last chief of the race, died when he was an infant. Roderic was educated by Dr. Lynch, author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, and was intimate with Duall MacFirbis, of Lecan. He devoted his life to the study of the history and antiquities of Ireland. His first production was a letter on the Chronology of Irish History, addressed to his master, Lynch. He had scarcely arrived at manhood when, in 1652, without having taken any part in politics, he was included in the general Cromwellian proscription. On appeal to the Parliamentary Commissioners sitting at Athlone, he was allowed a portion of his estates in west Connaught, but so burdened with taxes and dues that he was reduced to great destitution. He was disappointed in an alleviation of his circumstances at the Restoration, and wrote: "I live a banished man within the bounds of my native soil; a spectator of others enriched by my birth-right; an object of condoling to my relatives and friends, and a condoler of their miseries." His first important work was a reply to *Dr. Borlace's History of the Rebellion*. He also wrote *A Description of West Connaught*, first published by the Archæological Society in 1846. His great work, the *Ogygia*, "remains a lasting monument of our author's learning and genius. Immediately on its appearance it excited the curiosity and attracted the attention of the learned of Europe, many of whom testified their approbation of the work in the most flattering terms. Our ablest antiquaries since that time have admitted that in it he has given secure anchorage to Irish history."³⁴⁶ His *Ogygia Vindicated*, which followed, remained in manuscript until published by Charles O'Connor, in 1775. A number of minor tracts and treatises will be found in the appendix to *West Connaught*. His English is bald and stiff; he wrote with greater ease in Irish or Latin. Most of his works were written at Parke, about seven miles west of Galway. Thomas Molyneux, after visiting him there in 1709, wrote: "I went to visit old Flaherty, who lives very old, in a miserable condition. . . I expected to have seen here some old Irish manuscripts, but his ill-fortune had stripped him of these as well as his other goods, so that he has nothing

now left but some few pieces of his own writing, and a few old rummish books of history, printed." O'Flaherty was of a commanding presence, and was proud of his blood and ancestry. He was a strange mixture of simplicity and wisdom; and amongst his neighbours had the reputation of being able to work miracles and exorcise evil spirits. He died in 1718, aged about 89, leaving an only son Michael, to whom, in 1736, a portion of the family estates was restored. ^{195 346}

O'Flinn, Eochaidh, an eminent Irish writer, who died in 984. O'Curry gives a particular account of his writings, several of which have been preserved in the *Books of Leinster, Ballymote, and Lecain*, and O'Clery's *Book of Invasions*. ²⁶¹

O'Glacan, Neil, a distinguished physician who flourished in the early part of the 17th century, was born in the County of Donegal. He studied medicine, and advanced himself to the position of Professor of Medicine at Toulouse, and Physician and Privy-Councillor to the King of France. He travelled in Spain to make observations upon the plague, and ultimately removed to Bologna, where he was much esteemed, and where he probably died. He wrote *Tractatus de Peste* (Toulouse, 1629), and *Cursus Medicus* (Bologna, 1655). ³³⁹

O'Gorman, Marian, or Maeltuimre, Abbot of Knock, near Louth, composed in 1171 a calendar generally known as the *Calendar of Marianus*. Colgan says it is in elegant Irish verse, and much esteemed for its beauty of style and faithfulness of detail. The only old copy of this manuscript is preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. Dr. Todd and Dr. Reeves considered it sufficiently valuable to have transcripts made for their private use. ^{233 339}

O'Halloran, Silvester, surgeon and historian, was born in Limerick, 31st December 1728. He studied medicine in the schools of London, Paris, and Leyden, and devoted himself to practice in his native city. Before he was twenty-one he published a *Treatise on Cataract*, the first of several medical essays from his pen. Archaeology divided his attention with medicine; he was an Irish scholar, and one of the earliest members of the Royal Irish Academy. A treatise on the preservation of ancient annals appeared in 1770; *An Introduction to the Study of the Antiquities of Ireland*, in 1772; his *General History of Ireland*, in 2 vols. 4to. London, 1774; besides minor papers read before the Academy and elsewhere. His "*History*" is now but little referred to, as the most valuable and ac-

curate portions of it are to be found in Colgan and O'Flaherty. It is distinguished throughout by great national enthusiasm and considerable erudition, but its topographical descriptions, though on the whole tolerably correct, have been in many instances revised and altered by modern investigators. . . . It was an astonishing performance at the date of its publication." ¹¹⁵ He is spoken of by a contemporary as "the tall, thin doctor, in his quaint French dress, with his gold-headed cane, beautiful Parisian wig, and cocked hat; .

. his entire time nearly given up to literature and the discovery of antiquities." O'Halloran died in Limerick in 1807, aged about 78, and was buried in Kileedy churchyard. His portrait is prefixed to a notice in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, vol. vi. [One of his sons, Joseph, entered the army, served fifteen years in India, and rose to be Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran: he died in London about 1843, aged 80.] ^{115 196 215}

O'Hanlon, Redmond, a dispossessed proprietor of Ulster, under the Cromwellian settlement, and leader of a band of outlaws. [His father or grandfather, hereditary Royal Standard-bearer north of the Boyne, was killed in 1600 at the pass of Carlingford, fighting on the English side. James I. bestowed upon his family seven townlands, of which they were dispossessed in 1653, under the Cromwellian settlement, receiving some pittance of land in Connaught.] Redmond headed a band of "tories," and kept the counties of Tyrone and Armagh in terror, the farmers paying him regular contributions to be protected from other outlaws. He thought more than once of retiring to France, where he was known to fame as Count O'Hanlon; but the expectation of a French invasion, and the hope of retrieving his ancestral lands kept him at home. He was at length betrayed by his foster-brother in the hills near Eight-mile-Bridge, in the County of Down, 25th April 1681, and his head was placed over the jail of Downpatrick. Many other dispossessed proprietors followed O'Hanlon's example. Colonel Poer in Munster, Colonel Coughlan in Leinster, and Colonel Dudley Costello in Connaught, headed bands of tories that gave infinite trouble to the Government. ⁹³

O'Hara, Sir Charles, Baron Tirrawley, an officer distinguished in the War of the Spanish Succession, was born in the County of Mayo, in 1640. He was raised to the peerage in 1706. In the following year he commanded the left wing of the allied army at the battle of Almanza (25th April 1707, *x. s.*), and re-

mained in the Peninsula until the conclusion of the war. On his return to Ireland he took his seat in the House of Lords. He was for some time Commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland. He died 8th June 1724, aged 84, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Dublin. [His son James, 2nd Baron Tirawley (born 1690, died 1774), was created Baron of Kilmaine in 1721, for eminent military services. He attained the rank of General, filled several important diplomatic posts, and was Governor of Minorca.] ⁵²

O'Hara, Kane, a musician, author of several burlettas or comic operas, was born in Ireland early in the 18th century. He attained a foremost position in Dublin, and was elected the Vice-President of the Musical Academy, founded mainly through his exertions in 1758. Next year appeared his burletta of "Midás," written to throw ridicule on Italian operas, and shortly afterwards "Golden Pippin" and other pieces. O'Hara also dabbled in art. He is described as remarkably tall, with the "appearance of an old fop, with spectacles and an antiquated wig;" yet withal a polite, sensible, agreeable man, the pink of gentility and good breeding, and an amusing companion, although somewhat prosy. He died (probably at his residence in Molesworth-street, Dublin) 17th June 1782, having been totally blind for some time previous. ^{110 116(45)}

O'Hartigan, Kineth, was a distinguished poet and scholar, who died in 975. Several of his pieces are preserved in the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre* and *Book of Leinster*. A particular account of his writings will be found in O'Curry's *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History*. ^{134 261}

O'Heerin, or **O'Huidhrin, Giolla na Naomh**, a historian and bard, who died in 1420. His principal work was a topographical poem, intended as a supplement to O'Dugan's [see O'DUGAN, JOHN] itinerary. O'Dugan described the tribes and territories of Leath Cuinn (Meath, Ulster, and Connaught), at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion; O'Heerin, in a poem of 780 verses, describes those of Leath Mogha (Leinster and Munster). O'Heerin's work commences with the line "*Tuille Feasa ar Erin Oigh*" — (An addition of knowledge on sacred Erin). The oldest existing copies of these poems date from the 17th century, and are in the handwriting of Michael and Cucogry O'Clery, two of the Four Masters. John O'Donovan remarks: "The style of the poems is necessarily very stiff, in some instances defective, in others redundant. . .

. The orthography is in general that of

the 17th century, the age in which the O'Clerys lived; sometimes, however, they have introduced very ancient forms of spelling. . . They adhere, however, to no regular rule, but write sometimes the ancient, sometimes modern orthography, in the most capricious manner." These poems were edited for the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society by O'Donovan, elaborately noted, and prefaced with a valuable essay on Ancient Irish Names and their modernized forms. ^{134 264}

O'Hely, Patrick, Bishop of Mayo, was a native of Connaught. Having in his youth entered the order of St. Francis, he proceeded to the Continent, and after a residence in Spain and Italy, was, in July 1576, appointed to the see of Mayo. In returning to Ireland with some clerical associates, he had much difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the English cruisers, and landed at Dingle, in Kerry, to be almost immediately arrested and brought before Sir William Drury, at Kilmallock (August 1578). When questioned, he avowed his office and his mission, and declared himself ready, if necessary, to die for his faith. With Father O'Rorke, he was sentenced to be put to the torture, and then hanged in the presence of the garrison. We are told that "the two prisoners were first placed on the rack, their arms and feet were beaten with hammers, so that their thigh-bones were broken, and sharp iron points and needles were cruelly thrust under their nails, which caused an extreme agony of suffering." After this they were hanged, 22nd August 1578, and their bodies were allowed to remain suspended on the gallows for fourteen days. ^{74 120†}

O'Higgins, Ambrose, a native of Ireland, entered the Spanish service, and was in 1787 appointed Captain-General of Chili, and subsequently Viceroy of Peru. While in Chili he made great exertions to promote the prosperity of the country, and several important public works were due to him. [His son, Don Bernardo O'Higgins, born in Chili, and educated in England, took an active and distinguished part on the popular side in the war by which Chili achieved her independence of Spain. He held the office of Supreme Director of the young republic from 1818 to 1823, when he retired into private life, in consequence of public dissatisfaction with the acts of his ministers.] ^{78† 124}

O'Hurley, Dermot, Archbishop of Cashel, was born near Limerick, about 1519. Educated for the priesthood, he resided at Louvain for fifteen years, and held the chair of Canon Law at Rheims for four years. On the 11th September 1581

he was appointed by Gregory XIII. to the see of Cashel. With considerable difficulty he procured passage in a ship from Cherbourg, landed at Skerries, and proceeded to Waterford. For two years government spies sought opportunities to seize him, but their plans were frustrated by the fidelity of his co-religionists. To avoid observation he was obliged, in common with other bishops and priests, to wear a secular dress, and for a considerable time he lay concealed in a secret chamber at Slane Castle. At length he was arrested and brought before the Privy Council for examination. He was horribly tortured. "The executioners placed the Archbishop's feet and calves in tin boots filled with oil; they then fastened his feet in wooden shackles or stocks, and placed fire under them. The boiling oil so penetrated the feet and legs that morsels of the skin, and even flesh, fell off and left the bone bare." The Archbishop resolutely refused to purchase a cessation of his torments by acknowledging the Queen's supremacy in matters of religion. An end was put to his sufferings by his being hanged on a tree outside Dublin, 19th June 1584. The above particulars as to his treatment are said to be incontestibly proved by documents in the public records. He was buried in St. Kevin's, Dublin. ^{74 1281}

O'Hussey, last hereditary bard of the great sept of the Maguires of Fermanagh, flourished about 1630. When quite a youth he celebrated in verse the escape of Hugh Roe O'Donnell from Dublin Castle. The noble ode which O'Hussey addressed to Hugh Maguire, when that chief went on a dangerous expedition, has been translated by Mangin. Samuel Ferguson says "there is a vivid vigour in these descriptions, and a savage power . . . which claim a character almost approaching to sublimity." ²³²

O'Keefe, John, a popular dramatic writer, was born in Dublin, 24th June 1747. In youth he studied art at the schools of the Dublin Society; but developing a decided taste for the stage, and writing a comedy displaying considerable taste, he obtained an engagement with Mossop in Dublin, and acted for twelve years with considerable success. When but twenty-three years of age an accident brought on weakness of the eyes, which after some years resulted in almost total blindness, and he removed to London, where he devoted himself entirely to composition. During the next twenty years he wrote upwards of fifty comedies and farces, a collection of which was published in four volumes in 1798. Reduced

to a state of great embarrassment in 1800, he was accorded a benefit at Covent Garden, and after the performance was led on to the stage, and delivered a touching address. He published his *Recollections* in 1826, and died at Southampton, 4th February 1833, aged 85. Some among his numerous pieces still keep their hold on the stage. A writer in *Representative Actors* says: "His inventive powers in the construction of odd phrases and quaint burdens for songs, his extraordinary combinations of strange fancies, and the contrivance of a sort of significant gibberish, without meaning in itself, but fashioned so as to convey the most accurate and vivid ideas of what he himself meant to express, are matters beyond the power of analysis; yet his fancies are obsolete, and, with the dramas of the King of Leinster, . . . lost to the stage and the public." ^{3 642 116(45) 1251}

Olaf Cuaran (Olaf the Red, Amlav, Sitricson) was Norse King of Dublin in the 10th century. After the death of his father Sitric, he went to Scotland, and married a daughter of Constantine III. In 939, we read of his arrival at York, his siege of Northampton, and sack of Tamworth, and a few years later the cession to him by King Edmund of the northern part of his kingdom. In 945 he rebuilt Dublin, after its destruction by the Irish. In 952 he was expelled from England, and retired to Ireland. Four years afterwards he defeated and slew Congalach, King of Ireland. In 964 he was himself defeated at Innistiogue by the men of Ossory; in 970, in conjunction with the Leinster Irish, he plundered Kells; and in the same year defeated Domhnall O'Neill, King of Ireland. He again defeated the Irish in 978 and 979, on the former occasion slaying the heirs to the throne of Ireland in the two royal lines of the northern and southern O'Neills. The last scene in Olaf's life as a warrior was his total defeat at the battle of Tara, fought in 980, against King Malachy. Dublin was occupied by the Irish, and, according to the *Four Masters*, the country was released from the "Babylonian captivity" of the Northmen—"next to the captivity of hell." Olaf's son Ragnall was slain, and he retired broken-hearted to Iona, where he died in 981. He was thrice married—to a daughter of Constantine III., to Gormlaith, sister widow of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and mother of King Malachy. ¹⁴⁴

O'Leary, Arthur, D.D., a prominent politician and writer, was born in 1729, at Acres, near Dunmanway, County of Cork. He was educated at St. Malo, in France, where he spent twenty-four years as prison

chaplain. Little is known of his life before the year 1771, when he officiated at the Friary of the Capuchins in Cork, where his preaching soon attracted large audiences. His *Thoughts on Religion*, written in answer to a free-thought publication by a Cork physician named Blair, first brought him prominently before the public outside the pale of his congregation. Several brilliant pamphlets on current topics followed, characterized by learning, religious feeling, a spirit of toleration, and steadfast allegiance to the British Crown. His biographer, a Catholic clergyman, says: "His eager desire to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow-countrymen, caused by religious bigotry, seduced him into unwarrantable theological concessions—forced him to make rash admissions—to indulge in a freedom of expression unwise as it was unnecessary, and thus expose himself unconsciously to the danger of heterodoxical teaching."⁵⁵ He vehemently opposed the action of the Whiteboys, denounced the French invasion, wrote an essay on toleration, and engaged in a warm controversy with John Wesley for saying that "no government not Roman Catholic ought to tolerate men of the Roman Catholic persuasion." Wesley afterwards wrote in his *Journal*, 12th May 1787: "A gentleman invited me to breakfast with my old antagonist, Father O'Leary. I was not at all displeased at being disappointed. He is not the stiff, queer man that I expected, but of an easy, genteel carriage, and seems not to be wanting either in sense or learning." His *Essay on Toleration* had a large circulation both in England and Ireland. In recognition of his scholarly acquirements and his supposed patriotism and philanthropy, he was elected an honorary member of "The Monks of the Screw," a club formed by Grattan, Curran, and other Irishmen of liberal politics. Numerous instances are recorded of his ready wit and powers of repartee, such as his rejoinder on being told by a Protestant friend that "the bottom had fallen out of purgatory, and all the Papists had been precipitated into hell"—"Lord save us! What a crushing the Protestants must have got!" He suggested to a Protestant friend who quarrelled with the idea of purgatory, that "perhaps he might go farther and fare worse." Although it was known that Dr. O'Leary was in the receipt of a Government pension during the latter part of his life, and that this was conferred partly to restrain him from writing against the Union (it is believed that he declined the suggestion that he should write in its

favour), it was never suspected until lately that he was in receipt of government pay as early as 1784. In September of that year, says Mr. Froude, "the Irish Secretary applied to the English cabinet to furnish him from their own staff of informers. Two valuable persons answering to Mr. Orde's description were sent, and the name of one of them will be an unpleasant surprise to those already interested in the history of the time. They were both Irishmen. One was a skilled detective named Parker. . . The other was no less a person than the celebrated Father O'Leary, whose memory is worshipped by Irish Catholic politicians with a devotion which approaches idolatry. O'Leary, as he was known to the world, was the most fascinating preacher, the most distinguished controversialist of his time—a priest who had caught the language of toleration, who had mastered all the chords of liberal philosophy, and played on them like a master; whose mission had been to plead against prejudice, to represent his country as the bleeding lamb—maligned, traduced, oppressed, but ever praying for her enemies; as eager only to persuade England to offer its hand to the Catholic Church, and receive in return the affectionate homage of undying gratitude. O'Leary had won his way to the heart of Burke by his plausible eloquence. Pitt seemed to smile on him: it is easy now to conjecture why. When he appeared in the Convention at the Rotunda the whole assembly rose to receive him.

[They] reached Dublin at the end of September, and were both at once set to work. 'Your experts have arrived safe,' wrote the Secretary, reporting their appearance. 'At this moment, we are about to make trial of O'Leary's sermons and Parker's rhapsodies. They may be both, in their different callings, of very great use. The former, if we can depend on him, has it in his power to discover to us the real designs of the Catholics, from which quarter, after all, the real mischief is to spring.'⁵⁶ At this very time Grattan spoke of him in Parliament as "a man of learning, a philosopher. . . If I did not know him to be a Christian clergyman, I should suppose him by his works to be a philosopher of the Augustan age."⁵⁷ In 1789 Dr. O'Leary left Ireland for ever, and took up his residence in London as one of the chaplains to the Spanish embassy. There, as in Ireland, his society was courted by leading politicians of liberal views—by Burke and Sheridan, by Fox and Fitzwilliam. Towards the close of

1801 his health began to decline, and after residing a short time in France, he returned to England, broken down in health and spirits, and died in London on 7th January 1802, aged 72. It is related by his biographer (writing before Mr. Froude's disclosures) that when dying he more than once exclaimed: "Alas! I have betrayed my poor country." Dr. O'Leary was buried in old St. Pancras churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory by his friend, Lord Moira. He was nearly six feet high, "a perfect perpendicular, with a kind of rigour in his muscles, that seemed to suffer from bending;" with a full mouth, heavy chin, and "sparkling eyes, overshadowed by bushy eye-brows." ^{16 141 154 265}

Olioll Olum, King of Munster, who died in 234, is said to have been progenitor of most of the great families of the south of Ireland. He married Sabia, daughter of Con of the Hundred Battles, ruler of the north of Ireland. He willed that after his death the sovereignty of Munster should vest alternately in the descendants of his son Eoghan Mor (the Eugenians, or Eoganachts, occupying the southern part of Munster), and those of his son Cormac Cas (the Dalcassians, occupying the northern part of the same province). ²⁶³

Ollamh Fodla, a somewhat mythical Irish monarch, who, according to Keating, reigned from 953 to 923 B.C., and according to the *Four Masters*, from 1318 to 1274 B.C. The compilation of a code of laws is attributed to him. He is said to have been interred in the cemetery of Tailtin, on the Loughcrew hills, in Meath. ^{171 260 266}

O'Loghlen, Sir Michael, Bart., a distinguished Irish judge (the first Catholic who occupied a seat on the Bench since 1688), was born in the County of Clare, in October 1789. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1811, was elected member for Dungarvan, and having filled successively the offices of Solicitor-General of Ireland in 1834, and Attorney-General in 1835, was elevated to the Irish Bench as Baron of the Exchequer in 1836. This office he relinquished on being made Master of the Rolls the following year. He was created a baronet in 1838. A consolidation of the Grand Jury Laws, and several other legal improvements, are due to his exertions. He is thus described in Sheil's *Sketches, Legal and Political*: "His head is large; . . . his large eyes of deep blue, although not enlightened by the flashings of constitutional vivacity, carry a more professional expression, and bespeak caution, sagacity, and shyness, while his mouth exhibits a steadfast kindliness

of nature, and tranquillity of temper, mixed with some love of ridicule." Sir Michael O'Loghlen died in London, 28th October 1842, aged 53. [His son, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, a somewhat prominent Irish lawyer and politician, born in 1819, died suddenly in 1877, whilst on his passage from Holyhead to Kingstown.] ^{7 54 304}

O'Lothchain, Cuan, was chief poet to King Malachy Mor in the 11th century, and on his death acted as joint regent of Ireland with Corcraan Cleireach. He was slain in Teffia in 1024. Six of his historical poems, said to be of great value, are noticed by O'Curry. ²⁶¹

O'Mahony, Connor, a member of the Society of Jesus, who lived in the 17th century. Considerable excitement was created in Ireland by the anonymous publication, in 1645, of his work: *Disputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversus Hæreticos Anglos, autore C. M. Hiberno, Artium et Sacræ Theologiæ Magistro*, a small 4to. of some 130 pp., published nominally at Frankfort, but more probably in Portugal. It was a violent denunciation of English Protestant rule in Ireland, and an appeal to the Irish Catholics to root out the English as the Israelites had rooted out and massacred their enemies. Although at once burnt by order of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, denounced by the corporation of Galway, and preached against by Peter Walsh, this book was productive of lamentable consequences. It embittered the feeling between Protestants and Catholics, and O'Mahony's rhetorical flourish about the killing of 150,000 of "the heretics" between 1641 and 1645, has ever remained an argument in the hands of those who sought to fasten the disgrace of a deliberate and hideous massacre upon the Irish people. O'Mahony was living, an old man, in Lisbon about 1650. His book was reprinted in Dublin in 1829. ^{104* 319}

O'Mahony, Daniel, Lieutenant-General, a distinguished officer in the Irish Brigade in France, brother-in-law of the Marshal Duke of Berwick. He signalized himself at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick, and accompanied his regiment to the Continent. In January 1702, some of the Irish Brigade under O'Mahony, turning out in their shirts in the middle of the night, defeated Prince Eugene's attempt to capture Cremona. For their bravery and their resolute refusal of the offers made by Prince Eugene to turn them from their allegiance, Louis XIV. sent his thanks to the regiment and raised their pay. O'Mahony was made a colonel,

and was subsequently recommended to Philip V. of Spain, by whom he was put in command of a regiment of Irish dragoons. He was subsequently appointed a Lieutenant-General and created Count of Castile. He died at Ocana in January 1714. A contemporary French writer, quoted by O'Callaghan, says: "He has always been not only brave, but indefatigable, and very pains-taking; his life is, as it were, a continued chain of dangerous combats, of bold attacks, of honourable retreats." His descendants rose to high rank in Spain. ¹⁸⁶

O'Mahony, John, organizer of the Fenian movement, was born at Kilbenny, County of Cork, in 1816. His father and uncle had been implicated in the insurrection of 1798. On the death of an elder brother, he came into the enjoyment of property worth £300 per annum. He entered at Trinity College, Dublin, but never proceeded to his degree. He studied Hebrew and Sanscrit, became an accomplished Gaelic scholar, and was in after life able to teach Greek and Latin, and to contribute articles to French newspapers. In 1843 he became interested in the Repeal movement. He attached himself to the Young Ireland party, and was one of those who took the field with Smith O'Brien in 1848. After the failure at Ballinacorney, he escaped to France, and lived in Paris for several years. In 1854 he joined Mitchel in New York, and took part in the Emigrant Aid Association, the Emmet Monument Association, and other Irish organizations. In 1857 he published the *History of Ireland, by Geoffrey Keating, D.D., translated from the original Gaelic, and copiously annotated.* (New York, 1857). Dr. Todd, in his preface to the *Wars of the Gaedhill with the Gaell*, says: "His translation of Keating is a great improvement upon the ignorant and dishonest one published by Mr. Dermot O'Connor more than a century ago, . . . but has been taken from a very imperfect text, and has evidently been executed, as he himself confesses, in great haste." [See KEATING, GEOFFREY.] O'Mahony's notes are copied from O'Donovan's *Four Masters*. It was on this ground that Hodges & Smith procured an injunction against the sale of the book in the United Kingdom. This work brought Mr. O'Mahony no pecuniary profit, and, partly owing to the mental strain thrown upon him in its composition, he had soon afterwards to be placed for a short period in an asylum. The extent to which the early portion of *Keating's History* is occupied with the exploits of the ancient Fenians, probably led to

the adoption of this name for a secret society inaugurated by O'Mahony about the year 1860, to promote the object ever nearest his heart—the independence of Ireland. The Fenian Brotherhood, or Irish Republican Brotherhood (I.R.B.) was reorganized at conventions held in Chicago in 1864, and at Cincinnati the following January. At this time O'Mahony held the rank of Colonel of the 60th Regiment of New York State Militia, recruited mainly from the ranks of the Brotherhood, which had also furnished a large proportion of Meagher's Irish Brigade, the Corcoran Legion, and Irish regiments engaged in the civil war. But the rapid growth of the organization demanded the unceasing attention of its chief officer; and, at the urgent request of the Central Council, O'Mahony resigned the colonelcy of his regiment, and devoted himself entirely to Fenianism, and though various differences arose from time to time with James Stephens and the Central Council relative to the policy to be pursued for the attainment of their object, he continued President for some years. The designs of the Brotherhood seemed to be favoured by the conclusion of the American civil war in the spring of 1865, which liberated a large number of Irish-Americans anxious to see service elsewhere. It would be impossible to particularize the events that followed, and the immense influence this society came to exercise in Ireland. Perhaps £80,000 was contributed to its exchequer in the United States and Canada between 1860 and 1867. Although O'Mahony for many years assisted in its councils, he appears not to have taken part, personally, either in the raids upon Canada, or the abortive insurrection in Ireland, which Lord Kimberley stated in Parliament to have been the most formidable effort, since 1798, to sever the connexion between England and Ireland. The latter part of John O'Mahony's life was passed in literary pursuits, under the shadow of declining health and poverty, in New York. The man who had handled thousands of public money was utterly regardless of it for himself. A New York paper, describing him, says: "John O'Mahony was a strange being. He was tall and well formed, and had shaggy, dark brown hair and handsomely chiselled features, but a haggard and care-worn expression. . . . He had friends who were willing to sacrifice anything for him: yet he was often sadly in need of a dollar, and when his poverty was discovered he declined to receive assistance in any shape or form. One way or another he always

managed to earn his own living. He seemed, however, to care nothing for success in life, his whole mind being absorbed with one idea—rebellion in Ireland. A ten-dollar greenback over and above his immediate wants was a fortune to him, but one that he held a loose hold of; for any person who approached him with a woeful story was sure to get it out of him." He died in New York 7th February 1877, aged 61; and his remains were shortly afterwards brought to Ireland, and attended to the grave at Glasnevin with the honours of a public funeral. ²³³

O'Malley, Grace, or Grania Uaile, a Connaught princess, who flourished in the 16th century. Her father, Owen O'Malley, was a noted leader of piratical expeditions, and she appears to have followed in his footsteps. Her larger vessels were generally moored off Clare Island, where her chief stronghold was situated, whilst her smaller craft were kept at Carrigahowly Castle, in Newport Bay. Rewards were from time to time set upon her head by the Government. She was first married to Donald O'Flaherty, a chief who owned the extensive fortress of Bunowen; and secondly, to Sir Richard Bourke, chief of the Mayo sept of that name. Viceroy Sydney writes concerning his visit to Galway in 1576: "There came to me a most famous feminine sea captain, called Grany I-Mallye, and offered her service unto me wheresoever I would command her, with three galleys and 200 fighting men, either in Ireland or Scotland. She brought with me her husband, for she was, as well by sea as by land, more than master's mate with him. He was of the nether Bourkes, and now, as I hear, Mac-William Euter, and called by nickname 'Richard' in Irish. This was a notorious woman in all the coasts of Ireland." In 1577, while engaged on a piratical expedition to Kerry, she was taken prisoner by the Earl of Desmond. The Lord-Justice wrote from Leighlin in 1578: "To that place was brought unto me Grane-ny-Maille, a woman of the province of Connaught, governing a country of the O'Flahertys, famous for her stoutness of courage and person, and for sundry exploits done by her at sea. She was taken by the Earl of Desmond a year and a half ago, and has remained ever since partly with him, and partly in her Majesty's gaol in Limerick; and was sent for now by me to come to Dublin, where she is yet remaying." Obtaining her release, she returned home; but her depredations again became so intolerable to the merchants of the west that in March 1579 an expedi-

tion was sent from Galway against her castle of Carrigahowly, which, after hostilities lasting over twelve days, proved an ignominious failure. After the death of her second husband [See **BOURKE, RICHARD**], "she gathered together all her own followers, and with 1,000 head of cows and wares departed and became a dweller in Borosowle, parcel of the Erle of Ormond's lands." She and her sons were constantly at war with their neighbours. Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, writing about the year 1590, says she was "a notable traitress, and has been nurse of all the rebellions in the province for forty years." Nevertheless we find her in 1593 embarking in one of her own galleys, and visiting Queen Elizabeth at Westminster, or, as one writer says, "giving Queen Elizabeth an opportunity of being introduced to her." She was pardoned by Elizabeth, and, in the words of a memorial afterwards presented to the Queen promised "ever to remayne in all obedience and allegiance, and to the uttermost of her power resist all remnants of rebellious enemies, and pray continually for your Majesty's long life and prosperous reign. . . Ever thence she dwelleth in Connaught, a farmer's life, verie poore, bearing cess, and paying her Majesty's composition rent. Utterly did she give over her former thrade of maintenance by sea and land." Yet on her return from England she is said to have carried off the heir of the St. Lawrence family from Howth Castle, because of not having been hospitably entertained there. Furthermore, in July 1601, a sloop of war cruising off the west of Ireland fell in with a large piratical sailing galley, reputed to belong to Grace O'Malley, and commanded by her son. It was described as powerful for offence or defence, rowed with thirty oars, and defended by 100 musketeers. The vessel was not captured until after a severe struggle. Grace O'Malley is said to have been buried within the precincts of a religious establishment on Clare Island, which she had endowed. All we are told of her personal appearance is that she was "a dark lady, tall and commanding." Lord Mayo is said to be lineally descended from her. ^{116(55) 54 56 330}

O'Malley, Thaddeus, Rev., "The Father of Federalism in Ireland," as he was wont to call himself, was born in the diocese of Limerick about 1796. He entered the priesthood at an early age. His first appearance in politics was as an advocate of the introduction of the Poor-law into Ireland, in opposition to O'Connell's denunciations. He also favoured the system of

National Education. In consequence, perhaps, of his support of these measures, he was appointed Rector of the Government College at Malta. This position he occupied for some time, but he ultimately left it, in consequence of differences regarding the management of the institution, and returned to Ireland. He subsequently carried on a long and somewhat warm correspondence with the London officials on the matter. He differed from O'Connell as to the comparative merits of Repeal and Federalism, being a strong advocate of the latter, and they had a lively and passionate public debate upon the question. For a short period, in the advocacy of his opinions, he edited the *Federalist* newspaper. After remaining more than twenty years in comparative retirement, he again came prominently before the public, after the inauguration of the Home Rule movement by Mr. Butt in 1870, being almost the only Catholic clergyman of the diocese of Dublin who appeared publicly in his favour. He was constant in his support of the new movement in speech and print, and delighted in being recognized as the early advocate of opinions become at length apparently so popular. He came under much censure among his co-religionists as the supposed author of a certain work, *Harmony in Religion*, advocating the marriage of the priesthood and other changes in the Catholic Church. His little book, *Home Rule on the Basis of Federalism*, went through more than one edition. An honest man, a gentleman, and a scholar, he was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends. He died at his humble lodgings in Henrietta-street, Dublin, 2nd January 1877, aged 81, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. ²³³

O'Meara, Barry Edward, Dr., surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, was born in Ireland in 1770, educated at Trinity College, and at an early age appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 62nd Regiment. He served for some years in Sicily, Egypt, and Calabria. In consequence of a duel, he was obliged to quit the army, but soon received an appointment in the navy. He was serving in the *Bellerophon*, when, on the 14th July 1815, Napoleon surrendered himself on board of her. His professional skill and knowledge of Italian gained the favour of the ex-Emperor, at whose request he was sent with him to St. Helena, as his medical attendant. O'Meara appears to have agreed tolerably well with Sir George Cockburn and Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Governors of St. Helena; but soon after the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe misunder-

standings arose, and he returned to England in 1818. O'Meara was at first well received by the Admiralty, but having preferred accusations against Sir Hudson for tyrannical and oppressive treatment of Napoleon, his name was erased from the list of naval surgeons. In 1822 he published *Letters from St. Helena*, in which he feelingly depicted the petty annoyances and degrading restrictions to which, according to him, Napoleon was subjected. He became exceedingly popular, his view of the case being supported by current public opinion. He died in London, 3rd June 1836, aged 66, of erysipelas, the result of a cold caught while attending one of O'Connell's meetings. The publication, in 1853, of Mr. Forsyth's *History of the Captivity of Napoleon in St. Helena*, an exhaustive work, compiled from original documents, has considerably modified the public estimate of the value of Dr. O'Meara's disclosures. ^{6 16 42 146 251}

O'Meara, Dermot, a learned physician, was born in the barony of Ormond, County of Tipperary, and lived at Ballyragget, in the County of Kilkenny, early in the 17th century. According to his own account (questioned by Anthony Wood), he was educated at Oxford, and there took a medical degree. Besides a Latin poem in praise of the Butlers, *Heroico Carmine Conscripta* (London, 1615), he wrote some treatises on medicine, only one of which was published—*Pathologia Hæreditaria Generalis* (Dublin, 1619). It was afterwards republished with the works of his son Edmund. ³³⁹

O'Meara, Edmund, a leading physician in the 17th century, son of preceding, was also born in the County of Tipperary. He studied at Oxford, practised both in England and Ireland, was a member of the College of Physicians in London, and lived for some time in Bristol. He was the author of *Examen Diatribæ Thomæ Wilisii*, . . . *cui accesserunt Historiæ aliquot Medicæ Rariores* (London, 1665, and Amsterdam, 1667), dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby, with some Latin verses prefixed, from the pen of his son William O'Meara, also a physician. Edmund O'Meara died about the year 1680. Besides William, he had two other sons—one a Jesuit; the other a major, who fell in James II.'s service in the War of 1689-91. ³³⁹

O'Molloy, Albin, Bishop of Ferns. First a monk and then Abbot of the Cistercians at Baltinglass; in 1185 he gave much offence to Geraldus Cambrensis and the English clergy in Ireland by making disparaging remarks regarding them in a sermon preached in Christ Church, in

Dublin. In 1186 he was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, a dignity declined by Cambrensis. He died at the close of 1222 "in a very advanced age." The particulars of a contest between this prelate and William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, are detailed in *Harris's Ware*.^{134 139}

O'Moran, James, General, was born at Elphin, 1st May 1739. He entered Dillon's regiment of the Irish Brigade in France, and rose to be a major-general. At the breaking out of the Revolution he was also a Chevalier of St. Louis, and bore the American order of Cincinnatus. He acted under Dumouriez in his Belgian campaigns; in 1792 he was made a general of division, and was entrusted with the government of Conde. In August 1793 he took Tournay and occupied Cassel; but a few days afterwards he was accused, it is believed falsely, of intriguing with the enemy, was sent to Paris, and guillotined on the 6th March 1794, aged 55.^{134 186}

O'More, Rory Oge, a chieftain who carried on almost incessant warfare against the English settlers in Leix and Offaly in the 16th century. In 1576 we find him, in conjunction with Brian O'Conor, at the head of many hundred wood kerns, "desolating large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall." After the massacre of Mullaghmast next year, in which numbers of his relatives perished, he was stirred up to still greater bitterness against the occupiers of the lands of his ancestors. In noticing his death in 1579, the *Four Masters* say: "This Rory was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the soldiers of the Crown."¹³⁴

O'Neill, Flaherty, Lord of Aileach, on the shores of Lough Swilly, was the first prominent member of the O'Neill family whose name appears in history, ruling his territory from 1004 to 1036. O'Donovan, cited by O'Mahony, says: "The Ui Neill, or the descendants of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, were divided into two great branches, namely, the southern and northern. The southern Ui Neill were kings of Meath, and many of them monarchs of Ireland. The northern Ui Neill, of which there were two great branches, namely, the race of Eogan, princes of Tyrone, and the race of Conel, princes of Tirconnell, also furnished many monarchs of Ireland; but the descendants of Eogan were the most celebrated of all Milesian clans; of them a great many were kings of Ulster, and sixteen were monarchs of Ireland. The race of Eogan

took the name of O'Neill in the 10th century, from Nial Glundubh (Black Knee), who was killed in a great battle with the Danes, near Dublin, A.D. 919. The elder branch of the O'Neill took the name of O'Lochlainn, and MacLoughlin, from Lochlainn, one of their ancient chiefs. The O'Neills afterwards recovered the supremacy, and made a distinguished figure in Irish history, down to the 17th century, as princes of Tyrone and kings of Ulster. The O'Neills had their chief seat at Dungannon, and were inaugurated as princes of Tyrone at Tullaghoge palace, between Grange and Donagherry, in the parish of Desertreight, barony of Dungannon, where a rude seat of large stones served them as a coronation chair." The *Four Masters* record fourteen plundering expeditions led by Flaherty into different parts of Ireland, both against his countrymen and the Northmen. He is sometimes called "Flaithbheartach an Trostain"—(Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff), from a pilgrimage he made to Rome. He was slain in 1036.^{121 134}

O'Neill, Hugh, Lord of Tyrone, late in the 12th, and early in the 13th centuries, was one of the most determined opponents of the Anglo-Normans in the north of Ireland. In 1198 he attacked them at Larne, and for a time broke their power in the district. Next year, after a temporary success, in conjunction with the "men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel," he was defeated at Ballysadare, by the chiefs of Connaught, William de Burgh, and the Anglo-Normans of Limerick. In 1200 he was for a time deposed from his chieftaincy, and Conor O'Loughlen elected in his stead. Eight years afterwards a battle was fought in Inishowen between him and the O'Donnells, "in which," say the *Four Masters*, "countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides." The combatants subsequently entered into an alliance against such of the Irish or Anglo-Normans as should oppose them. Hugh O'Neill was one of the princes who attended King John in 1210; but the English and Irish annalists are not agreed as to whether he gave in his submission. Next year he and O'Donnell made a descent upon the new settlers on the shores of Lough Erne. In 1212 he burned down the castle of Clones, erected but a few months, and in 1213 destroyed Carrickfergus and "defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English." In 1215 his wife "Benmee, Queen of Aileach," died. His name does not appear again in the *Annals* until 1221, when, in conjunction with Hugh de Lacy the younger, he demolished the castle of Coleraine, and

spoiled Meath and Leinster, being ineffectually opposed by a hosting of the lords of the Pale. In 1225 he made a like successful expedition against the O'Conors of Connaught. His death in 1230 is thus noticed: "Hugh O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, . . . who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland—died a natural death, although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by the hands of the English." ^{134 335 339*}

O'Neill, Niall More, Lord of Tyrone, is mentioned in the *Four Masters* as leading expeditions against the Anglo-Irish districts in 1374, 1375, 1383, 1384, and 1392. In 1368 he was discomfited by Brian MacMahon in an attack on Oriel—a defeat avenged in 1370. In 1380, with many other chieftains, he paid homage to Edmund Mortimer, Lord-Lieutenant. Under 1387 it is mentioned that he built a house near Armagh (Eamhain Macha, now Navan fort), where he entertained the bards and learned men of Ireland. He died in 1397. A string of high-sounding titles (such as "Destroyer of the English," "Uniter of the Irish," "Exalter of the Church"), is appended to his name by the annalists. ¹³⁴

O'Neill, Henry Aimreidh, entitled "The Contentious," by antiphrasis, from his peaceable disposition, was son of Niall Mor, and founder of the Clann-Enri, who in the 14th century settled in and about the present town of Newtownstewart, in the County of Tyrone, where he is still remembered as Henry Ouree. O'Donovan says: "There are more traditions preserved about this Henry Avry O'Neill than any of the later chieftains of that family, excepting, perhaps, Owen Roe and Sir Phelim." ^{134 233}

O'Neill, Owen, Lord of Tyrone from 1432 to 1455, occupies a prominent place in the annals of the north of Ireland, during the first half of the 15th century. He is mentioned so early as 1398. He was engaged in constant expeditions, with varying success, both against the Anglo-Irish, his neighbours, the O'Donnells and MacQuillans, and against rival branches of the O'Neill family. In 1425 he was taken prisoner, and held captive in Dublin for some time. In 1430 and 1444 he appears to have levied contributions on the Pale; but in 1442 he is mentioned as co-operating with the Anglo-Irish in an expedition against the O'Donnells. In an expedition against

the Maguires of Fermanagh, in 1435, it is said that the inhabitants of the district, flying from his advance, carried their goods across the frozen surface of Lough Erne. Owen was deposed by his son Henry in 1455, and died the following year. ¹³⁴

O'Neill, Henry, Lord of Tyrone, son of preceding, flourished in the 15th century. His wars and exploits are often referred to in the *Four Masters*. In 1431 he was taken prisoner by Naghtan O'Donnell; but he was soon liberated, and they became for a time fast friends. In 1442 his father and he joined the Anglo-Irish, and led an army against the same Naghtan, forcing him to surrender Castlefin and the surrounding territory. For some cause, his father was banished in 1455, and he was inaugurated as The O'Neill at Tullaghoge, in presence of the Archbishop of Armagh, the Maguires, MacMahons, and his own kinsmen. Two years afterwards he led a successful expedition against the O'Donnells. In 1464 the King sent him a present of a chain of gold, and a piece of scarlet cloth. Henry O'Neill died in 1489. ¹³⁴

O'Neill, Con Bacagh (the Lame), Earl of Tyrone, was inaugurated as The O'Neill, upon the death of his brother in 1519. He was soon afterwards received into royal favour, upon a resolve taken by Henry VIII. that Ireland should be governed by "sober waies, politique drifts, and amiable perswasions." In 1523 he bore the sword of state before the Lord-Deputy. In 1534, however, he became involved in Silken Thomas's rebellion, and in 1538, buoyed up by hopes of foreign assistance, he joined Manus O'Donnell, and marched upon the Pale, and reviewed his forces at Tara. He next year turned homewards; but was overtaken by Lord Grey, at Ballahoe, in Monaghan, and defeated in a bloody engagement. In January 1542, at Maynooth, he renounced the Pope's supremacy, and Henry VIII. desiring his presence in London, he set sail for England and presented himself at Court on the 24th September. He was created Earl of Tyrone and renounced the name of O'Neill, engaging that he and his heirs should adopt the English dress and language, that he would be obedient to the King's laws, assist the Deputy in his hostings, and not succour any of the King's enemies, traitors, or rebels. His illegitimate son Matthew was created Baron of Dungannon (a title to be afterwards borne by the heirs apparent of Earls of Tyrone), and two of the Maguire family who accompanied him were knighted. "And for his reward we

[Henry VIII.] gave unto him a chayne of three score poundes and odde ; we payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes, tenne shillings, two pens, and we gave him in redy money one hundredth poundes sterling." Mr. Richey says of his submission to Henry VIII. : "Although Con O'Neill might for himself accept any title from the King of England, he, acting as chief of his tribe, had no shadow of right to take a grant of all their tribal lands to himself ; but in their eyes the King's granting was simply a nullity." Before long, however, Con regretted his submission, and is said to have cursed any of his posterity who should learn to speak English, sow wheat, or build castles. In 1551, on the accusation of his son, the Baron of Dungannon, he was taken prisoner and confined in Dublin, whilst his younger sons waged war with the English and with the Baron, and his territories were devastated. Con died of a broken heart in 1559, within the precincts of the Pale. "His death would have been," according to the *Four Masters*, "a great cause of regret to Kinel Owen, but for his great age and infirmities, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e., John." His wife, by whom he had his son Shane, or John, was Alice, daughter of the 8th Earl of Kildare. His son Feardoragh, or Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, who was killed in battle two years before him, was the reputed offspring of Alison, wife of a Dundalk blacksmith. 134 140 174 196 224

O'Neill, Shane (John), son of preceding, born about 1500, was from an early age at war with other members of his family. In 1552 he avenged his father's imprisonment by attacking his reputed half-brother, the Baron of Dungannon, and his Anglo-Irish allies, who had already, according to the state papers, "done notable good service" against him. In 1557 he collected a large army and made a raid into Tirconnell, but was defeated by the O'Donnells in Raphoe, near the hill of Binnion. Next year the Baron was killed in an encounter with some of Shane's forces—no warrant for the statement of an eminent writer that "Shane cut his brother's throat." Shane carried off from Dungannon Castle his father's plate and other valuables, together with about £800 in money, determined, according to the chronicler, "to do what he coulede to destroy the pore country." In 1559 the old Earl of Tyrone died, and Shane thereupon, in defiance of the claims of his nephew, son of the Baron of Dungannon, was elected The O'Neill. This placed him in direct

opposition to the English crown, which had granted Tyrone to the Baron and his heirs. Mr. Richey says : "The origin of the war with Shane O'Neill was that fruitful cause of mischief, the attempt of the English government to change the chieftaincy of an Irish tribe into an estate in land, and to force it, instead of being elective, to descend according to the rule of the English law of inheritance." The policy both of O'Neill and the Government was from the first tolerably clear. He desired to keep in check the powerful O'Donnells, to draw under his influence the various smaller tribes by whom he was surrounded, and thus to maintain himself as supreme lord in Ulster ; whilst the Government sought to prevent the aggrandizement of any particular chief. Soon after assuming the chieftaincy, Shane engaged in a conspiracy of the Geraldines ; but the feebleness of the Government prevented active steps being taken against him. In February 1559, the Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, desired a meeting at Dundalk, which Shane declined until Sir Henry consented to be god father to one of his children. The ceremony over, they entered into conference, when Shane boldly gave his reasons for opposing the Government, and the Deputy advised him to rest quiet until the matter was considered by the Queen. Elizabeth and her council decided : "We think most meet, especially for the preferment of the person legitimate in blood, and next for that he is thereof in quiet possession, that the Deputy should allow him to succeed his father ;" at the same time the Deputy was authorized "to practise with such other our subjects as be neighbours unto him, by reward or otherwise, by whom ye may most probably reform the said Shane, or otherwise by our force compel him to stand to your order and governance." Shane engaged in a voluminous correspondence relative to a proposed visit to the Queen in London, whilst secret machinations continued on both sides. Elizabeth's representatives privately arranged for a general assault upon him—by the Deputy and the Earl of Kildare on the south, O'Donnell on the north-west, and the Scottish colony of Antrim on the north-east. Suddenly, in May 1560, Shane appeared in Tirconnell, and carried off O'Donnell and his wife, sister of the Earl of Argyll. He imprisoned O'Donnell, and made such successful love to his wife that, through her influence, the Scotch settlers in Antrim, upon whose assistance the English had relied, were brought to his side. The Lord-Lieutenant (the Earl of Sussex) made an ineffectual

effort to reduce Shane to obedience; and at the same time that he was laying plans for Shane's assassination, Queen Elizabeth again urged that he should be induced to visit her. After the failure of another expedition under Sussex, a peace was patched up on the 19th October 1561; and on the 6th of January 1562, he made his submission before the Queen. Mr. Froude thus describes his reception: "The council, the peers, the foreign ambassadors, bishops, aldermen, dignitaries of all kinds were present in state, as if at the exhibition of some wild animal of the desert. O'Neill stalked in, his saffron mantle sweeping round and round him, his hair curling on his back and clipped short below the eyes, which gleamed from under it with a grey lustre, frowning, fierce, and cruel. Behind him followed his galloglasses, bare-headed and fair-haired, with shirts of mail which reached beneath their knees, a wolf-skin flung across their shoulders, and short, broad battle-axes in their hands." Although in words he made an humble submission, the courtiers rightly described his attitude as that of "O'Neill the great, cousin of St. Patrick, friend of the Queen of England, enemy to all the world besides." After the interview, and in direct violation of his safe conduct, O'Neill was detained in London, and refused confirmation in his tribal lands until he agreed to proceed against his former allies the Scots, not to make war without the consent of the Government, and virtually to abandon all claim of supremacy over the adjoining chiefs. Even these terms he did not secure until he had cajoled and flattered the Queen—deferring to her on all minor points, and even asking that she should choose a wife for him. On 5th May 1562, a proclamation was issued that he was in future to be reputed a good and natural subject. Immediately on his return he invaded Tirconnell, not considering the articles binding, owing to the manner in which they had been forced upon him. Attempts were now made to secure his person: he was invited to a meeting at Dundalk, and was solicited to court Sussex's sister at Dublin. Hostilities were recommenced with little effect on either side; and on 11th September 1563, Elizabeth, sick of the war, concluded another peace, under which he was confirmed in the title of O'Neill. "As an evidence of returning cordiality," says Mr. Richey, "a present of poisoned wine was sent to him by Sussex, which being unskilfully prepared, failed of its due effect, though it brought him and his household to the verge of death." He was now left in peace, virtual ruler of

Ulster. He built a castle by Lough Neagh, which he called "Fuath na Gall" (Abomination of the Strangers), and might have retained a splendid principality, but for his insatiable ambition and inability to live with his neighbours. In August 1564 the council approved Shane's desire to attack the Scots. At the same time the Lord-Justice Arnold assured Cecil that he acts with the wild Irish "as with bears and bandogs; so that he sees them fight earnestly and tug each other well, he cares not who has the worse." Constant correspondence went on between Shane and the Government: in April 1565 he writes acknowledging the Queen's great favour to him; in May he announces his defeat of the Scots; in July he sends the Queen a list of his captives; in March 1566 "he would have his parliament robes sent into his country, but he cares not to be made an earl. He never made peace with the Queen but by her own seeking. His ancestors were Kings of Ulster; Ulster was theirs, and Ulster is his, and shall be his. . . . He hath won all by the sword, and by the sword he will keep it." On 25th April 1566, he writes, styling himself "Defender of the Faith," to Charles IX., King of France, for 5,000 well-armed men, to assist in expelling the English from Ireland. In July he entered the English Pale with fire and sword, and a little later he urged John of Desmond to join him against the English. On 17th September the Lord-Deputy, Sidney, marched from Drogheda against O'Neill. He destroyed Shane's house at Benburb, burned the country round Clogher, fortified Derry, and took the castles of Donegal, Ballyshannon, Belleek, and Sligo, which he handed over to the O'Donnells and O'Conors in trust for the Queen. In an encounter between O'Neill and Colonel Randolphe on 23rd November, Shane lost 400 of his men. In December O'Neill sought to make terms with the Queen; and in February 1567 he again wrote to the French King urging him to send an army to assist him to restore and defend the Catholic faith. In May he was defeated near Lifford by the O'Donnells, when, utterly disheartened, he fled to his old enemies, the MacDonnells, at Cushendun. They received him with pretended friendship. A drinking bout and quarrel ensued, and he was killed, with most of his followers, on the 2nd June. His head was spiked on Dublin Castle, and his body was buried in the grounds of the old monastery at Glenarm. Acts were quickly passed for his attainder, and the abolition of the very name of O'Neill.

Shane O'Neill was about 67 at the time of his death. The English Council directed the Lord-Deputy "not to forget Shane's wife and family if they do humble themselves." Shane was twice married—to an O'Donnell and a MacCarthy. He left Henry, Con, Art, Hugh, Shane, and two other sons, and a daughter, Alice. His career cannot be better summed up than by the following remark from Mr. Richey's *Lectures on Irish History*: "Of all the Celtic chiefs of the 16th century none was so feared and hated by the English as Shane O'Neill. English statesmen of his own time accused him of every public crime and private profligacy. The later writers upon Irish affairs have improved upon their predecessors, and in the case of Shane freely sprinkle their pages with epithets not usual in polite literature. 'Ruffian' and 'adulterous murdering scoundrel,' are the terms used by Mr. Froude; but it is obvious that a man who excelled in address and diplomacy the ministers of Elizabeth—who wrote such letters as are still preserved in the state papers—for whose destruction the English Government thrice stooped to assassination—could not have been an ordinary man. So thoroughly has Shane's personal character been blackened, that the Irish have never attempted to make him a national hero; and he enjoys the unfortunate position, between the two nationalities, of being defamed by the one, and tacitly repudiated by the other. The peculiar position which he occupies in history is that of the last, if not the only purely Celtic chief, who offered a protracted and almost successful resistance to the national enemy. His better-known successor, Hugh O'Neill, was English by education, associations, and habits, and assumed the character of a Celtic chief as the means of gratifying his ambition; Owen Roe O'Neill was an accomplished Spanish officer, with nothing Irish in him save his origin and family tradition; but Shane was a thorough Celtic chief, not of the traditional type, but such as centuries of prolonged struggle for existence had made the chieftains of his nation. From his earliest days he had passed his life in civil wars and desperate adventures. A price had ever been set upon his head, and his life was constantly threatened by assassins. He knew that his very existence was an insult to the English government; he had great pretensions, and small means to carry them into execution; he was always involved in a net of intrigue and treachery; he had fierce passions, and never had learned to regulate them. No possible charge against him has been

omitted; but, though they all contain some element of truth, they are manifestly exaggerated, and generally made by men who were themselves, with less excuse, open to similar imputations. He is a murderer; but he slew rivals set up by the English government, one of whom had already attempted his life; and the accusation is made by those who had themselves no scruple in attempting his assassination. He was bloodthirsty and merciless; but he never perpetrated such cruelties as the contemporary Earls of Desmond and Ormond were guilty of—crimes dropped out of sight by English writers. He was false and treacherous; but he only lied and intrigued more skilfully than his English opponents. He had little regard for the sanctity of matrimony, and was profligate in his life; he was not much worse than his own father, or the Burkes of Connaught, and was almost the contemporary of Henry VIII. and Henry IV. He was a drunkard; he indulged in deep carousers, and drank like the Scotch chiefs of the succeeding century. He was a tyrant; the inhabitants of the Pale fled from the English rule to his protection, and his territory, when Sir Henry Sidney penetrated it, is stated to have been 'so well inhabited as no Irish county in the realm was like it.' He is described as barbarous in his manners; but he held his own in the Court of Elizabeth." 134 140 170* 174 224 311

O'Neill, Turlough Luineach, nephew of Con Bacagh, and the great rival of his cousin, Hugh O'Neill (Earl of Tyrone), was, after Shane's murder in 1567, inaugurated The O'Neill. In 1570 he compassed the death of some of the principal MacSweenys. In 1581 he attacked and humbled the O'Reillys, in retaliation for their having imprisoned some of his cousins. In the month of July of the same year he was engaged in hostilities with the O'Donnells. The *Four Masters* say: "A furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i.e., 'Lively is each kinsman when fighting against the other.'" In 1585 he went to Dublin to attend the Parliament that assembled on 26th April, but does not appear to have taken his seat, as his name is not on the official list. It was Elizabeth's intention to have created him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher; but the patent was never perfected. Probably it was at this time that, encumbered with his fashionable English garments, he expressed his discontent to Perrot with good-natured simplicity: "Prithee, my lord, let my chaplain attend me in his

Irish mantle; thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." In 1588 he defeated his cousin, the Earl of Tyrone, and a large force, at Carricklea, near Strabane. In 1592 he received an Anglo-Irish garrison into his stronghold at Strabane, and engaged in a series of operations against the Earl and his allies. Next year, however, he appears to have dismissed these troops, and made peace with his cousin. He died at Strabane in 1595, and was buried at Ardstraw. He is represented as having been a staunch friend of the bards and brehons. Professor O'Donovan says: "There are still extant several Irish poems addressed to Turlough Luineach, inciting him to shake off the English yoke and become monarch of Ireland like his ancestors. . . . But he was so old when he was made O'Neill that he seems to have then retained little military ardour to tread in the wake of his ancestors; and he was so much in dread of the sons of Shane the Proud and of Hugh (Earl of Tyrone), that he continued obedient to the Queen."¹³⁴

O'Neill, Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, was born about 1540. He was the second son of Matthew, Baron of Dungannon, the reputed son of Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Hugh's elder brother died in 1562. His claims to the title were disregarded for many years; but great efforts were made to conciliate him to the English interest, and imbue him with English ideas. He was brought over to court by Sidney, and was given a troop in the Queen's service and an annual allowance. He served in the English army in the Irish wars, was present at the Smerwick massacre in 1580, co-operated with Essex in the settlement of Antrim, and the Ulster wars, and was more than once commended for his zeal in the Queen's service. Fynes Moryson says "he was of a meane stature, but a strong body, able to indure labours, watching, and hard fare, being withal industrious and active, valiant, affable, and apt to manage great affairs, and of a high dissembling subtilie and profound wit. So as many deemed him borne either for the great good or ill of his country." In 1584 he was put in the possession of the south-eastern portion of Tyrone, Turlough Luineach being restricted to the north-western. Before long the rival chieftains were engaged in hostilities—Hugh being aided by the English government. In his letters to the Queen he lamented the unwillingness of his countrymen to accept English manners and customs, and mourned over their barbarous preference for Celtic ways. He even desired that effectual steps should

be taken to suppress the title of The O'Neill. In the Parliament of 1585 he took his seat as Baron of Dungannon, and ere its termination, was promoted the title of Earl of Tyrone, which was confirmed to him by the Queen in 1587. He gave up 240 acres upon the Blackwater for a fort, and renounced all authority over his neighbours. In May 1590 he made suggestions to the Privy Council as to the affairs of Ulster, and expressed his desire to have it made shire ground, being anxious that his people should adopt English tenure and English laws and dress. He promised that he would "neither receive or maintain any Popish priest, monk, or friar, or any proclaimed traitor." On the other hand, he was studiously friendly to the crews of some vessels of the Spanish Armada wrecked on the coast of Ulster; he harboured Hugh Roe O'Donnell after his escape from Dublin Castle; and constantly augmented the number of his trained retainers, by passing them rapidly through the small troop he was permitted to keep up in the Queen's pay. In 1591 he was again engaged in active hostilities against Turlough, whereupon the Deputy, Fitzwilliam, summoned him to a conference at Dundalk in June, and was able to report to the Queen: "In the quarrel between the Earl of Tyrone and Sir Turlough O'Neill it was complained that the Earl was altogether in fault; but upon examination . . . it fell out that Sir Tir was therein for to blame. I and the council have so ended these causes as they are both returned home with good contentment, and have given both their consents to have Tirone reduced to shire ground, and to accept of a sheriff." After the death of his second wife, daughter of MacManus O'Donnell, Hugh won the heart of a beautiful English girl, sister of Marshal Bagnall. The Marshal opposed the match, and removed her from Newry to Dublin. Thither O'Neill followed. She accompanied him from the house of her sister, where she had been placed, to the residence of a friend at Drumcondra, and on 3rd August 1591 they were married by the Protestant Bishop of Meath, Thomas Jones. (The Countess died in January 1596, some years before the last scenes of the contests between her brother and her husband.) In June 1593 Sir Turlough abandoned the contest with Hugh O'Neill, and upon being secured certain lands, and an income for life, agreed that the Earl should stand undisputed master of Tyrone. This position as head of the O'Neill family made him formidable in the eyes of Elizabeth's

advisers. Day by day he brought the surrounding clans more and more under his influence. He was soon involved in difficulties with the Lord-Deputy, and with Sir Henry Bagnall regarding the payment of his wife's dowry. The Maguires and O'Donnells were at this time in open rebellion. Hugh O'Neill last served the Government in a skirmish against Maguire, in which he was wounded in the thigh. In August 1594 a new Lord-Deputy, Sir William Russell, arrived. O'Neill, after a long absence from Court, suddenly appeared in Dublin, and, according to Moryson, "promised all humble obedience to the Queene, as well before the state at Dublin, in his own person, as to the Lords in England by his letters; and making his most humble submission to her Majesty, besought to be restored to her former grace, from which he had fallen by the lying slander of his enemies." Against the advice of Marshal Bagnall, his apology was half-accepted, and he was permitted to return home. Elizabeth was much incensed that a man so strongly suspected should be permitted to escape: "Our commandments to you in private for his stay ought otherwise have guided you." The O'Neill war, which lasted about eight years, until March 1603, may now be said to have commenced. The contest between Protestantism and Catholicism, which then convulsed the Continent, had doubtless much to do in creating animosity between O'Neill and the Government; but the principal causes of the war were the incompatibility of his palatine rights with the settled Anglo-Irish government, and the desire of the chieftains to guard themselves against the greed and rapacity of adventurers, eager for land, who then swarmed in Ireland. Mr. Richey inclines to the opinion that Hugh O'Neill rather drifted into the war than entered upon it with a preconceived purpose. When it was once inevitable, he acted with the greatest prudence towards his neighbours, welding them into a confederacy of those who had suffered wrongs at the hands of the Government. He assumed the leadership rather than asserted the mastery. In the subsequent hostilities Hugh Roe O'Donnell, to whom he had bound himself by the strongest ties of friendship, was his ablest colleague. The entire force the Ulster chiefs could put into the field was some 15,000 foot and 2,200 horse—for the most part irregular levies which it was all but impossible to keep together for any length of time. The entire English force in Ireland at the commencement of the war was 4,040 foot and 657 horse; but they were quickly reinforced,

and the Lord-Deputy could always count on efficient aid from the Earl of Ormond and other Irish allies. The Desmond war had ended in 1585; and Hugh O'Neill was not joined by the Sagan Earl of Desmond until 1598. O'Neill's first move was to storm and demolish the fortress of Portmore on the Blackwater. With the Maguires and MacMahons he besieged Monaghan. O'Donnell invaded Connaught in March and April, plundered the recent English settlements, and destroyed several castles. Sir John and Sir Thomas Norris marched north with a force of some 3,000 men; but could do little more than strengthen the English garrison at Armagh. Their attempt to revictual the place was defeated by O'Neill at Clontibret, a few miles from Monaghan, where the Norrises were both wounded, and obliged to retreat to Newry with a loss of 600 men. This check did not prevent their soon afterwards relieving the English garrison in Monaghan. Before one of these engagements, in sight of both armies, O'Neill engaged and slew in single combat one Sedgrave, an Anglo-Irish knight, who had come forward to challenge him. O'Neill was now proclaimed a traitor and a bastard—"that vile and base traitor raised out of the dust" by the Queen. On Sir Turlough O'Neill's death in 1595, he assumed the title of The O'Neill, in addition to that of Earl of Tyrone. In September he wrote to the King of Spain soliciting aid, asserting that the only hope of re-establishing the Catholic religion lay with him, and saying that with 2,000 or 3,000 troops he and his friends hoped to restore the faith of the Church, and secure the Spanish king a new kingdom. "To Don Carolo he wrote that, with the aid of 3,000 soldiers the faith might be established within one year in Ireland, the heretics would disappear, and no other sovereign would be recognized save the King-Catholic."¹⁷⁴ Excepting some trifling supplies in arms and money, and a few troops, the assistance promised by Philip did not arrive for five years—too late to effect anything. In January 1596 an armistice was arranged between the Government and O'Neill, who was requested to set forth his offers and demands. If these should be acceptable to her Majesty, the Council assured him of her gracious pardon for his life, lands, and goods, and the same for his confederates. On the 20th January Sir Henry Wallop and Sir Robert Gardner met Hugh O'Neill and Hugh Roe O'Donnell "a mile out of Dundalk, neither of either side having any other weapons than their swords. The forces

of either side stood a quarter of a mile distant from them; and while they parlied, which was on horseback, two horsemen of the Commissioners stood firm in the midway between the Earl's troops and them, and likewise two horsemen of the Earl's was placed between them and her Majesty's forces. These scout officers were to give warning if any treacherous attempt were made on either side."⁷⁴ There was more than one such meeting. Fynes Moryson writes: "Tyrone in this conference complained of the Marshal for his usurped jurisdiction in Ulster, for depriving him of the Queenes favour by slaunders; for intercepting his late letters to the Lord Deputie, and Lord Generall, protesting that he never negotiated with forraigne Prince till he was proclaimed traitor. His humble petitions were, that hee and his might be pardoned, and have free exercise of religion granted (which notwithstanding had never before either been punished or inquired after). That the Marshal should pay him one thousand pound for his dead sister's, his wife's portion. That no garrisons nor sheriffes should be in his country. That his troope of fiftie horse in the Queenes pay might be restored to him. That such as had preyed his country might make restitution." O'Donnell complained of invasions of his father's territory, and of an opposing O'Donnell being set up, and of his and Owen O'Toole's long imprisonment. His demands were substantially the same as those made by O'Neill. The conferences were ultimately broken off without definite result. Mr. Richey, in discussing these terms in his *Lectures on Irish History*, comes to the conclusion that O'Neill's claim of liberty of conscience "was merely a form, to prevent the prosecution of the war, which had been represented to Philip II. as a Catholic crusade, losing altogether its religious character. . . . [It] was put forward in the mildest form, and then silently abandoned. . . . As the negotiations proceeded, O'Neill and O'Donnell assumed the position of protectors of all insurgents against the Queen. . . . The Government, perplexed and exasperated, discovered that Irish affairs were entering into a new phase, and a national league was being formed, which would require the utmost strength of England to subdue." The Government was unprepared for immediate hostilities, and unwilling to yield to the terms required, so that the truce was prolonged. The Commissioners reported to the Deputy: "Had we not considered our weakness and our want of victuals and other necessities, we would

have broken off our treaty rather than endured their insolence." For the next two years it is impossible to describe the state of Ireland as one either of peace or of war. Supplies of arms arrived from Spain, and on one occasion O'Neill forwarded to the Deputy the letter accompanying them. In consequence of operations against his friend O'Byrne, O'Neill marched against Armagh and forced the garrison to surrender. There was another conference near Dundalk—O'Neill submitted to the Queen's terms, and a pardon was sent over; but when it arrived he would not accept of it. The northern garrisons were in a continual state of blockade; interminable letter writing was carried on between the parties without definite result; and the negotiations were interspersed with occasional fighting, and an abortive raid into Ulster. Under O'Neill's guidance, these operations tended to make good soldiers of the Irish, who were now "growne ready in managing their peeces, and bold to skirmish in bogges and woody passages."⁷⁴⁷ On 7th June 1598 the last "truce" expired. The northern garrisons were in extreme distress for provisions. Marshal Bagnall, at the head of the flower of the English forces, conveying provisions, arms, and money, occupied Armagh. On the morning of 14th August the Marshal marched out at the head of about 3,500 foot and 300 horse, and attacked O'Neill's intrenched position at "Beal-an-atha-bue" (Yellow Ford) on the Blackwater. O'Neill's forces were about as numerous as Marshal Bagnall's. Hugh Roe O'Donnell held chief command under him, and Hugh Maguire was at the head of the cavalry. After a contest lasting the whole forenoon, the English were utterly defeated. Marshal Bagnall, thirteen officers, and 1,500 soldiers were killed, according to English accounts, and the standards, arms, ammunition, and supplies were captured. The relics of the force escaped by capitulation, and Armagh, with the other northern garrisons, surrendered a few days afterwards. The Irish loss in killed and wounded is put down at 800. Fynes Moryson goes on to say that "the English from their first arrivall in that kingdome never had received so great an overthrow. . . . Thirteene valiant captaines, and 1,500 commonsouldiers (whereof many were of the old companies which had served in Britany under Generall Norreys) were slaine. . . . Tyrone was among the Irish celebrated as the deliverer of his country from thraldom, and the combined traitors on all sides were puffed up with intolerable pride. All Ulster was in arms; all Connaught revolted; and the rebels of

Leinster swarmed in the English Pale, while the English lay in their garrisons, so far from assailing the rebels, as they rather lived in continual feare to be surprised by them. . . . And now they raised James FitzThomas, a Geraldine, to be Earle of Desmond [See DESMOND, JAMES, SUGAN EARL] . . . with condition that, forsooth, he should be vassal to O'Neill. The Mounster rebellion brake out like lightning. . . . May you hold laughter, or will you think that Carthage ever bred such a dissembling fœdifragous wretch as Tyrone, when you shall reade that even in the midst of all these garboyles, and whilst in his letters to the King of Spaine he magnified his victories, beseeching him not to believe that he would seeke or take any conditions of peace, and vowing constantly to keepe his faith plighted to that King, yet most impudently he ceased not to entertain the Lord Lieutenant by letters and messages, with offers of submission." Complete as was the victory of the Yellow Ford, O'Neill had neither the resources nor the ability to follow it up. Mr. Richey says: "At this date the whole force of the rebels throughout Ireland was estimated by the Council at no more than 18,368 foot and 2,346 horse, scattered over the whole face of the island, without any line which could be taken up by them for defensive purposes—without unity of action; without commissariat, magazines, or supplies of any kind, except stray cargoes of munitions from Spain; without the most ordinary requisites for carrying on a campaign in a civilized manner. Most of the insurgent force must have been utterly undisciplined, and, for a prolonged campaign, practically useless. Gallowglass and kerne sound formidable, and may have looked so; but as soon as the war in Ireland was carried on, as it was by Lord Mountjoy, such irregular levies merely insured the defeat of their party. . . . His [O'Neill's] only hope of ultimate success was the arrival of support from Spain; and his constant object was to avoid committing his forces to any decisive engagement, and thus to keep them together as long as possible." The Earl of Essex landed in April 1599, with an army of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, sufficient, as Queen Elizabeth and her advisers believed, to crush O'Neill. Essex's forces were wasted in his southern campaign, and his expedition against O'Neill resulted only in a personal interview at Aclint on the Lagan, on 7th August. They met half way in the river (the water reaching to their saddle-girths), and held a private conference of nearly an hour, at which it

is supposed that O'Neill, who possessed profound insight into character, made an impression on his adversary by no means to the advantage of English interests. O'Neill is believed to have demanded the free exercise of the Catholic religion; that the principal officers of state and the judges should be natives of Ireland; that half the army should be Irish; and that he, O'Donnell, the Earl of Desmond, Maguire, and his associates should freely enjoy the lands pertaining to their respective tribes. On the 8th September, a truce until the 1st of May following was agreed upon, terminable by a fortnight's notice on either side. Elizabeth was indignant at such an inglorious termination of the expedition. In January 1600 Hugh O'Neill, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, made a foray into Munster, ravaged the territories of his countrymen in alliance with the English, and strengthened his position by fresh alliances. He turned aside to visit Holy Cross Abbey, upon which he bestowed many gifts. At Cashel he was joined by the Sungan Earl of Desmond, and at Inishcarra, near Cork, received the homage of the MacCarthys, O'Donoghues, O'Donovans, O'Sullivans, and O'Mahonys. The prestige thus gained was dearly purchased by the death, in a skirmish, of Hugh Maguire, one of his ablest lieutenants. The appointment of Sir George Carew as President of Munster, and the arrival of Lord Mountjoy with reinforcements, induced O'Neill to retire to Ulster. In May Matthew de Oviedo, who had been named Archbishop of Dublin, arrived as envoy to O'Neill, bringing from Clement VIII. indulgences to all those who had fought for the Catholic faith in Ireland, and to O'Neill himself a crown of peacock's feathers, probably similar to that sent by a former Pontiff to John on his being nominated King of Ireland. Lord Mountjoy and Sir George Carew now vigorously set about the reduction of the south, whilst Sir Henry Docwra established himself at Culmore on Lough Foyle, and opened up communications with Art O'Neill, Niall Garv O'Donnell, O'Dogherty of Inishowen, and other chieftains who repudiated O'Neill's authority. No stronger evidence of the inherent weakness of the northern chieftains can be adduced than the fact that a force of 1,938 English and 702 Irish auxiliaries (whereof 388 were unarmed and 315 were left sick at Dundalk) was considered sufficient in September 1600 to make a hosting into Tyrone.²⁴⁷ Early in 1601 Tyrone was wasted by Mountjoy, who offered £1,000 for O'Neill's head, and plotted un-

successfully for his assassination. The Sagan Earl and Florence MacCarthy were captured and sent to the Tower. On the other hand, O'Donnell obtained several trifling successes in Ulster and Connaught. Lord Mountjoy abandoned the old system of marching in force across the country, dispersing the insurgents merely to rally again, and occupied various posts in the disturbed districts, whence he was able to send out flying columns. At Benburb, on 16th July 1601, the Lord-Deputy, with a loss of but five English, defeated a party of Hugh O'Neill's followers, killing his secretary and 200 of his kerns. Of their Irish auxiliaries the English lost twenty-six killed and seventy-five wounded, concerning whom Fynes Moryson writes : "Those Irish being such as had been rebels, and were like upon the least discontent to turne rebels, and such as were kept in pay rather to keepe them from taking part with the rebels, then any service they could doe us, the death of those unpeaceable sword-men, though falling on our side, yet was rather gaine then losse to the common-wealth." On the 23rd September 1601 a Spanish fleet, conveying 4,000 men and a quantity of arms and stores, under Don Juan d'Aguila, entered Kinsale harbour. D'Aguila occupied the town and defences, sent back his transports for reinforcements, and communicated with O'Neill. Lord Mountjoy and Sir George Carew, with a force of 2,000 Irish and 1,000 English, immediately invested Kinsale, while their fleet blockaded the harbour. Reinforcements were hastened from England, and before long there were 11,800 foot and 857 horse before the town. Hugh O'Neill allowed three months to elapse before he appeared at Belgoley, a hill north of Kinsale, a mile from the Anglo-Irish camp. Both he and O'Donnell had wasted much time on the way south in plundering and burning the districts under Anglo-Irish rule and influence. Mountjoy's forces had by that time been reduced by death and sickness, and the necessity of occupying minor posts, to 6,587. O'Neill had under his command about 6,000 foot and 500 horse, including O'Donnell's division of 2,500, and 300 Spaniards, who had been landed at Castlehaven. If he had held this large force in hand, and cut off the supplies of Mountjoy's army, there is little doubt but that he might have raised the siege, and effected a junction with the Spaniards; but he allowed himself to be urged into action by messages from D'Aguila, and by the precipitancy of O'Donnell, and on the night of the 23rd and 24th December (o.s.), having arranged beforehand with the

Spaniards, he made an attack upon the entrenchments of the besiegers. Mountjoy had received private information of the intended movement, and was on the alert. The night was dark, broken by frequent flashes of lightning. Captain Tyrrell led the vanguard, O'Neill the centre, O'Donnell the rear. The guides missed their course, and when they reached the entrenchments at dawn of day they found the English army under arms, the cavalry mounted and in advance, and all ready to receive them. As O'Neill endeavoured to bring his division into some order, the English cavalry poured down upon him. For an hour his troops struggled to maintain their ground. There was fearful confusion and carnage. The Spaniards made a gallant stand; their leader was taken, and most of them were cut to pieces. O'Donnell's division came at length into the field, and repulsed a wing of the English cavalry; but the panic of the Irish became general, and ended in utter rout. Mountjoy's loss was comparatively small. Fynes Moryson computes O'Neill's at 14 officers and 1,995 men killed, and 76 wounded. "After the battle," says the same writer, "the Lord Deputy, in the midst of the dead bodies, caused thanks to be given to God for this victory." The *Four Masters* tell us that O'Neill and O'Donnell camped that night at Inishannon—"There prevailed much reproach on reproach, moaning and dejection, melancholy and anguish, in every quarter throughout the camp." The Spanish force capitulated on 2nd January 1602. O'Donnell immediately sailed for Spain in the hope of procuring additional assistance, and O'Neill returned with his followers to Tyrone. Following up the defeated Earl on his retreat north from Kinsale, Lord Mountjoy broke to pieces the stone at Tullaghoge, upon which, for centuries, the O'Neills had been inaugurated. The war was practically at an end, although O'Neill held out for another year. The state of Ulster was approximating to that of Munster after the Desmond war: "No spectacle was more frequent in the ditches of townes, and especiallie in wasted countries, then to see multitudes of these pooer people dead, with their mouths all coloured greene by eating nettles, docks, and all things they could rend up above ground. These and very many like lamentable effects followed their rebellion." If O'Neill could not continue the war, the English Government was utterly sick of it. Within four years it had cost Elizabeth, "besides great concordatums, great charge of munitions, and

other great extraordinaries," in money alone £1,198,718, an enormous sum for those days. On the 20th March the Lord Deputy wrote to the Secretary of State: "Believe me, that I have omitted nothing, both by power and policy, to ruin him, and utterly to cut him off, and if by either I may procure his head, before I have engaged her royall word for his safety, I doe protest I will doe it, and much more be ready to possess myself of his person, if by only promise of life, or by any other means, whereby I shal not directly scandal the maiesty of publike faith." On 30th March 1603 Hugh O'Neill met the Lord-Deputy and members of his Council at Mellifont, near Drogheda, and made submission upon his knees—craving pardon for past offences, renouncing and abjuring all foreign powers, especially the King of Spain, resigning his lands and seigniorial rights, and promising to use his best endeavours for "the abolishing of all barbarous customes," and "the cleering of difficult passages and places, which are the nurseries of rebellion." He must have been still a formidable adversary; for immediately following this submission, he was confirmed in his earldom and all his former rights and territories (except small grants to the Queen's allies, Henry Oge O'Neill and Turlough MacHenry, 300 acres for the erection of Charlemont Fort, and 300 for Mountjoy Fort). For some days before this submission the Deputy was aware of Elizabeth's death; when the news was communicated to O'Neill he burst into tears, rightly judging that he might have made even better terms had he known of it before his submission. Hugh O'Neill was received at court in London. "I have lived," wrote Sir John Harrington, an old soldier, "to see that damnable rebel, Tyrone, brought to England, honoured and well liked. O what is there that does not prove the inconstancy of worldly matters? How I did labour for all that knave's destruction! I adventured perils by sea and land, was near starving, eat horse flesh in Munster, and all to quell that man, who now smyleth in peace at those who did harass their lives to destroy him; and now doth Tyrone dare us, old commanders, with his presence and protection." The officials and adventurers who had looked forward to the forfeiture of his lands were also disgusted at being balked of their expected prey. The soldiers of the garrisons in his territories longed to avenge old scores. James was determined to enforce uniformity of religion. "Tyrone," says Mr. Richey, "during all his career, attempted nothing

so difficult as to live a loyal subject of the English king. It would be tedious to relate in detail the complications and annoyances in which Tyrone was involved—his lawsuits with O'Cahan and with the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe; the interference in religious matters of the Archbishop of Armagh; the expressions publicly used towards him by the Deputy; the conduct of the English garrisons and sheriffs. Day by day he must have learned, by a continuous course of litigation and insult, that he was a marked man; that every Englishman in Ireland regarded him as an enemy; that at any moment he might find himself involved in a charge of treason, supported by interested or bigoted witnesses, and that his life and fortune were hourly in peril." On 18th of May 1607 an anonymous document (now known to have been written by Lord Howth) was found at the door of the Council Chamber at Dublin Castle. Without naming individuals, it disclosed a "Popish plot"—plans for the assassination of the Lord-Deputy, and a general insurrection, assisted from abroad. Nothing is more improbable than that there was any truth in the statements contained in the document. But the Government was seriously alarmed. Cuconnaught Maguire was then in the Netherlands. The Archduke Albert received private information of the finding of the letter, and the intention of the Government to seize O'Neill and the northern lords. This was communicated by the Archduke to Florence Conroy, and by him to Maguire, who sent a messenger to O'Neill and his friends to put them on their guard, while he set about providing means for their escape. With 7,000 crowns contributed by the Archduke, he purchased at Rouen a vessel of eighty tons, mounting sixteen guns, manned her with marines in disguise, freighted her with a cargo of salt, and sailed for Ireland. On his arrival off the coast of Ulster, Maguire managed to communicate with the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell; and in Lough Swilly on 14th September 1607, he embarked them and their families. On board the little vessel were altogether ninety-nine persons, "having little sea-store, and being otherwise miserably accommodated." They set sail at midnight, and after a tempestuous passage of twenty days, entered the Seine on 4th October. We are told how on the passage "two poor merlins, with wearied pinions, sought refuge in the rigging of our vessel, and were captured for the noble ladies, who nursed them with tenderest affection." In France they were warmly received by Henry IV., but, upon the re-

presentations of the English ambassador, were obliged to pass on to Rome, where they arrived in May 1608. They were welcomed by Pope Paul V., and "amply provided with every requirement befitting people of their condition." The King of Spain settled pensions upon them. The Earl of Tirconnell died in a few weeks; and within two years O'Neill was almost the last of the little band of exiles. He made more than one ineffectual appeal to be permitted to return to Ireland and occupy a portion of his old estates. He became blind; and dying on 20th July 1616, at the age of 76, was buried in the church of San Pietro di Montorio, beside the Earl of Tirconnell and others of his fellow exiles. His tombstone bore the inscription: "D. O. M. HIC. QUIESCUNT UGONIS. PRINCIPIS. O'NEILL. OSSA." To his sister Nuala, weeping over his grave, his bard MacWard addressed that noble "Lament," which, translated by Mangan, is known to all Irish readers. The epitaph is no longer to be seen, the stone having probably been reversed in repairing the pavement of the church; but the grave is marked by the tombs of the Tirconnells and of the Baron of Dungannon, beside which his is supposed to have been. The inscriptions upon these last are given in Meehan's *Fate and Fortunes of Tyrone and Tyrconnell*. Mr. Richey thus sums up Hugh O'Neill's character: "In his course of conduct he was essentially not a Celt. He possessed none of the enthusiasm or instability of his nation; he did not exhibit the reckless audacity, self-confidence, vanity, and uncivilized craft of Shane; his composed and polite manners, when treating with the English commissioners, were noticed in contradistinction to the violent and excited expressions of his chiefs. He never committed himself by any hasty or ill-considered step, yet he was able, when the occasion required it—as in his attempt to relieve Kinsale—to put his whole fortune at hazard. He was led astray by neither patriotism nor enthusiasm, as his conduct proved repeatedly; he perfectly knew the measure of his power; and—patient, cool, and conciliatory—was admirably adapted to play a losing game; and when he had lost his stake, he exhibited the very un-Irish quality of appreciating existing facts, and having failed in his attempt to make himself not merely The O'Neill, but the ruler of Ireland, acquiesced in his position, and was willing to make the best of circumstances, by sinking back into the position of an English nobleman. He was not a great (but almost a great) man; a most able adventurer, whose repu-

tation has been dwarfed by the small theatre in which he played his part; yet, after every allowance, he was undoubtedly the ablest man whom the Celtic race, since the arrival of the English, has produced." Of O'Neill's widowed Countess, Catherine Magennis, his fourth wife, little is known; she probably died in the Netherlands. His son Con, left behind in Ireland, was educated at Eton as a Protestant, and died in the Tower some time after 1622; Bernard was left at Louvain to be educated by the Franciscans, and either was murdered or committed suicide, 16th August 1617; Henry commanded a regiment in the Spanish service, and died some time before 1626, when the earldom devolved upon John, who also served Spain, and survived until about 1641. By his death Hugh O'Neill's line became extinct. Hugh's daughter Alice, born in 1583, married Sir Randall MacDonnell (1st Earl of Antrim). She is described as "of good cheerful aspect, freckled, not tall, but strong, well set, and acquainted with the English tongue." At a parliament held in Dublin in 1613, the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnell and their companions in flight were attainted, and their vast estates, some 511,465 acres, escheated; 209,800 were made over to the London Companies and to "servitors and natives," and the rest was variously appropriated. An interesting disquisition on the results of the treatment of O'Neill and the Ulster chiefs generally, and the policy of the Government, will be found in the tenth of Mr. Richey's *Lectures on Irish History*, 2nd Series. The Rev. C. P. Meehan's *Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell* contains minute particulars of the lives of Hugh O'Neill, his family, and friends, from his submission at Mellifont to his death. 134 170* 174 247 269

O'Neill, Sir Felim, one of the most prominent actors in the inception of the War of 1641-'52, fourth in descent from a younger brother of Con Bacagh O'Neill, was born in 1604. Carte gives the following account of him: "Sir Phelim O'Neile of Kinard, in the County of Tyrone, had a very good estate in that and the adjoining county of Ardmagh, and was the most considerable person of his name in Ireland. His grandfather, Sir Henry O'Neile, had deserved well of the Crown; and by a patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, dated 12th June 1605, had a grant made him of the whole and entire territory called Henry Gage's country. Sir Henry was slain in the King's service on June 20th 1608, in an action against Sir Cahir O'Dogharty, who had risen in rebellion in

Ulster. By an inquisition taken before Sir Robert Jacob, on March 30th 1609, it was found that Sir Phelim was next heir to his grandfather, and then five years and an half old. After he came of age, he was desirous of a new grant in which all the lands mentioned in Sir Henry's patent in general terms, should be specially named; and accordingly, upon a report of the King's council, on May 6th 1629, a new patent was ordered, vesting in him all his grandfather's estate in the manner and form he desired. Sir Phelim was a person of very mean natural parts, and improved them very little in his English education, whilst he was a student at Lincoln's-inn; during which time he had professed himself a Protestant, but changed after, if not before, his return into Ireland; and then entering upon his estate before he had discretion enough to manage it, or to conduct himself, ran into all the follies and extravagances of youth; and having thereby contracted an heavy debt, and mortgaged in a manner all his estate, was the more liable to receive those impressions, and engage in those measures which the other conspirators suggested to him. Old Tyrone had died A.D. 1616, and his son had no children; so that Sir Phelim, as the nearest to them in blood, and the greatest in interest among the O'Neilles, saw himself in a fair way of being set up as the head of that family, and of succeeding to those vast possessions, and that absolute power which the O'Neilles had been used to enjoy in Ulster." In 1641 he entered warmly into plans for insurrection with Roger More, Lord Maguire, his brother Turlough O'Neill, Sir Con Maginniss, and other persons of distinction in Ireland. [For the motives by which they were actuated, see the notice of the Duke of Ormond, p. 57.] His house was the rendezvous for the meetings of the leaders; and he was one of the five who met in Castle-street, Dublin, in October, to concert measures for the capture of the Castle. Their plans were discovered through the carelessness of a drunken servant, and the leaders fled. Escaping north, Sir Felim seized and garrisoned Charlemont Fort, Dungannon, and the northern fortresses, and soon found himself governor of ten counties. Mr. Prendergast in his *Cromwellian Settlement*, clears him of the charge of having murdered Lord Caulfeild. "He treated him and his family with great care when he surprised the Fort of Charlemont, on the 23rd October 1641; and there Lord Caulfeild was kept until the 14th of January 1642, when he was sent with an escort to Cloughouter Castle. . . He

was shot in the back by Edmund O'Hugh, a foster brother of Sir Phelim, and thus murdered in the absence and without the knowledge of Sir Phelim. That Sir Phelim had no part in this murder is certain."⁹³ On the 5th November 1641, at the head of 30,000 men, he established his headquarters at Newry, declaring that he fought for the King. As warrant for going out into insurrection, he exhibited a document with the Great Seal attached, which he afterwards acknowledged was detached from a patent he found at Charlemont Fort. Great atrocities are, not without reason, charged against his followers. He was twice defeated with considerable loss before the castle of Derrick, in Tyrone. He took Dundalk in November; and about the 1st of January 1642, at the head of a large force, invested Drogheda. The place was defended with extraordinary resolution by Sir Roger Tichborne, and after a siege of about two months, Sir Felim drew off his forces to Dundalk. Thither Sir Roger Tichborne followed, took the town by storm, with the loss of only eighteen men, and obliged his adversary to retreat towards Armagh. There was considerable jealousy between Sir Felim and Owen Roe O'Neill, as rival heads of the family, and although the former commanded in several minor conflicts, after Owen Roe's arrival from the Continent, he did not take a leading part in military operations. He, however, held a prominent place at the council board of the Confederation. Rinuccini's efforts to bring about an understanding between the O'Neilles proved successful in 1646. Sir Felim commanded a division of Owen Roe O'Neill's army at Benburb (5th June), where, says Rinuccini, "everyone slaughtered his adversary, and Sir Phelim O'Neill, who bore himself most bravely, when asked by the colonels for a list of his prisoners, swore that his regiment had not one, as he had ordered his men to kill them all without distinction."⁹⁵ In November 1649 he married Lady Jane Gordon, a daughter of the Marquis of Huntley, and widow of Lord Strabane. He had just before relieved her castle of Strabane, attacked by Monro. Three years afterwards, in 1652, he was taken prisoner by Lord Caulfeild, on an island in Lough Roughan, near Dungannon, and was forthwith sent to Dublin. He was tried and convicted in October, and was executed with all the barbarities then inflicted on persons adjudged guilty of high treason. His head was fixed on the bridge at Dublin, and his quarters were scattered throughout different parts of Ireland. According to

Mr. Froude's account, his trial took place at Kilkenny, under General Ifeetwood. 196

224 295 323

O'Neill, Owen Roe, General of the Ulster Irish between 1642 and 1649, son of Art O'Neill, who was brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, was born in Ireland about 1599. He was taken to the Continent by his uncle when he fled in 1607, was educated in the Irish Franciscan monastery at Louvain, entered the Spanish army, where he was known as Don Eugenio O'Neill, and before long rose to the rank of colonel. He married Rose O'Dogherty, sister of Sir Cahir. From 13th June to 10th August 1640, with 1,500 foot, chiefly Irish, and 400 horse, he defended Arras against a French force of 25,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry; and, although ultimately obliged to capitulate, was permitted to march out with all the honours of war, and retire to Douay. In April 1642 he was waited upon at Brussels by a deputation from the northern Irish, then in arms. With the cordial assent of Urban VIII., and by the advice of Luke Wadding, he accepted their offer of the command of the Ulster forces, and with money sent him by the Pope, purchased a frigate, the *St. Francis*, and freighted her with arms and munitions. He sailed from Dunkirk about 18th June, with his sons Henry, Bryan, and Con; O'Cahan, Bryan O'Byrne, Owen O'Dogherty, Gerald FitzGerald, and many of his countrymen anxious to join in the struggle. Eluding the vigilance of English cruisers, specially despatched to intercept her, the *St. Francis* dropped anchor at Castledoe, in Donegal, towards the end of July. Sir Felim O'Neill, with 1,500 men, escorted him to Charlemont, where he was invested with supreme command in Ulster. The English general, Leslie, wrote that he was sorry a person of his experience and reputation abroad should come to Ireland to second so bad a cause, and earnestly besought him to return whence he came, whereupon O'Neill replied that he "had more reason to come to relieve the deplorable state of his country, than Leslie had to march at the head of an army to England against his own King." Twelve more sail afterwards arrived, and landed contingents of officers and men trained in the continental wars, and stores of arms and ammunition contributed by different European powers. The Confederation of Kilkenny was constituted on 24th October 1642. Eleven spiritual and fourteen temporal peers, with 226 commoners, representing the Catholic population of Ireland, assembled, and swore to observe true allegiance to King Charles, to sustain an Irish

Parliament, to maintain the free exercise of the Roman Catholic faith, and to obey the laws made by the Supreme Council then elected. A declaration of rights was issued, a government constituted, an army organized, a mint established, a great seal cut, and ambassadors were sent to foreign states. O'Neill was appointed to command the Ulster forces, Thomas Preston those of Leinster, Gerald Barry in Munster, John Burke in Connaught. It would be impossible clearly to follow O'Neill's course through the troubled politics of the next few years in Ireland. There were the parties of the Confederation and of the English Parliament; there was Ormond's party, and the party of Rinuccini, the Papal Nuncio; there was General Monro's Scotch Presbyterian party, the party of Inchiquin, and the party of the Old Irish. These factions were much split up, and at times formed the most unlooked-for alliances. Union and patriotism were lamentably wanting. The name of Owen Roe O'Neill stands out more clearly than that of any other of the actors in the drama, as one sincerely anxious to sink personal considerations and serve his country and religion. Only the main points in his career can be noticed. He spent the winter of 1642 in disciplining his levies of Irish kerns, who were thus described by Rinuccini: "The soldiers of Ulster, and, in some parts, those of Connaught, naturally accustomed to suffering, and habituated to the frosts of that northern climate, have few wishes and few wants. Caring but little for bread, they live upon shamrock and butter. Their drink is milk, and, as a great luxury, usquebaugh. Provided they have shoes and a few utensils, a woollen cloak serves for their covering—more zealously careful of their sword and musket than of their personal comfort. They seldom touch money, and therefore complain but little about it." In May 1643 he successfully repulsed General Monro's attempt to surprise Charlemont. He was deeply mortified at the Supreme Council preferring Lord Castlehaven to him for the chief command of the armies of the Confederation. On 24th June he joined Preston near Mullingar. Their forces numbered about 12,000 men. They reaped the corn in Meath, and took the castles of Killelan, Balrath, Ballybeg, Bective, Balscon, and Ardsallagh, and defeated Lord Moore at Portlester. On 15th September O'Neill's progress was stayed by a cessation of arms agreed upon between the Marquis of Ormond and the Confederates. More than a year was passed in negotiations—

the Anglo-Irish Confederates were inclined to temporize, whilst the Old Irish, headed by Rinuccini and supported by O'Neill, opposed all proposals of permanent peace that would not include complete toleration for the Catholics. In November the Supreme Council commanded him to join his forces to those of Castlehaven, and attack Monro in Munster. The operations during 1644 and 1645 resolved themselves into a series of skirmishes which, while they did not accomplish their end of driving Monro out of Ireland, tended to discipline the Irish troops. Towards the close of 1645 O'Neill quarrelled with Castlehaven, charging him with supineness or cowardice in the operations of the war. Both generals appealed to the Supreme Council, and O'Neill retired to Belturbet, where he established his headquarters until the spring of 1646. He was then summoned to Kilkenny by Rinuccini, who supplied him with a large portion of the arms he had brought from the Continent; and, smoothing over the differences between him and his kinsman, Sir Felim O'Neill, induced the latter to consent to serve under him. By the following May, Owen had an army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse, with which he marched, about 1st June, in the direction of Armagh, to attack Monro. The Scottish general met him with 6,000 infantry and 800 horse, and on the 5th June the battle of Benburb was fought, in which O'Neill was completely victorious. Carte, in his *Life of Ormond*, thus writes of Monro's defeat: "Sir James Montgomery's regiment was the only one which retired in a body; all the others fled in the utmost confusion, and most of the infantry were cut in pieces. Colonel Conway, after having two horses shot under him, made his escape almost miraculously to the Newry, with Captain Burke and about forty horse. Lord Montgomery was taken prisoner, with about twenty-one officers, and one hundred and fifty common soldiers. There were found three thousand two hundred and forty-three slain on the field of battle, and others were killed next day in the pursuit. O'Neill had only about seventy killed, and two hundred wounded. He took all the Scots' artillery, being four field pieces, with most of their arms, thirty-two colours, their tents and baggage. The booty was very great: one thousand five hundred draft horses being taken, and two months' provisions for the Scotch army—enough to serve the Ulster Irish (an hardy people, used to live on potatoes and butter, and content generally with only milk and shoes) double the time. Monro fled without his wig and coat to Lisnegarvy, and immediately

burned Dundrum, deserted Port a Down, Clare, Glanevy, Downpatrick, and other places." One of O'Neill's chaplains carried the news of the victory to Rinuccini at Limerick on the 13th, and presented to him the captured colours at the cathedral with much state. Three days later they were forwarded to Rome, and the Pope shortly afterwards sent O'Neill, as an augury of future victories, the sword of his distinguished uncle, the Earl of Tyrone. After this triumph O'Neill's army dispersed over Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, and Longford, until the crops should be ripe, while the wounded were sent to Charlemont, where Sir Felim O'Neill had surgeons for them. The account of the battle posted in the streets of London described "the bloody fight at Blackwater, on the 5th of June, by the Irish rebels against Major-General Monro, where 5,000 Protestants were put to the sword." A message from Rinuccini again summoned O'Neill south, and his army being increased by deserters from Monro and fresh levies, to 10,000 foot, and twenty-one troops of horse, he marched to Kilkenny, and in conjunction with Preston supported the cause of the Nuncio and those anxious to reject the peace offered by Ormond. O'Neill and Preston then moved towards Dublin, in the hope of wresting the city from Ormond before he could deliver it into the hands of the Parliamentarians. The two generals proceeded by different routes, and pitched their camps between Lucan and Celbridge. Much animosity existed between them. O'Neill distrusted Preston, and Preston was really more anxious to fall on O'Neill than to march on Dublin. A month was wasted in contentious bickerings, and when the news arrived that a large Parliamentary force had been received into the city, O'Neill collected together his troops by cannon shot, crossed the Liffey by a temporary bridge, and retreated to Westmeath, and afterwards to Connaught. On 8th August 1647, Preston was defeated by General Jones near Trim, and the safety of the Supreme Council was left in the hands of O'Neill, who marched from Sligo, and kept Jones shut up in Dublin for four months. At times the citizens could count from their church-towers two hundred Irish watch fires. Throughout 1648 O'Neill adhered to the cause of Rinuccini, who still rejected the peace proposals that did not provide for the free exercise of the Catholic religion in Ireland. Preston and other Confederate generals seceded from the Nuncio, and proclaimed O'Neill a rebel, and Lord Inchiquin, hitherto on the side

of the Parliamentarians, joined them—resolved to destroy O'Neill and turn Rinuccini out of Ireland. On 28th May 1648, the Nuncio, from Maryborough, excommunicated the abettors of the peace, and put under interdict all towns that should receive it; 2,000 of Preston's troops thereupon joined O'Neill, and the approach of a force under Inchiquin alone prevented him from sacking Kilkenny. O'Neill then turned aside into Thomond, stormed the castle of Nenagh and the fortresses garrisoned by Inchiquin's soldiery, and occupied a fortified position at Ballaghmore. Rinuccini left Ireland in March 1649, and it became O'Neill's only object to keep his army together, in the hope of Continental assistance. At one time he even entered into a treaty with General Jones, and in return for a herd of 2,000 cattle, raised the siege of Londonderry, where Coote, who held that city for the Parliament, was shut up. After Ormond's defeat at Rathmines, and in the face of Cromwell's arrival, all the principal Irish parties sank their differences and showed willingness to combine against the common enemy. Owen Roe detached 6,000 men to join Ormond, in the vain effort to withstand the Parliamentary army before Wexford, and was himself hastening south, when he was attacked with an old complaint—acute gout—at Londonderry. For some days he was carried in a horse-litter at the head of his army; but at length resigned the command to his nephew Major-General Hugh O'Neill, and getting worse and worse, died at Cloughouter Castle, the residence of his brother-in-law, Philip O'Reilly, 6th November 1649, aged about 50. He was interred in the abbey of Cavan. Carte says, Owen Roe O'Neill was "a man of few words, cautious and phlegmatic in his operations, a great adept in concealing his feelings . . . the imitator of Fabius." His widow, Rosa, survived until 1st November 1660. She died at Brussels, and was buried in the convent of the Franciscans at Louvain, where her tomb may still be seen. His son Henry was taken prisoner by Coote at the battle of Scarriffholles [See MACMAHON, HEBER], 21st June 1650, and notwithstanding promise of quarter, was executed in cold blood. His other sons—Bryan, Con, and John (a priest)—ultimately reached the Continent; but no further record remains of them. 161 170* 174 1861 269 295 340

O'Neill, Hugh, Major-General, served with distinction in the War of 1641-'52. in the autumn of 1649 he succeeded his uncle, Owen Roe O'Neill, in the command of his army, and took part in some of the

minor operations of the ensuing winter. In May 1650, with 1,500 Ulstermen he stubbornly defended Clonmel against Cromwell. He ultimately drew off secretly, after the Parliamentarians had lost some 2,500 before the place. One of Cromwell's officers admitted in a letter that they "found in Clonmel the stoutest enemy this army had ever met in Ireland. . . . There was never so hot a storm of so long a continuance, and so gallantly defended, either in Ireland or England." In the autumn of the same year (1650) he was appointed Governor of Limerick, and for weeks sustained a siege against Ireton and Ludlow. The latter, in his *Memoirs*, gives a fearful account of the sufferings endured by the inhabitants. Upon one occasion at least, a crowd of famine-stricken wretches, endeavouring to leave the city, were beaten back. Limerick capitulated on the 27th October, on the humiliating condition that O'Neill, the Mayor, the Bishops of Limerick and Emly, Major-General Purcell, and some twelve of the principal inhabitants should be exempted from pardon. As the garrison marched out several dropped dead of the plague. The Bishop of Emly, Major-General Purcell, and others of the exempted persons were executed. Hugh O'Neill, after giving Ireton the keys of the place, and showing him round the fortifications, was condemned to die. But Ireton, resolving to hear him, demanded of him what he had to say for himself. His defence, according to Ludlow, was "That the war had been long on foot before he came over; that he came upon the invitation of his countrymen; that he had always demeaned himself as a fair enemy; and that the ground of his exception from the articles, being his encouraging to hold out, though there was no hope of relief, was not applicable to him, who had always moved them to a timely surrender; as indeed he made it appear; and therefore hoped that he should enjoy the benefit of the articles; in confidence of which he had faithfully delivered up the keys of the town, with all the arms, ammunition, and provisions without imbezzlement, and his own person also, to the Deputy. But the blood formerly shed at Clonmel . . . had made such an impression on the Deputy, that his judgment, which was of great weight with the court, moved them a second time to vote him to die; though some of us earnestly opposed it." Ireton having carried his point, a third time remitted the case to the consideration of his officers, reserving his own opinion, and O'Neill's life was spared. That he lived ten years

after this, and assumed the title of Earl of Tyrone, appears by a letter from him (dated from Madrid, 27th October 1660) to the Marquis of Ormond, soliciting the restoration of his family to royal favour. This appeal was supported by the English Ambassador, Henry Bennett, in a letter in which he set forth Hugh's lineal succession to the title. ^{52 80 92 215 219*}

O'Neill, Arthur, a blind harper of "unrivalled skill," one of the last of the Irish bards, died in 1816, aged 89. He was remarkable for his antiquarian knowledge, and is said to have been instrumental in the preservation of many ancient Irish melodies. ¹⁹⁶

O'Neill, Elizabeth (Lady Becher), a celebrated actress, was born in Drogheda in 1791. Her father was manager of a small theatrical company. About 1812, says the *Athenæum*, "father and daughter were doing very ill in Dublin, half-starving, while they waited for luck, when it came to the latter all of a sudden. Miss Waldstein, the theatrical heroine of the hour, refused to act unless at an advanced salary. The manager was in despair, when he heard of the priceless pearl that was to be had for nothing. Miss O'Neill was forthwith attached to the Dublin Theatre, where she excited such sensations of delight, that the Irish capital was beside itself. Forthwith, Covent Garden obtained her services. In October 1814, Miss O'Neill made her debut as 'Juliet,' and London acknowledged a new charm. Her grace, sweetness, delicacy, refinement, were things that London playgoers had long been strangers to. In her first season she ran through a line of characters which filled the town with admiration and poor Mrs. Siddons with disgust. . . . She may be said to have united the old stage with the new. She played, as the great Mrs. Barry did, 'Belvidera,' 'Isabella,' 'Monimia,' and 'Calista.' She was also the 'Bianca' of Milman's 'Fazio,' and the original heroine of Sheil's stilted and now forgotten plays, but plays which included in their caste Young, Charles Kemble, Macready, and Miss O'Neill. Her last season was the last in which Mrs. Siddons acted, that lady returning to the stage for a night, to play 'Lady Randolph' for her brother Charles's benefit." In December 1819, after a theatrical career as brief as it was brilliant, she relinquished a profession at which she was said to be making £12,000 a year, and married Mr., afterwards Sir William W. Becher, of Ballygiblin, County of Cork. The statement that after her marriage she was ashamed of her old calling, and never referred to it

—ignoring even the passages in plays in which she had been most effective—is probably exaggerated. She died at Ballygiblin, 20th October 1872, aged 81, having survived her husband twenty-two years. In private life she was as remarkable for her benevolence and practical kindness as during her professional career she was for her talents. ^{7 15 39}

O'Reilly, Alexander, Count, a Spanish General, was born at Baltrasna, in the County of Meath, in 1722. He entered the Spanish service as a lieutenant in the Irish Brigade, and served in Italy, where he received a wound which lamed him for life. In 1757 he passed into the Austrian army, and distinguished himself against the Prussians at Hochkirchen, in 1758. The following year he entered the French service and assisted at the battle of Bergen (1759), and the taking of Minden and Corbach. War having broken out between Spain and Portugal, he re-entered the Spanish service, was made a lieutenant-general, and defeated the Portuguese before Chaves, in 1762. The advent of an English army, under Burgoyne, checked the Spanish successes, and the Peace of Paris (February 1763) deprived O'Reilly of active military employment. In 1765 he saved the life of Charles III. in a popular tumult in Madrid. He remodelled the Spanish army, and introduced the German discipline. Promoted to be Field-Marshal, he was sent to Havannah as second in command, and in June 1768 took possession of Louisiana, which had been ceded to Spain by France. On his return he was made Governor of Madrid and Inspector-General of Infantry. His selection for the command of an expedition against Algiers excited some jealousy amongst the Spanish officers, and caused the failure of the enterprise. Charles III. not daring to reinstate him in the government of Madrid, made him Governor of Cadiz and Captain-General of Andalusia. In April 1786 he was deprived of all his employments, and obliged to retire on a small pension. He must, however, have been still wealthy, as in 1790 he paid an Irish gentleman 1,000 guineas for preparing his pedigree. He died near Chinchilla, 23rd March 1794, aged 72. ^{34 421 134}

O'Reilly, Andrew, Count, an Austrian Field-Marshal, was born in Ireland in 1740. When young he entered the Austrian service, and soon distinguished himself. Under Maria Theresa he served in the Seven Years' War, and under Joseph II., in the campaign against the Turks. He was a major when war broke out between Austria and France, in April 1792

He signalized himself at Marchiennes, became a general officer, and served at the battle of Amberg in 1796, and at Ulm the same year. When the French, commanded by Moreau, passed the Rhine at Kehl (April 1797), and routed the Austrians, O'Reilly was wounded and taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged, and filled positions of trust in the Austrian dominions. At Austerlitz (2nd December 1805) he commanded a body of cavalry. In 1809 he served under Archduke Maximilian, and was made Governor of Vienna, which he was compelled to surrender to the French, 12th May 1809, after a short bombardment. The rest of his life was passed in retirement: he died at Vienna in 1832, aged 92. ³⁴

O'Reilly, Edward, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in Dublin in 1606, and was educated chiefly on the Continent. He entered the Church, acted as Vicar-General of the diocese of Dublin from 1642 to 1648, when he was deprived of his office through the influence of his opponent, Dr. Walsh. After suffering imprisonment for a time, he was driven into banishment. In April 1657 he was consecrated Archbishop of Armagh. The framework of the Catholic Church was then sadly disjointed in Ireland. The clergy of every grade and order had been driven into banishment: and harbouring a priest was punishable with death, and total forfeiture of property; but one bishop remained in Ireland, and for sixteen years Leinster and Munster had no resident Catholic bishops. He was able to visit his diocese only furtively and at long intervals. In June 1666, while attending a conference of the clergy in Dublin, he was arrested, suffered a rigorous imprisonment in England, and was deported to Belgium. The few remaining years of his life were chiefly occupied in looking after the interests of the Irish seminaries on the Continent. He died at Saumur, in France, March 1669, aged 63. ^{74 12281}

O'Reilly, Edward, author of an *Irish-English Dictionary* (Dublin, 1817); *A Chronological Account of nearly Four Hundred Irish Writers* (Dublin, 1820), and other works relating to Ireland, was for some time Assistant-Secretary to the Ibero-Celtic Society. O'Curry, in his *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, points out many inaccuracies in his writings. He deserves a much fuller notice than it is possible to construct out of the information that can be discovered concerning him. He was latterly engaged at a miserably low rate of remuneration in the historical department of the Irish Ordnance Survey,

and died in 1829. A new edition of his *Dictionary*, with a supplement compiled by John O'Donovan, was published in Dublin in 1864. ¹⁹⁰⁴⁽¹⁸⁶¹⁾

O'Reilly, Hugh, a barrister, born in the County of Cavan, was Master in Chancery, and Clerk of the Council under James II. in Ireland, and after his removal with that king to France, in 1690, received the honorary appointment of Lord-Chancellor of Ireland. About 1693 he published *Ireland's Case briefly Stated; or a Summary Account of the most Remarkable Transactions of the Kingdom since the Reformation*. Harris's *Ware* says: "The author represents matters wholly in the favour of the Irish, and falls foul on King Charles II., whom he severely condemns for his ingratitude to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who had faithfully served him. Nor does he excuse his master, King James, who was so offended at his free treatment of him, that he took away his small salary, and turned him out of his titular office, the loss of which lay so heavy upon his spirits that he died soon after, about the year 1694. It is said King James restored him to his pension a short time before his death." ³³⁹

Ormond, Countess of, Lady Margaret FitzGerald, daughter of the 8th Earl of Kildare, was married in 1485 to Pierce Butler, afterwards 8th Earl of Ormond. She is described by Stanihurst as "manlike and tall of stature, verie liberal and bountifull, a sure friend, a bitteremie, hardlie disliking where she fansied, not easlie fansieng where she disliked: the onelie meane at those daies whereby hir husband his countrie was reclaimed from sluttishnesse and slouenrie, to cleane bedding and ciuilitie." She is sometimes styled the "Great Countess of Ormond." Her husband died in 1539, and she survived him three years. Mr. Graves thus writes of her in his *History of St. Canice's Cathedral*: "Margaret, Countess of Ormonde and Ossory, . . . 'the fairest daughter' of the Earl of Kildare, was unquestionably one of the most remarkable women of her age and country. . . . Large as is the place filled by the 'Red Earl' in the history of Ireland, it is a singular fact that in the traditions of the peasantry of Kilkenny his existence is utterly forgotten, whilst his consort stands vividly forth as 'the Countess,' or oftener as plain 'Mairgreed Gearoid,' forming with 'Cromwell' and the 'Danes' a triad to whom almost everything marvellous, cunning, or cruel is attributed. She is the traditional builder, as Cromwell is the traditional destroyer, of nearly every castle in the district; and by

the peasant's fireside, numberless are the tales told of her power, her wisdom, and—truth compels us to add—her oppressions.³⁹ 1551 202

Ormond, Sir James, known as "Black James," illegitimate and only son of the 5th Earl of Ormond, was a valiant but quarrelsome man. In 1492 he was made Lord-Treasurer. In June of the same year a dispute with the Earl of Kildare, resulting in a skirmish, may be said to have commenced the feuds between the Butlers and the FitzGerald. A striking incident in Sir James's life was his interview with his opponent, the Earl of Kildare, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1512. It was thought the sanctity of the place would ensure decorum; but ere long their retainers came to blows, and several arrows and darts struck the images. [In expiation of this insult to the Church, occurring within the limits of their jurisdiction, the Lord-Mayors of Dublin for many years walked bare-footed through the streets of the city on the anniversary of the tumult.] In the confusion, Sir James took refuge in the chapter-house. Matters were finally adjusted by the Earl of Kildare and Sir James shaking hands through a hole, cut for the purpose, in the chapter-house door. Sir James was killed in a skirmish near Kilkenny, 17th March 1518.²⁷¹

Orr, William, a United Irishman, was born in 1766, at Farranshane, in the Parish and County of Antrim, where his father was a farmer and bleach-green proprietor in comfortable circumstances. William Orr was a member of the Society of United Irishmen, and in 1797 was arraigned, tried, and convicted at Carrickfergus, on the charge of having sworn in a soldier. Although the only witness against him was proved to have perjured himself, and several members of the jury were drunk when they brought in their verdict, he was condemned to die, and his execution was hurried forward with a view to deter others from joining the organization. His speech before sentence contained the words: "I trust that all my virtuous countrymen will bear me in their kind remembrance, and continue true and faithful to each other, as I have been to all of them." He was hanged at Carrickfergus on the 14th October 1797, in his thirty-first year, most of the inhabitants leaving town on the day of execution, to show their detestation of the judicial murder. Orr is described as having been a perfect model of symmetry, strength, and grace—his countenance open, frank, and manly. "Remember Orr," became a watchword during the insurrection; and the "Wake of

William Orr," by Drennan, was one of the most popular revolutionary songs.³⁰⁸ 331

Ossian, or **Oisín**, a renowned bard, son of Finn MacCumhail, was born in Ireland in the 3rd century. The locality of his birth-place, "Cluain Iochtair," has not been identified. Although his name is constantly to be met in the legends of the time, there is very little definitely known concerning him. Eugene O'Curry writes: "The first class [of Fenian poems and tales] is ascribed directly, in ancient manuscripts, to Finn Mac Cumhail; to his sons Oisín and Fergus Finnbheoil (the eloquent); and to his kinsman Caelite. . . . The poems ascribed upon anything like respectable authority to Finn MacCumhail are few indeed, amounting only to five, as far as I have been able to discover; but these are found in manuscripts of considerable antiquity. . . . The only poems of Oisín with which I am acquainted, that can be positively traced back so far as the 12th century, are two, which are found in the *Book of Leinster*. . . . One of these is valuable as a record of the great battle of Gabhra [Skreen, near Tara], which was fought A.D. [281 or] 284, and in which Oscar, the brave son of Oisín, and Cairbre Lifeachair, the Monarch of Erin, fell by each others' hands. . . . A perfect and very accurate copy of this poem was published in the year 1854 by . . . the Ossianic Society. . . . The second poem of Oisín, preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, is of much greater extent than the first." (A free metrical translation of the latter, by Dr. Anster, appeared in the *University Magazine* for 1852.) O'Curry says that but one genuine piece by Fergus remains and one by Caelite MacRonain. Ossian himself fought at Gabhra, where the Fenian power was entirely broken. He is fabled after the battle to have been spirited away to Tir na Og (the land of perpetual youth), and not to have appeared again on earth until the days of St. Patrick. One of the Fenian lays (published with a translation by the Ossianic Society in 1857)—*The Lamentation of Oisín after the Fenians*—gives an account of his interview with the Saint, his longings for the great pagan past, his grief at the loss of his heroic Fenian companions, and his contempt for Christianity and its professors. In 1760 Dr. James Macpherson, a Scotch writer, published the first of a series of poems purporting to be translations from Ossian, which were enthusiastically received by the public. The question as to whether they were translations from ancient manuscripts, or literary forgeries, has been scarcely yet decided, but the balance of opinion

is decidedly against Macpherson. Johnson denounced the poems as impostures, and in our own day O'Curry says: "In no single instance has a genuine Scottish original been found, and that none will ever be found I am very certain." 171 260 261 272 272*

O'Sullivan Beare, Donnell, Lord of Dunboy, in the County of Cork, was born about 1562. [The O'Sullivans originally occupied a territory in the present County of Tipperary. Dispossessed by the Anglo-Normans, they moved south, and pressed out the weaker tribes in the vicinity of Bantry and Glengarriff.] In 1581 the *Four Masters* recount Donnell's defeat of a body of native auxiliaries of Captain Zouch, one of Queen Elizabeth's lieutenants; yet in 1593, his uncle, the rightful O'Sullivan Beare, was dispossessed by order of the Irish Council, and he was put in possession of the lands and stronghold of Dunboy, on Bantry Bay. On the arrival of the Spanish fleet under Don Juan d'Aguila, in September 1601, Hugh O'Neill and O'Donnell appointed him to the chief command in the south, "for he was, say the *Four Masters*, "at this time the best commander among their allies in Munster for wisdom and valour." O'Sullivan gladly received a Spanish garrison into Dunboy; but when Kinsale capitulated in January, and he found that the terms included the surrender of all the Spanish garrisons in the south, he, partly by stratagem and partly by force, repossessed himself of it, and with a garrison of 143 men (chiefly Irish, with a few Spaniards, under his Constable MacGeoghegan), determined to hold it to the last. The place was speedily invested both by land and sea by Carew with a force of some 4,000 men, many of them Irish, under Irish chiefs. Its defence of twenty-one days, in May and June 1602, one of the most interesting episodes in Irish history, is detailed in *Pacata Hibernia*. Every nerve was strained and every engineering resource was resorted to both by besiegers and besieged. The place was at length taken by assault on 18th June, and the small remnant of the garrison (some fifty men) were mercilessly hanged by the President. MacGeoghegan, the Constable, was despatched in the vault of the castle, as, mortally wounded, he was dragging himself, with a lighted torch in his hand, towards a barrel of gunpowder. A few days before the assault and capture, O'Sullivan had left temporarily to meet a vessel with supplies from Spain. When news reached him of the disaster, he gathered together his followers and entrenched himself in Glengarriff. There he

held out for some months in the hopes of Spanish assistance; but his heart failed him on receipt of the news of O'Donnell's death. Winter was upon him; the mountains were covered with snow; his resources were exhausted; and he was cooped up in the glen, with a crowd of helpless people, the aged and infirm, women and children, with only a few hundred fighting men to protect them. He at length resolved to leave his wife and younger children in concealment in the glen, under the care of his foster-brother MacSweeney, and to fight his way northward to Ulster, conveying the women and children, the aged, sick, and wounded of his clan. With 400 fighting men, and 600 non-combatants, he secretly quitted Glengarriff early in January 1603. On the following morning the English found the camp deserted by all but those who were too ill or too severely wounded to be moved—"whose paines and lives by the souldiers were both determined." O'Sullivan and his band passed by way of Ballyvourney, Duhallow, Ardpatrick, Sollogh, Ballynakill, Latteragh, and Loughkeen. The annalists say: "He was not a day or night during this period without a battle, or being vehemently and vindictively pursued; all which he sustained and responded to with manliness and vigour." His principal enemies were Irish chieftains and their followers—anxious to ingratiate themselves with the Government. They stopped two nights to rest in a wood on the banks of the Brosnach, near Portland; and then crossed the Shannon in the face of their enemies, in eleven boats made of osiers covered with the raw hides of their horses. Passing on through Connaught they were attacked at Aughrim by a large party of Anglo-Irish under Sir Thomas Burke and Captain Malby, who were both killed in the engagement that ensued. With varying fortunes—sometimes finding the people friendly and at other times bitterly hostile, they proceeded by Slieve Mhuire, Ballinlough, over the Curlew Hills to Knockvicar, and at length (on 16th January) found an asylum and rest with Brian O'Rourke at his castle of Leitrim. The party of one thousand, who set out from Glengarriff were reduced by famine, fatigue, desertion, and the sword to thirty-five. Amongst the survivors were his brother Dermot, an old man of seventy, the former lord of Dursy Castle, with his delicate wife. His nephew, in his *Historia Catholica Compendium*, gives interesting particulars of this retreat. O'Sullivan remained with O'Rourke for some days; and after various adventures in Ulster, went to England, after the acces-

sion of James I., with Hugh O'Neill, Rury and Niall Garv O'Donnell, and other Irish chieftains. Unable to obtain a formal pardon or a restitution of his territory, he secretly rejoined his wife and children, and sailed for Spain in 1604. He was graciously received by Philip III., who made him a Knight of St. James, and Count of Bearhaven, with a pension of three hundred pieces of gold monthly. After living fourteen years in exile, he was assassinated by his servant as he was returning from Mass, 16th July 1618, aged 56. His nephew describes him as of a tall and graceful stature, with handsome features. His son Donnell fell at the siege of Belgrade. 75 134 196 275

O'Sullivan Beare, Philip, nephew of preceding, son of Dermot O'Sullivan, was born at his father's castle on Dursley Island, late in the 16th century. In February 1602, he was sent to Spain, with some other youths, as hostages for the performance of agreements made between the King and the O'Sullivans. Some time after the fall of Dunboy he was joined by his aged father and mother (who had endured all the horrors of his uncle's retreat), his brother Donald, and his sisters Helen and Nora. He was educated at Compostella, and entered the Spanish navy. All his leisure for some years, even at sea, was devoted to the composition in Latin of historical and polemical works. He says upon one occasion: "I am practising rather with the sword than with the pen. How few excel in one, much less in both; it is so exceedingly difficult to combine the study and composition of history with the actual realities of military life, especially at sea, where, instead of enjoying the calm of a library, men are the sport of the billows, rocked in the wild heavings of the ocean, and often almost engulfed in the abyss." He maintained a memorable discussion with Archbishop Usher relative to the ancient Irish Church, in which neither of them was very choice in his language. Usher calls him "as egregious a liar as any (I verily think), that this day breatheth in Christendom;" while O'Sullivan devotes nearly ten chapters to abuse of his opponent. "Ego te vel Ussherinum ursum rudissime et insulsiissime uncanent dimitto ne armata bellua cornibus me petas." The work upon which his reputation rests is, *Historiæ Catholicæ Ibernæ Compendium* (Lisbon, 1621), republished with notes by Dr. Kelly of Maynooth, in 1850. It contains Topography, Pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory, the English in Ireland from the Anglo-Norman Invasion to 1588, and in Book iv. (the most important), a

history of O'Neill's and O'Donnell's wars. D'Arcy McGee says: "He stands before us a simple and easily understood character; frank and betimes choleric, with great faith in his own religion, and great devotion to his country." His *Patriciana Decas* appeared in 1629, and his *Archicoronigeromastix, sive Jacobi Usheri Heresiarchæ Confutatio* some time later. He also wrote numerous tracts, and the lives of some saints, which do not appear to have been published. Not many years after the publication of his *Compendium*, he lost nearly all his near relations. His sister Helen embarked for Ireland, and was drowned on the voyage; his father died at the age of 100, and was buried in the Franciscan church at Corunna; his brother Daniel was killed in an engagement with the Turks; and his mother soon followed. There remained but one sister, Leonora, who had taken the veil at an early age; and with her, he tells us, he long mourned for the death of his parents, and of the brother and sister that accompanied them into exile. He died in 1660, as appears by a letter from Father Peter Talbot (afterwards Catholic Archbishop of Dublin) to the Marquis of Ormond, dated from Madrid, the 10th of January 1660. "The Earl of Birhaven," he writes, "is dead, and left one only daughter of twelve years to inherit his titles in Ireland and his goods here, which amount to 100,000 crowns." 75 195 233 339

O'Sullivan, Sir John, Colonel in the French service, was born in Ireland early in the 18th century. Intended for the priesthood, he was educated at Paris and Rome. On the sudden death of his father he returned to Ireland; but not being able, owing to the Penal Laws, to hold his parental estate without renouncing his religion, he sold out and emigrated to France. He entered the army, rose rapidly, and was coadjutor of Maillebois in the atrocious suppression of liberty in Corsica in 1739. There and on the Rhine he earned the reputation of an able captain in guerrilla warfare. This probably led to his being chosen to accompany Prince Charles as Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in his descent upon Scotland in 1745. From his landing at Lochanuaugh, on the 5th August 1745, to his escape in a French frigate, on 1st October 1746, Colonel O'Sullivan was one of his most trusted advisers, and the Prince's escape was due in a great measure to his energy and tact. For these services he was knighted by "James III." in 1747. The date of his death is not known. [His son Thomas, an officer in the Irish Brigade, removed to America and

entered the British service, which he ultimately exchanged for the Dutch : he died a major at the Hague in 1824.] ¹⁸⁹

O'Sullivan, Mortimer, D.D., a theological writer, and champion of the Irish Church, was born towards the end of the 18th century. In 1813 he took a scholarship in Trinity College, Dublin. He was the author of numerous works, the principal of which were: *Captain Rock Detected* (1824), *Guide to an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion* (1833), *Case of the Protestants in Ireland Stated* (1836), *Theory of Development in Christian Doctrine* (1846), *Remains of Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D.* (1851). Dr. O'Sullivan was rector of Killyman until 1849, when he was collated to the prebend of Ballymore. He was the first Head Master of the Royal School of Dungannon. He died 30th April ¹⁸⁵ 1859, and was buried at Chapelizod, near Dublin. ^{16 118}

O'Sullivan, Samuel, D.D., brother of preceding, was born near Clonmel, about 1790. He became a convert to Protestantism in early life, and for twenty-four years filled the position of Chaplain to the Hibernian School, in Phoenix Park, Dublin. He was a constant contributor to the pages of the *Dublin University* and *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the author of a Church Catechism and other works. "His style was formed at an earlier period than that of most of the writers who have of late years addressed the public, and it more often reminds us of Goldsmith in its truth of delineation, and of Swift in its perfect purity of language, than of any one modern author." He died 6th August 1851, and was buried at Chapelizod. ¹¹⁶⁽³⁸⁾

O'Toole, Laurence, Saint, was born, it is said near Castledermot, in 1132. His father, Maurice O'Toole, was a chief of Hy-Muireadhaigh (the southern half of Kildare), and in consequence of a dispute with Dermot MacMurrough, was obliged to deliver Lawrence to him as a hostage. The lad was brutally treated, but was rescued and cared for by the Bishop of Glendalough, under whose influence he determined to enter the Church. He was ordained priest at an early age, and in 1157 was appointed Abbot of Glendalough, where for many years he presided over his secluded community with singular wisdom, and gathered around him many disciples. In 1161 he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, and was consecrated next year in Christ Church. In 1167 he attended Roderic O'Conor's council at Athboy. After the Anglo-Norman invasion he exerted all his influence to urge his countrymen to

united resistance to the common enemy, and in the assault on Dublin, braved every danger—encouraging the defenders, and administering spiritual consolations to the wounded. When all hope of successful resistance was over, he gave in his adhesion to the Anglo-Normans, and in 1172 attended Henry II.'s Synod of Cashel, where many new canons were enacted for the government of the Irish Church. At his instigation Earl Strongbow added a steeple and two chapels to Christ Church Cathedral. With five other Irish prelates, he attended a council at Rome in 1179, a promise having been first exacted from him by Henry II. that he would urge nothing detrimental to the King's interests or policy in Ireland. In 1180 the Archbishop was entrusted with the delivery of the son of Roderic O'Conor to Henry II. as a hostage. He followed the King to Normandy; but taking ill almost immediately after his arrival, died at Eu, on the 14th November 1180. He was buried in the Abbey of Eu, where his relics were preserved until the French Revolution. He was canonized by Honorius III. in 1226. The Saint is described as tall and graceful in figure. ^{235 274}

O'Toole, Adam Duff, one of the few persons who have suffered at the stake in Ireland for the expression of religious convictions. The case is thus mentioned by Holinshed, under date 1327: "A gentleman of the familie of the O'Toolies in Leinster, named Adam Duffe, possessed by some wicked spirit of error, denied obstinately the incarnation of our Saviour, the trinitie of persons in the vnitie of the Godhead, and the resurrection of the flesh; as for the holie Scripture, he said it was but a fable: the Virgin Marie he affirmed to be a woman of dissolute life, and the apostolike see erroneous. For such assertions he was burnt in Hogging [College] greene, beside Dublin." ¹⁶⁴

Otway, Cæsar, Rev., author, was born in the County of Tipperary, in the latter part of the 18th century. He was the author of *Sketches in Ireland* (1839), *Tour in Connaught* (1839), and *Sketches in Erris* (1841). They are written in a kindly and cheerful spirit, with a keen appreciation of the picturesque; and depict a condition of things now almost passed away. The publication of these works drew attention to many beautiful localities previously almost unvisited. Mr. Otway was one of the founders and original conductors of the *Dublin Christian Examiner*. He assisted Petrie in editing the first volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and wrote many articles for the *University Magazine*.

The *Athenæum* says: "He was the centre of the young literature of the Irish capital, and he laboured to prevent its assuming that sectarian character in the hands of others which unfortunately was too manifest in his own." Mr. O'way died 16th March 1842, aged about 63. His portrait will be found in the *University Magazine* for October 1839. ^{116(14) 118 146}

Oulton, Walley Chamberlain, the author of some twenty-three pieces, chiefly dramatic, published between 1784 and 1817, was a native of Dublin. His most important writing were; *A History of the Theatres of London*, 2 vols. (1796), and *The Traveller's Guide, or English Itinerary*, 2 vols. (1805). Little is known concerning his life: he appears to have been living in 1820. We are told that "his miscellaneous writings enjoyed considerable repute during a reasonable period of popularity; and on the whole we must repute him to have been a man of taste, judgment, and extensive reading." ¹¹⁶⁽⁴⁶⁾

Ouseley, Gideon, a distinguished Methodist preacher, was born at Dunmore, in the County of Galway, 24th February 1762. He was second cousin of Sir Gore and Sir William Ouseley, and received much of his education in their company. At first intended for the Church, he was eventually settled by his father on an extensive farm; he married early, and threw himself into the rollicking life of a Connaught squire. In May 1791, through the ministrations of some Methodist soldiers of the 4th Dragoon Guards at Dunmore, he was converted (much to the amazement of his old associates, and greatly to the joy of his devoted wife). He entered on a career of incessant itinerant preaching, terminated only by his death at an advanced age. Having a perfect command of the Irish language, he preached for the most part in the west and south; but indeed there was scarcely a barony in Ireland in which he did not make converts to Methodism. Charles Graham, William Hamilton, and John Neilson were among his earlier fellow-labourers. Travelling on horseback, they preached in season and out of season—at fairs and markets; in barns and private houses; to workmen in the fields, at the loom, and the scutch-mill. They endured with unflinching good temper and serenity buffetings and insults, stone-throwing, and derision: at times they drew audiences by singing hymns to old Irish tunes. Mr. Ouseley died in Dublin, 14th May 1839, aged 77, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. His widow survived him fourteen years. [His younger

brother, Sir Ralph, distinguished himself under Lake and Wellington, became a major-general in the army of Portugal, and besides being a British knight, bore four foreign orders and eight medals. He died at Lisbon in 1842, and was buried with his brother in Mount Jerome.] The *Life of Gideon Ouseley*, by William Arthur, from which these particulars are taken, contains much interesting matter illustrative of the condition of Ireland between 1762 and 1839. ²⁷⁴¹

Ouseley, Sir Gore, Bart., diplomatist, was born in Limerick, 24th June 1770. Early in 1787 he visited the United States, and proceeded thence to China and the East Indies, where his amiable manners, abilities, and accomplishments secured him a situation and rapid advancement. He was created a baronet in 1808. In 1810 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Persia. At Shiraz, in 1811-12, he protected Henry Martyn, the missionary, who had gone to Persia to revise and complete his Persian translation of the *New Testament*. He was decorated by the Emperor of Russia in 1819, for his successful efforts to prevent war between Persia and Russia. Sir Gore was a member of the Royal Society and other learned and scientific bodies. He died at Beaconsfield, near London, 18th November 1844, aged 74. ^{7 39}

Ouseley, Sir William, a voluminous writer, brother of preceding, was born in Limerick, in 1771. He was knighted in 1800, and in 1810 accompanied his brother, Sir Gore, to Persia, as his private secretary. He wrote several works upon that country: *Persian Miscellanies* (1795); *Oriental Collections*, 3 vols. (1797-1800); *Ancient History of Persia* (1799); *Oriental Geography* (1804); *Travels in Various Countries of the East*, 3 vols. (1810-12). He died in 1842. [His son, Sir William (born in London in 1797, died there 6th March 1866) was attaché at Stockholm and at Washington, and wrote *Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States* (1832), and *Views of South America* (1852). His other sons, John, Richard, Ralph, and Joseph, rose to high rank in the army, and served chiefly in India.] ^{16 37*}

Palladius, the earliest-named Christian missionary to Ireland, in the beginning of the 5th century. Commissioned by Pope Celestine, and accompanied by Sylvester, Solonius, Augustin, and other clerics, he landed near Wexford, and founded three churches in the district comprised in the present County of Wicklow; but

at the end of a few months, having made few converts, and meeting a bitter opponent in Nathi, the prince of the country, Palladius took his departure. He is supposed to have died in Scotland. His companions are believed to have remained in Ireland, and carried on the work of Christianizing the people until St. Patrick's arrival.¹¹⁹

Parnell, Thomas, Archdeacon of Clogher, a poet, was born in Dublin in 1679. At thirteen he entered Trinity College; in 1700 he was ordained a deacon, and in February 1705-'6 was appointed Archdeacon of Clogher. Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign Parnell changed his politics from Whig to Tory, and was received by the Ministry as a valuable ally. He was very popular as a preacher in London; but the Queen's death putting an end to his expectations of preferment, he is represented by Pope to have fallen into intemperate habits. He lost his wife in 1712. In 1716, through Swift's influence, he was appointed to the vicarage of Finlglas, worth £400 a year. Dr. Johnson remarks: "Such notice from such a man inclines me to believe that the vice of which he has been accused was not gross, or not notorious." He enjoyed his preferment little more than a year, dying at Chester on return from a visit to London, in July 1717, aged 38. He was buried in Trinity Church, Chester. He was the author of a *Life of Homer*, numerous essays in the *Guardian* and *Spectator*, and some poems. These latter do not appear to have been published until 1722, when they were edited by his friend Pope. They have since seen numerous editions. It is said that the last, that of 1758, contains several pieces which are not of his writing. Dr. Johnson thus criticises Parnell as a poet: "The general character of Parnell is not great extent of comprehension, or fertility of mind. Of the little that appears, still less is his own. His praise must be derived from the easy sweetness of his diction; in his verses there is more happiness than pains; he is sprightly without effort, and always delights, though he never ravishes; everything is proper, yet everything seems casual. If there is some appearance of elaboration in 'The Hermit,' the narrative, as it is less airy, is less pleasing." "I can pass," says Campbell, "from the elder writers, and still find a charm in the correct and equable sweetness of Parnell."^{16 118 198 288}

Parnell, Sir John, Bart., grand-nephew of preceding, was born in Ireland, probably about the middle of the 18th century. He represented the Queen's

County in Parliament, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1782. He was appointed a Commissioner of Revenue in 1780, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1787, and a Lord of the Treasury in 1793. He commanded a regiment of the Volunteers. Barrington says: "Though many years in possession of high office and extensive patronage, he showed a disinterestedness almost unparalleled; and the name of a relative or of a dependant of his own scarcely in a single instance increased the place or the pension lists of Ireland." He is referred to in *Grattan's Life* as "an honest, straightforward, independent man, possessed of considerable ability and much public spirit; as Chancellor of the Exchequer he was not deficient, and he served his country by his plan to reduce the interest of money. He was amiable in private, mild in disposition, but firm in mind and purpose. His conduct at the Union did him honour, and proved how warmly he was attached to the interests of his country, and on this account he was dismissed" from his offices. His determined opposition to the Union gave Lord Castlereagh and its promoters much concern. Both he and his son Henry voted against it. He was elected to represent the Queen's County in the Imperial Parliament, and died, somewhat suddenly, in London, 5th December 1801. Mr. Addington paid a warm tribute to his memory in the House of Commons. Some lines on his death will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1801.^{54 146 154}

Parnell, Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., **Lord Congleton**, son of preceding, was born 3rd July 1776, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1812. He took a prominent part in Parliament, and was for some time Minister at War; but is chiefly remembered for his writings on financial and trade questions, his *Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics*, and his *History of the Penal Laws*. His political creed in 1835 is thus stated: "Perfect freedom of labour and capital; the speedy abolition of the corn laws, and in the meantime a moderate fixed duty; the removal of all unequal taxes, and the substitution of a property tax of six or eight millions; the repeal of the Septennial Act, the ballot, an extension of the franchise, if found necessary; abolition of flogging and of impressment." He was a respectable but by no means a superior speaker. He is described as "of the middle size, rather inclining to stoutness. His complexion is fair; his features are regular with a mild expression about them; and his hair is pure white." Sir Henry was created Lord Congleton, 11th

August 1841. He died by his own hand, when in a state of delirium resulting from illness, 8th June 1842, aged 65, and was buried at St. George's, Hanover-square, London. ^{15 54 146}

Parr, Richard, D.D., a distinguished divine, was born at Fermoy in 1617. He received much advancement in the Church owing to his intimacy with Archbishop Ussher. After occupying several preferments in England, he was on the Restoration made a canon of Armagh Cathedral. Harris's *Ware* says: "He was so constant and ready a preacher at Camerwell that thereby he broke two conventicles in his neighbourhood, by outeryng the dissenters at extempore preaching. . . . In this course of constant preaching he continued nigh thirty-eight years." He died at Camerwell, 2nd November 1691, aged 74. His *Life of Ussher* is spoken of as "this rich and incomparable volume. . . . The divine and the student of church history will read these letters with equal interest and profit." Gibbon criticises it as "accurate as written by his chaplain; but this chaplain is both too long and too short." ^{16 339}

Parry, John, Bishop of Ossory, son of Edward Parry, Bishop of Killaloe, was born in Dublin, early in the 17th century, and was educated at Trinity College and at Oxford. After the Restoration he came to Ireland as chaplain to the Marquis of Ormond, obtained some English preferments, in 1666 became Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and in 1672 was consecrated Bishop of Ossory. He was the author of several minor theological works, and according to Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, wrote the preface to Sir James Ware's *Bishops*. He died 21st December 1677, and was buried in St. Audoen's church, Dublin. Harris's *Ware* says: "He was reckoned a prelate of very good abilities in point of learning, a great benefactor to his church, a patron and encourager of his clergy." ^{141 339}

Parsons, Sir Lawrence, 2nd Earl of Rosse, was born 21st May 1758. [His ancestor, Sir William Parsons, settled in Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, was Commissioner of Plantations, and obtained large grants of land from the Crown. He was for some time Lord-Justice in conjunction with Sir John Borlace, but was removed in 1643.] Sir Lawrence represented the University of Dublin, and afterwards the King's County, in the Irish Parliament, where he distinguished himself, especially in his efforts against the Union, as an eloquent and popular speaker. In the debate of 23rd and 24th January 1799, Barrington says "he supported Mr.

Pousonby in a speech, luminous and in some parts almost sublime; he had caught the flame which his colleague had but kindled, and blazed with an eloquence of which he had shown but few examples; the impression was powerful." His oratory is thus described by a contemporary: "His voice is strong, distinct, and deep; and his language, simple, flowing, and correct; his action is ungraceful, but frequently forcible; his reasoning is close, compact, and argumentative, though his manner is stiff and awkward; his matter is always good, solid, and weighty." He continued to represent the King's County in the Imperial Parliament until the death of his uncle, 20th April 1807, when he became 2nd Earl of Rosse. He died 24th February 1841, aged 82. ^{21 54 101}

Parsons, William, 3rd Earl of Rosse, astronomer, son of preceding, was born at York, 17th June 1800. He was educated at Dublin and also at Oxford, where he took high honours, especially in mathematics. He represented the King's County in Parliament from 1821 to 1834, and succeeded his father in the earldom in 1841. In 1845 he was elected a representative peer of Ireland. He filled the distinguished post of Chancellor of the University of Dublin for many years. Although a strong Conservative, he latterly took little part in politics, and his name was unheard in the debates during the whole of the stirring period that embraced the Catholic Emancipation and Reform movements. The charms of science gradually weaned him from all pursuits that interfered with its cultivation. During the discussion of the Reform Bill he was occupied with the construction of his first great telescope, the speculum of which had a diameter of three feet, being larger than that of any previous instrument. Its success was so complete, that he was emboldened to construct one with a speculum double the diameter. Every step in the process, necessitating a combination of scientific knowledge and mechanical skill, had to be pioneered by experiments, and success was won at the cost of many and harassing failures. The gigantic speculum was at length turned out without warp or flaw. It was mounted on a telescope fifty-two feet in length. The machinery required to move such a ponderous instrument taxed all Lord Rosse's mechanical genius. The task was completed in 1845, after seventeen years' labour, at an outlay of upwards of £20,000. The sphere of observation was immensely widened by such a powerful instrument—nebulae were resolved into stars, and new

nebulous mist was revealed to the observation. The *Annual Register* says: "The value of the instrument was not only seen in the enlarged power it gave to astronomers, but it opened the way to other instruments of equal power being constructed. . . . The scientific fame of the late Earl of Rosse will rest rather upon the mechanical than upon the observational branch of astronomy. . . . Considering the immense power of the great telescope, the results that have emanated from it, although startling in their nature, have been small in extent. Drawings of the most remarkable nebulae, a few sketches of part of the lunar surface, and lastly, a large drawing of the nebula in Orion, are the chief fruits that are publicly known to have been gathered from it. . . . The published writings of the late Earl comprise accurate descriptions of his telescopes and the modes by which they were constructed, together with such drawings and observations as were made with them." Lord Rosse was President of the Royal Society from 1849 to 1854, and served on several Royal Commissions relating to literature, education, and science. He was a member of several home and foreign scientific bodies. He was a genial companion and a liberal landlord. He died 31st October 1867, aged 67, and was interred in the church of St. Brandon, Parsonstown. ^{7 54}

Patrick, Saint. [Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, and France have claimed the honour of giving birth to St. Patrick, and the date of his birth is variously set down in the years 250, 372, 373, and 387. Dr. Todd's *Life of St. Patrick* is here followed.] He was born at Dumbarton, on the Clyde, in 373, and was the son of Calpornius, a deacon, and Conchessa his wife, daughter of Ochinus, a Frank. His original name was Succat. When about sixteen he was carried captive into Ireland "with many thousands of men." There he was employed by his master, Milchu, to tend cattle on the mountain of Slieve Mis, in Antrim. In the quiet of the woods he states that he was every day in frequent prayer, and that the love and fear of God increased so much, and the spirit of prayer so grew upon him, that often in a single day he would say one hundred prayers, and in the night almost as many, so that he frequently arose to prayer in the woods and mountains before daylight, in snow, and frost, and rain; and "I felt no evil, nor was there any laziness in me, because, as I now see, the spirit was burning within me." One night  for he had been six years in slavery, and when he

was twenty-two years of age, he heard a voice saying to him—"Thy fasting is well; thou shalt soon return to thy country." Again he had a dream, in which the same voice told him that the ship was ready, but was distant 200 miles. He immediately fled from his master, went to the port indicated, and after some difficulty obtained a passage in a vessel. He was three days at sea, and afterwards a considerable time wandering in a desert before he reached human habitations. He was joyfully received by his relatives, who earnestly besought him not to expose himself to fresh dangers, but to remain with them for the rest of his life. Patrick, however, soon felt constrained to devote himself to the conversion of the Irish. He had another vision: "In the dead of night, I saw a man coming to me as if from Hiberio, whose name was Victorious, bearing innumerable epistles, and he gave me one of them, and I read the beginning of it, which contained the words, 'The voice of the Irish.' And whilst I was repeating the beginning of the epistle, I imagined that I heard in my mind the voice of those who were near the wood of Fochlut, which is near the Western Sea. And thus they cried—'We pray thee, holy youth, to come, and henceforth walk amongst us.' And I was greatly pricked in heart, and could read no more; and so I awoke. Thanks be to God, that after very many years the Lord granted unto them the blessing for which they cried." This and similar visions impelled him to return at all hazards to Ireland, and endeavour to convert his former associates to Christianity. The date of his second visit (whether specially commissioned from Rome or not) is generally put down at 432. He landed in the territory of Cuolenni, near where the town of Bray, in the County of Wicklow, is now situated; but desiring to see his old master, Milchu, and offer him eternal life in return for having left his service, he took shipping again and sailed north—visiting and giving his name (Inis Patrick) to one of the Skerries. He and his companions landed at the mouth of the river Slain in Strangford Lough. There they hid their boat and proceeded to explore the country. Their first convert was Dichu, a chieftain of high birth, who entertained them hospitably. Proceeding on his way he came in view of the habitation of his old master, only to see it in flames. The narrative tells how Milchu, instigated by the Devil, set fire to his house and all his substance, and threw himself into the flames, rather than submit to the authority and jurisdiction of

his former slave. St. Patrick then retraced his steps to Magh-inis (Lecale) where his friend Dichu resided, and spent some time teaching and preaching in the neighbourhood. There the faith first began to spread. Having thus laid the foundation of Christianity in the north, he determined to celebrate Easter at Tara, and accordingly went by sea to the mouth of the Boyne, and proceeded on foot up the valley to the seat of the supreme power in Ireland. At Slane he lighted his Paschal fire. It was the season when, according to pagan custom, every light throughout the country should be extinguished. St. Patrick's fire, seen from Tara, caused astonishment and indignation, and the Ard Righ demanded who was guilty of such presumption. The druids declared that it was a light that unless immediately extinguished would last for ever. St. Patrick was summoned into the King's (Laoghaire's) presence. Then we are told of a contest between St. Patrick and the King's druids, evidently suggested by the Old Testament narrative of the conflict between Elijah and the priests of Baal. The Saint discomfited the druids, and next day preached before the King and his court. On this occasion he is said first to have recited his hymn, commencing: "I bind to myself to-day the strong power of an invocation of the Trinity, the faith of the Trinity in unity, the Creator of the elements." Dr. Todd says that "internal evidence is in favour of the antiquity and authenticity of this composition." St. Patrick, although making a strong impression upon many members of the court, was unable to convert Laoghaire himself, who ended his life a pagan. Yet no opposition was made to his freely preaching and teaching throughout the country. Christianity was gladly accepted; churches began to rise on every side, and teachers and bishops were consecrated. The *Book of Armagh* gives an extremely interesting account of St. Patrick's interview with the Princesses Ethne and Fedelm, hard by a fountain on the side of Cruachan, in Roscommon, and of the discussion between them regarding Christianity. He spent altogether seven years in Connaught before revisiting Ulster, and then proceeded southwards through Meath, by Naas, and on to Wicklow. Retracing his steps, he founded churches in Ossory, and journeyed to Cashel. St. Patrick spent seven years in Munster. About 445 he founded Armagh—the chief Daire presenting to him the site for the city, together with the rights of chieftainship, which descended to his successors in the see, and contributed to the subsequent

ecclesiastical importance of the place. St. Patrick next proceeded to reform the ancient druidical and pagan laws of Ireland, and made the beginning of the collection now known as the *Senchus Mor*, sometimes called *Cain Patraic*—Patrick's Law. In 460 he called a synod for the purpose of enacting canons for the government of the Church. The year 493 is generally accepted as the date of his death, which probably occurred at Saul, in the present County of Down. He is believed to have been buried at Downpatrick. Dr. Todd, in concluding his biography, writes: "On the whole, the biographers of St. Patrick, notwithstanding the admixture of much fable, have undoubtedly portrayed in his character the features of a great and judicious missionary. He seems to have made himself 'all things,' in accordance with the apostolic injunction, to the rude and barbarous tribes of Ireland. He dealt tenderly with their usages and prejudices. Although he sometimes felt it necessary to overturn their idols, and on some occasions risked his life, he was guilty of no offensive or unnecessary iconoclasm. A native himself of another country, he adopted the language of the Irish tribes, and conformed to their political institutions." Concerning his *Confession* Dr. Todd says: "It is older than any of the extant biographies of the Saint, for they almost all quote and adopt its words; a copy of it was transcribed at the end of the 8th or very early in the 9th century into the collection called the *Book of Armagh*. This copy professes to have been taken from the autograph of St. Patrick. . . . It was certainly transcribed from a manuscript which even in the year 800 was beginning to become obscure, and of whose obscurities the transcriber more than once complains. It possesses, therefore, no mean external evidence of authenticity." The *Confession* was first printed by Sir James Ware in 1656. Dr. Lanigan unhesitatingly accepts what Dr. Todd doubts—the account of St. Patrick having been appointed by Pope Celestine to visit Ireland as an assistant to Palladius. A bell and portions of manuscript believed to have belonged to the Saint are preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. Nicholson, basing his argument upon passages in the *Confession*, the fact of there having been many Christians in Ireland at the date assigned to the Saint's advent, and the legends of conferences between Ossian and St. Patrick, has arrived at the conclusion that St. Patrick lived in the 3rd, not the 5th century. Numerous

references to St. Patrick will be found in all the series of *Notes and Queries*. His festival is the 17th March. ^{119 254 279 280}

Patterson, Robert, F.R.S., an eminent zoologist, was born in Belfast, 18th April 1802. He was brought up to business, and having joined his father, an ironmonger, continued closely occupied with trade up to his last illness. Early in life he turned his attention to the study of natural history, chiefly zoology and botany. His investigations were confined to the districts around Belfast, and were carried on principally during the summer months, when staying at seaside places on the coasts of Antrim and Down. For many years he took part in dredging excursions, in the course of which he discovered several forms of marine life new to Britain, which were duly described in the transactions of the scientific societies of the time. He was one of the founders of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society in 1821, of which he was President for many years, and was instrumental in the erection of the museum of that society ten years later. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, was a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was actively engaged in the management of several local societies and municipal institutions in Belfast. In 1838 he published *Letters on the Insects Mentioned in Shakspeare*; between 1846 and 1848, *Zoology for Schools*, and later, his *First Steps to Zoology*. These two latter works met a decided educational want, and being admirably suited as class-books, were adopted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and by the English Board of Education. He also published sets of *Zoological Diagrams*. He was one of the earliest members of the British Association, and on the occasion of its visit to Belfast in 1852 filled the post of local treasurer. He died at his residence, in College-square, Belfast, 14th February 1872, aged 69. ²³³

Patterson, Robert, LL.D., was born in the north of Ireland, 30th May 1743. He went to Philadelphia in 1768, and in 1774 became principal of an academy at Wilmington, Delaware. He was a brigademajor in the revolutionary war, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 to 1814, and for some time Vice-Provost. In 1805 he was appointed Director of the United States Mint, and from 1819 till his death was President of the American Philosophical Society, to whose *Transactions* he was a frequent contributor. He was author of the *Newtonian System*, published in 1808,

Treatise on Arithmetic, 1819, besides editing various scientific works. He died at Philadelphia 22nd July 1824, aged 81. [His son Robert, a physician (born in the United States, 1787; died in 1854), was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Pennsylvania University, and for many years Director of the United States Mint.] ^{15 374}

Pearce, Sir Edward Lovet, a distinguished Irish architect, was born in the second half of the 17th century. He was a member of Parliament, held the position of Government Engineer and Surveyor-General, and designed the Irish Parliament House in College-green. The works were commenced in 1729, carried on by him until his demise, and completed about 1739, at a cost of about £40,000, by his successor, Arthur Dobbs. [For the additions to Pearce's design, see GAXTON, JAMES.] He died at his seat at Stillorgan, County of Dublin, 7th December 1733, and was buried in Donnybrook churchyard. [His brother, Lieutenant-General Thomas Pearce, Governor of Limerick, was buried beside him five years afterwards.] ^{401 110* 215 254(1)}

Perceval, Sir Philip, was born in 1605. His father, the friend and favourite of Lord Burleigh, had been granted large estates in Munster. Philip held situations of trust and emolument before he was twenty, and received additional land grants in Cork, Tipperary, and Wexford—so that ultimately he became owner of some 100,000 acres of the finest land in the country. Foreseeing the outbreak of 1641, he placed his castles in a good state of defence. Liscarroll sustained a siege of eleven days, against 7,000 foot, 500 horse, and artillery, and Annagh withstood Lord Muskerry with an army of 5,000. Both castles, however, were lost by treachery. Altogether, by his devotion to the English side, he lost in the struggle a landed estate of £2,000 a year, offices worth £2,000 more, and upwards of £20,000 spent in carrying on the war and relieving sufferers therefrom. In 1644 he acted as one of Charles I.'s Commissioners to treat with the Irish Confederates. At the conclusion of the ensuing futile negotiations he joined the English Parliamentary party, and was returned for the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, through the influence of his friend Pym. At the termination of the truce in 1647, the army of Munster, under the command of Lord Inchiquin, committed to Sir Philip the direction and management of their interests. The anxieties of office eventually undermined his constitution. He died

10th November 1647, aged 42, and was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. Primate Ussher preached his funeral sermon, while Parliament paid the expenses of his interment. At one period the Marquis of Ormond was his earnest friend and warm admirer. ¹⁵⁹⁶

Perrot, Sir John, President of Munster, and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, probably an illegitimate son of Henry VIII., was born in 1527. He was a favourite of Edward VI., and suffered imprisonment under Queen Mary. In the spring of 1571 he came to Ireland as first President of Munster, and immediately directed his arms against Sir James FitzMaurice, then in rebellion. Froude says: "He could never catch FitzMaurice. The Irish gentlemen would not help him, and the kerne were too swift of foot for the heavy English men-at-arms. Castles, however, could not run away, and castles contained men. After two years of work, he had killed in fighting, or captured and hanged, some 800 miserable creatures of one sort or another. He burnt or blew up every stronghold, large or small, which closed its gates against him." Before the end of a year, his military chest was exhausted, and his troops became mutinous for want of pay. In May 1572, Sir John Perrot intercepted FitzMaurice on the shores of Lough Derg, and would have annihilated his force but for a mutiny among his own men. In February 1573, however, his adversary was compelled to submit, and at Kilmallock kiss the earth before him. Sir John returned to England the following March, and presented to the Queen twenty-nine "necessary considerations for the quiett mayntaining of the state of Mounster," one of which was the debasement of the Irish coinage to half its previous value. Shortly after his return he was put in command of a fleet of six vessels to cruise off the Irish coast. He went on board at Greenwich, attended with "fiftie men in orange tawny cloakes," musicians, services of plate, and "all things else suitable." At the first Irish port he touched at "almost all the country thereabouts flocked about hym, and by reason of his former government in that country, they bare such affection towards hym that the people came in greate numbers neere into hym as they might, some of them imbracing his legges and coveting to touche any part of his body." Interesting particulars of his cruises are given in his *Life*. In 1583 he was appointed Lord-Deputy, and sailing from Milford Haven he arrived at Dublin in January 1584. In a letter of the previous October he had said:

"Give me £50,000 for three years, and I will undertake to settle Ireland. Now is the time." His early policy was a political amnesty, the occupation of Ulster by a strong garrison, and unflinching opposition to Roman Catholicism. He declared "To take the chief lands from them, or banish their captainties, or alter their ancient customs, [are] matters hardly to be endured by reasonable men." This policy was intended for the north. Cork, Kerry, and Limerick were mapped out and divided into blocks of 12,000 acres each, to be held on quit rents under the Crown. The chief military success during his government was the complete defeat of the Burkes and their allies, the Scots, by Bingham, at Ardnaree in Sligo, on the 22nd September 1586. Mr. Froude speaks of Perrot as "a straightforward soldier, vain, passionate, not very wise, but anxious to do what was right. . . . The Council had crossed and thwarted him. In return he had sworn at them and insulted them, and quarrelled with them all, good and bad." One of his plans for the subjection of the country was the seizure of hostages for the good behaviour of the Irish chiefs; and, on his departure from Ireland in 1588 he left in Dublin Castle no fewer than thirty young princes or persons of note: amongst others, several O'Neills, FitzMaurices, O'Donnells, Fitz-Gibbons, Maguires, MacMahons, O'Byrnes, and O'Tooles. After his return he fell into disgrace with Queen Elizabeth, and was committed to the Tower. On 27th April 1592 he was brought to trial for that he "did imagine in his heart to deprive, depose, and disinherit the Queen's most excellent Majesty from the royal seat, to take her life away, to make slaughter in her realm, to raise rebellion in England and Ireland." He indignantly repudiated these charges; but was condemned and sentenced to be executed. Reprieved by the Queen, he died in the Tower the following September. His appearance and character are thus sketched: "Sir John Perrot was a man in stature very tall and big, . . . almost equal to the mightiest men that lived in his time, his hair was alborne, until it grew grey in his elder yeares, . . . his countenance full of majestie, his eye marvellous percing . . . inso much that when he was angrie, he had a very terrible visage or looke. . . . He did surmount the most part men of his time, in the greatness and magnanimitie of mynd. . . . In time of danger he shewed hymselfe always resolute and valiant; . . . understanding of the languages, as the French, Spanish,

and the Italian. . . He was by nature very cholericke, and could not brooke any crosses, or dissemble the least injuries. .

. He would (being moved to wrath) swear too much, which, proceeding partly from custome, and partly from choller, he could hardly refrayne it when he was provoked." ²⁸³ Interesting references to Sir John Perrot will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 1st, 3rd, and 4th Series. ^{135 140}
^{254 283 312}

Pery, Edmond Sexton, Viscount, the son of a Limerick clergyman, was born in April 1719. He was called to the Bar, entered Parliament in 1751, and was Speaker from 1771 to 1785. On his vacating the office of Speaker in 1785, he was, upon an address of the Parliament, created Viscount Pery, of Newtown-Pery, near Limerick, and granted a pension of £3,000 per annum. He was twice married, but left no heir, and the title became extinct on his death, in 1806, at the age of 87. He was buried at Pelham, in Hertfordshire. Grattan said of Lord Pery: "He was more or less a party to all those measures [of free trade and Irish liberation], and indeed in every great statute and measure that took place in Ireland for the past fifty years, a man of the most legislative capacity I ever knew, and the most comprehensive reach of understanding; with a deep engraven expression of public care, accompanied by a temper which was adamant. In his train is every private virtue which can adorn human nature." The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in noticing his death, eulogizes him highly.
^{21 54 146 196}

Pery, Edmond Henry, Earl of Limerick, nephew of preceding (son of the Bishop of Limerick, Lord Glentworth), was born 8th January 1758. He studied at Trinity College, made the tour of Europe, and was elected member for Limerick. He succeeded to the title of Baron on the death of his father in 1794. For his adherence to the Government he was in 1795 made Keeper of the Signet, and in 1797 Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. In 1798 he raised a regiment of dragoons at his own expense, to assist in the suppression of the Insurrection. Having voted for the Union, he was made a viscount in 1800, and three years afterwards Earl of Limerick. He died 7th December 1845, aged 87, at his seat in Berkshire, and was buried in Limerick Cathedral. Barrington speaks of him as "always crafty, sometimes imperious, and frequently efficient. He was prouder than he had a right to be, and bore no similitude to his illustrious uncle; but he was

a convivial companion, and a steady friend. He had a sharp, quick, active intellect; he generally guessed right in his politics." ^{21 34 146}

Peters, William, Rev., R.A., ³³⁸ an artist who flourished in the latter half of the 18th century, was born in Dublin. He received his art instruction in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, and having visited Italy more than once, was in 1763 elected a member of the Imperial Academy at Florence. He matriculated at Oxford in 1779, entered the Church, and was appointed prebendary of Lincoln and chaplain to the Prince of Wales. *Bryan's Painters* says: "He is better known by the prints engraved for Boydell's *Shakespeare* and Macklin's *Gallery* than by his paintings, though some of his pictures have all the *impasto* of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in richness of invention and fancy far surpass him." It is supposed that he died about 1800. ^{277 338(1794)}

Petrie, George, LL.D., a distinguished archæologist, was born in Dublin in 1789. [His father, a portrait painter, was a man of cultivated mind and an excellent numismatist. He was acquainted with many of the insurrectionary leaders of 1798, and to his portraits and casts we owe the preservation of some of their likenesses.] When about ten, George was sent to Whyte's school in Grafton-street, and being delicate, was subsequently allowed to follow his bent, and adopt his father's profession. He attended the schools of the Dublin Society, and progressed rapidly. When about nineteen he began to make excursions through the country in search of the picturesque, and to examine and take careful notes of antiquities. His remarks upon them were even then characterized by great acuteness of observation. He also commenced, thus early, his collection of Irish airs. He would often start on foot at nightfall, after his day's work was done, so as to reach by daybreak some chosen spot for study in the County of Wicklow. His drawings were then free and broad, but wanting in the delicacy of his after works. In 1813 he visited his friends Danby and O'Connor in London, and an introduction to Sir Benjamin West opened to him the art treasures of the metropolis. Three years afterwards he began to exhibit in Dublin; but his most profitable work was furnishing sketches for illustrated books relating to Ireland, as Cromwell's *Excursions*, Brewer's *Beauties*, and Fisher's *Historical Guide*. He married in 1821, and settled regularly to an art career. He became an associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy at its open-

ing in 1826, and thenceforward was a constant exhibitor; he was elected a member in 1828, was appointed librarian in 1830, and was subsequently President. Although so early as 1816 he contributed articles on current literature, antiquities, and archæology, it was not until the establishment of the *Dublin Penny Journal* in 1832 that his abilities found scope, and his genius for analysis and research became apparent. He and Cæsar Otway edited the first volume of the magazine, and wrote many notices of objects of antiquity, and historic sketches of the rise, progress, and decadence of the fine arts in Ireland. Ten years afterwards he became the sole editor of the *Irish Penny Journal*, during its short existence of twelve months. In 1829 he was elected on the Council of the Royal Irish Academy. It was Petrie who in 1831 secured for the Academy an autograph copy of the Second Part of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, which had previously lain unnamed and neglected. From 1833 to 1846 he was connected with the Ordnance Survey, and visited all parts of Ireland in the course of his duties. In 1833 his essay on the "Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland" gained a prize of £50 from the Academy; in 1834 he read his essay on the "Military Architecture of Ireland;" in 1837, on the "History and Antiquities of Tara;" in 1838 on "Cromlechs and Sepulchral Remains." The break-up of the Irish Ordnance Topographical Survey placed him in circumstances of some difficulty, and he was obliged to revert to his pencil for a livelihood; but a pension on the Civil List eventually placed him above want, and put him in a position to pursue his investigations with an easy mind; and the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Trinity College, testified the estimation in which he was held. His great work on *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, Comprising an Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers*, was published in 1845. The preface says: "The work contains not only the original essay on the round towers, very much enlarged, but also distinct essays on our ancient stone churches and other ecclesiastical buildings of contemporaneous age with the round towers." Petrie's conclusions regarding Irish antiquities, arrived at after a life devoted to the subject, are much as follows: That the great cahirs of the west and south, such as those on Aran, and Staigue Fort, and the tumuli, such as those of New Grange, Dowth, and Knowth, afford ground for the conclusion that they were the

work of Greek colonists who settled in Ireland and the southern part of England at a very remote period. That the cromlechs and many of the stone circles are undoubtedly sepulchral monuments. That the innumerable raths were simply the places of abode of the ancient inhabitants of the country, within which they erected their wooden habitations, and where they kept their flocks and herds in time of danger. That castles of the Anglo-Norman type seem to have been erected in small numbers shortly before the period of the English occupation. That the caisel was a circular wall or enclosure for the defence of royal residences or of monasteries. That the rath, lios, or lis, was an earthen mound or fort, enclosed with one or more fosses or ramparts. That the term dun is a generic one, used synonymously with rath, lis, or cahir. That the round towers (built between the 7th and 10th centuries) were meant to serve as belfries to Christian churches, and were used as keeps or places of strength, in which the sacred utensils, books, relics, and other valuables were deposited, and persons could retire for security in times of danger. He considered very many of the small churches as almost contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity into the country. Petrie's conclusions regarding the Christian origin of the round towers are now accepted by all leading Irish scholars and antiquarians. Petrie also devoted much attention to the study of ancient Irish art and Irish music. He was a proficient in the latter, and on his violin interpreted the old tunes of the country in an unrivalled manner. The closing years of his life were devoted to the publication of a portion of his collection of Irish music. He died at Rathmines, Dublin, 17th January 1866, aged 77, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. His fine collection of Irish antiquities was purchased from his family by the Government, and deposited in the Royal Irish Academy, and the continuance of a portion of his Civil List pension was ultimately secured for his daughters. George Petrie was a man of a wonderfully sweet and tender, though somewhat dilatory, disposition. His paintings and drawings are highly valued by persons interested in Irish scenery and antiquities. ²³³ ²⁸⁴

Petty, Sir William, M.D., one of the most successful of the many adventurers enriched by Irish confiscations in the 17th century, and a benefactor to Ireland by his survey and his economic writings, was the son of a clothier, and was born at Rumsey

in Hampshire, 26th May 1623. He retired to the Continent during the early part of the civil war, and is stated to have worked as a carpenter at Caen in Normandy. But he must also have studied medicine, for in 1649, soon after his return to England, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Oxford. He secured the appointment of physician to the Parliamentary army in Ireland, and landed at Waterford in September 1652, having then a capital of £500. In this office he continued until 1659, at a salary of £365, making at the same time by private practice some £400 per annum. In December 1654 he entered into a contract with Government for the survey of Ireland at the rate of £7 3s. 4d. per 1,000 acres of arable land, besides 1d. per acre from the soldiers to whom it was to be allotted. Mr. Prendergast writes, in his *Cromwellian Settlement*: "It was characteristic of the period, that this great step in perfecting the scheme of plantation was consecrated with all the forms of religion, the articles being signed by Dr. Petty in the Council Chamber of Dublin Castle, on the 11th December 1654, in the presence of many of the chief officers of the army, after a solemn seeking of God, performed by Colonel Tomlinson, for a blessing upon the conclusion of so great a business. . . . The field work of the survey was carried on by foot soldiers, instructed by Dr. Petty, and selected by him as being hardy men, to whom such hardships as to wade through bogs and water, climb rocks, and fare and lodge hard, were familiar. They were fittest, too, 'to ruffle with' the rude spirits they were like to encounter, who might not see without a grudge their ancient inheritances, the only support of their wives and children, measured out before their eyes for strangers to occupy; and they must often when at work be in danger of a surprise by Tories. Some of the surveyors were captured by these bold and desperate outlaws, when the sending away of the forces for England and Scotland, about the beginning of the work, left him naked of the guards he had been promised. Eight of them were surprised by Donagh O'Derrick, commonly called 'blind Donogh' (who, however could see well enough for this purpose), near Timolin, in the County of Kildare, and were by him and his party carried up the mountains of Wicklow into the woods, and there, after a drum-head kind of court-martial, executed by them as accessories to a gigantic scheme of ruthless robbery." The office work of Petty's survey was

carried on in a large house, known as the "Crow's Nest," in Dublin, on the site of the present Crow-street, to which it gave its name. His task was completed in the amazingly short time of thirteen months. Major-General Larcom, who carried to completion the Ordnance Survey of Ireland in the present century, bears the following testimony to the manner of its execution: Petty's "survey will always remain one of the most remarkable undertakings of which we have any record. We are not to estimate its merits as a topographical work by the precision which has been attained in modern times, nor test it by comparison with modern surveys, but with those which had gone before, and which it immediately replaced, as well as the circumstances under which it was executed, and the short time in which the whole operation was performed. . . . It would be no easy task in our own day, to accomplish in thirteen months, even a traverse survey in outline of 5,000,000 acres in small divisions, and it was immeasurably greater then. . . . It stands to this day, with the accompanying books of distribution, the legal record of the title on which half the land of Ireland is held; and for the purpose to which it was and is applied it remains sufficient." By this survey Dr. Petty, according to his own admission, made some £9,000, which, with other smaller items, including his professional emoluments and his salary as Clerk of the Council in Dublin, enabled him to purchase off-hand some 19,000 Irish acres of land, which twenty years later yielded him as much per annum as the price paid. By a judicious system of dealings in land, he added still more to his possessions, which included all the country to be seen from the top of Mangerton, in the County of Kerry. He was returned to Richard Cromwell's Parliament in 1658. In March 1659 he was accused by Sir Jerome Sankey, another English adventurer, and a member of the same Parliament, of having "made it his trade to purchase debentures," he "being then the chief surveyor." Petty's maiden speech was a justification of his conduct. He appears to have courted the closest scrutiny into all his dealings; but such a storm was raised that Richard Cromwell was obliged to dismiss him from his public employments. Dr. Petty having made his fortune under the Commonwealth, obtained court favour and rank after the Restoration. Charles II. was "mightily pleased with his discourse." He was knighted in 1661, in 1662 was made one of the Court of Commissioners for Irish Estates, and Surveyor-

General of Ireland; and he was returned to the Irish Parliament for Enniscorthy. "It was," says John Mitchel, "in the County of Kerry that Dr. Sir William Petty had his principal estates. For years the vales of Dunkerron and Iveragh rung with the continual fall of giant oaks.¹ There was a good market; Spain and France were searching the world for pipe-staves; in English dockyards there was steady demand for ship-knees; and Sir William knew exactly where there was the best market for everything. In Ireland itself, also, he set on foot ironworks; and fed the fires from his own woods."

There was no source of profit known to the commerce and traffic of that day in which Sir William did not bear a hand." Macaulay gives an interesting account of the difficulties with which his English colony, settled at Kenmare, had to contend, from the forces of nature and the hostility of the inhabitants. The individuals composing it (seventy-five men and one hundred women and children) were ultimately obliged to take refuge in a fort built on a promontory until the arrival of ships to convey them to England. In 1667 Sir William Petty married the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. He built a fine house in London, and when drawing up his will in 1685, estimated his income at £15,000 per annum, and his personal property alone at some £45,000. In Dublin he had founded a Philosophical Society over which he presided. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and a constant contributor to its transactions. He was the beloved friend of many eminent men, including John Evelyn, who frequently mentions him in his diary: "If I were a prince, I would make him my second councillor at least." Macaulay styles him "the benevolent and enlightened Sir William Petty;" and says he "created the science of political arithmetic." He died 16th December 1687, aged 64, and was buried beside his father and mother in Rumsey Church. The present Marquis of Lansdowne inherits much of his estates. [See notice of EARL of SHELburne, page 201.] Petty is described as having been "a proper handsome man, measured six foot high, good head of brown hair; his eyes a kind of goose grey, but very short-sighted, and as to aspect beautiful, and promised sweetness of nature; and they did not deceive, for he was a marvellous good-natured person." "The variety of pursuits in which he was engaged," says the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "shows that he had talents capable of achieving anything

to which he chose to apply them; and it is certainly not a little remarkable that a man of such an active and enterprising disposition should have found time to write so much as he did in the course of his busy life." Twenty-five of his books and essays, chiefly upon scientific and social questions, are enumerated in the notice of him in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. The most important of those relating to Ireland are: his *Maps of Ireland*, published in London in 1685, comprising a general map of Ireland, the provinces, and counties, in thirty-six plates, with portrait of himself; and his *Political Anatomy of Ireland* (Lond. 1691), re-published by Mr. Thom in his *Tracts Relating to Ireland*. This invaluable work gives a minute account of the condition of the country in 1672—its extent, population, and prospects, its resources and political condition. Sir W. Petty estimated the area of Ireland at 17,000,000 statute acres (14,000,000 tillage and pasture, and 3,000,000 plantation and waste). The actual area is now known to be 21,000,000 (16,500,000 tillage and pasture, and 4,500,000 plantation and waste). He estimated the population at 1,100,000 (800,000 Irish, 200,000 English, and 100,000 Scotch; or, 800,000 Catholics, 100,000 Established Church, and 200,000 Dissenters). It is interesting to remark that in two hundred years the proportion of Catholics has increased from 73 to 76 per cent. of the total population, and of members of the Established Church from 9 to 12 per cent., the proportion of Dissenters having fallen from 18 to 12 per cent. He estimated the number of families in Ireland at 200,000 (160,000 "with no fixed hearths"); and the number of houses at 40,000, of which 24,000 had only one chimney. The present number of houses is 1,100,000, of which, as nearly as can be judged, 300,000 have only one chimney. The originals of his maps can be consulted in the Record Office, Dublin. 141 16 110 124 1271 142 223 281*

284† 324†

Phelan, William, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, was born at Clonmel, 29th April 1789. His parents were Catholics, and he was educated as one; but it is said that, being shocked upon one occasion by the plain statement of a co-religionist of the doctrine of exclusive salvation taught by their Church, his opinions gradually underwent a change, and he entered Trinity College as a Protestant, in June 1806. He soon became distinguished by his literary attainments, and was befriended by William Conyngham Plunket and Dr. Magee. In 1814 he was appointed second master in

the Endowed School of Londonderry; the same year he took orders in the Church, and was appointed to a chaplaincy by the Bishop of Derry. In 1817, on a third trial, he gained a fellowship in Trinity College, and in 1818 was elected Donnellan Lecturer; in 1823 he resigned his fellowship, married, and accepted the curacy of Keady, in the diocese of Armagh, which next year he gave up for the rectory of Killyman in the same diocese. In October 1825 he succeeded to the college rectory of Ardrea, and next year took the degree of D.D. He died 13th June 1830, aged 41. This amiable and learned man was the author of *The Policy of the Church of Rome in Ireland* (1827), and numerous minor works. His *Remains* were collected by his friend Bishop Jebb, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1832.²⁸⁵¹

Phillips, Charles, author, was born at Sligo in 1789. He graduated at Trinity College, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1812, and to the English Bar in 1821. Lord Brougham gave him an appointment as a bankruptcy judge at Liverpool, and in 1835 he was advanced to be a Commissioner of Bankruptcy. His brilliant though somewhat florid eloquence secured his success at the criminal bar, and for some years he was the leading counsel at the Old Bailey. His action at the trial of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord William Russell in June 1840, was much and justly called in question. He endeavoured to clear his client by throwing suspicion on another person, of whose entire innocence he was well aware. The voluminous literature of the question is fully set forth by Allibone, who devotes almost a page of his *Dictionary* to a specification of his numerous writings. His *Emerald Isle, a Poem* (1812), *Recollections of Curran and his Contemporaries* (1818), *Specimens of Irish Eloquence* (1819), and *Historical Sketch of Wellington* (1852), are perhaps the most important. Moore speaks of his *Life of Curran* as written in wretched taste, and Sir James Mackintosh declared his style "pitiful to the last degree," and said "he ought by common consent to be driven from the Bar." Christopher North writes: "There were frequent flashes of fine imagination, and strains of genuine feeling in his speeches, that showed nature intended him for an orator. In the midst of his most tedious and tasteless exaggerations, you still feel that Charles Phillips had a heart." He died in Golden-square, London, 1st February 1859, aged 70.^{716 146}

Pilkington, Letitia, daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, a Dublin physician, was born in 1712, and was early married to the Rev.

Matthew Pilkington, prebendary of Lichfield. Her literary acquirements made her intimate with Dean Swift, of whom at one time she was a great favourite. He procured an English chaplaincy for her husband. Ultimately the Dean appears to have had reason to regret his acquaintance, and in a letter to Alderman Barber, dated 9th March 1737-'8, he uses language too strong to be quoted, concerning her and her husband. Mrs. Pilkington and her husband were divorced; in London she was befriended by Cibber; gradually descending in the social scale, she died in poverty, 29th August 1750, aged 38. Her *Memoirs* were published in Dublin in 1748. Her husband, Rev. Matthew Pilkington (who must not be confounded with the following), was the author of a volume of *Miscellanies, a Rational Concordance* (Nottingham, 1749), and other works.¹⁶

37 321

Pilkington, Matthew, Rev., vicar of Donabate, was born early in the 18th century. In 1722 he took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin. He was the author of an important work, which has gone through eleven editions, and is still highly esteemed—*Dictionary of Painters*, A. D. 1250 to 1767, first published in London in 1770. Bryan's well-known *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers* is said by Allibone to be an enlargement of the 1805 edition of this work; yet Bryan appears to make no reference to Pilkington in his list of authorities.^{16 277}

Pleasants, Thomas, a Dublin philanthropist, was born in Ireland in 1728. Amongst other acts of benevolence he, in 1815, built, at a cost of £14,000, the Stove Tenter House, in Dublin, to enable weavers to dry their cloth in damp weather. This building is now the St. Joseph's Night Refuge. He gave £6,000 to the Meath Hospital to build an operating room and other offices—operations having previously been performed in the general wards, within sight and hearing of the patients. He made large contributions of books and paintings to the Royal Dublin Society; and erected the lodges at the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens. He republished and circulated gratuitously a large edition of Dr. Samuel Madden's *Reflections*. Thomas Pleasants died in Dublin, 1st March 1818, aged 89, leaving large bequests to Dublin institutions. He is said to have given away altogether some £100,000.^{6 146}

Plowden, Francis, LL.D., historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland⁴² early in the 18th century. He was a Catholic, and a member of the English Chancery Bar. The work that chiefly en-

titles him to notice is his *Historical Review of the State of Ireland from the Invasion by Henry II. to the Union*, 3 vols. 4to. London, 1805. The last two volumes are devoted to the history of the country from 1782 to the Union, and contain much useful matter. In 1813 he published in Dublin, in 3 vols., his *History of Ireland from the Union to October 1810*. For statements in this work, one John Hart brought an action against him at Lifford, 24th March 1813, and obtained £5,000 damages. Mr. Plowden thereupon retired to France, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died in Paris in 1829, at an advanced age. His brother Charles was a distinguished Jesuit, and the Earl of Dumondald was his son-in-law. ^{16 42 173 1731 233}

Plunket, Christopher, Earl of Fingall, a prominent actor in the War of 1641-'52. Carte says of his early life: "His father [1st Earl of Fingall] had carried him over very young into England, when he was sent thither as an agent from the Irish; and after bestowing upon him all the breeding which the Court of England could afford, he got him a command in Flanders, where he soon distinguished himself, and was advanced to a better post, being a man of good parts and a pleasant turn of wit, accompanied by a politeness in his behaviour, and a natural civility which flowed towards all men; and these qualities rendering his conversation agreeable, made him universally acceptable to his acquaintance." He took his seat in the Parliament of 1639. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1641 he, with other Catholic lords, offered his services to the Government. These being rejected, he retired to the country, and ultimately threw himself into the struggle on the Catholic side. He was foremost in the gatherings at Tara and Duleek, commanded the cavalry at the siege of Drogheda, and was seven times indicted and outlawed in the course of his career. He was ultimately taken prisoner at the battle of Rathmines, in August 1649, and died shortly afterwards in the Castle of Dublin. ^{54 216}

Plunket, Oliver, Archbishop of Armagh, was born at Lougherew, County of Meath, in 1629. He was descended from an old Anglo-Norman family, and was related to Dr. Plunket, Bishop of Ardagh, and Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin. In 1645 he was sent to Rome under the care of Father Scarampo, Papal Legate, to complete his education, and next year entered the Irish College, where he remained eight years. In 1654 he was ordained for the Irish ministry, but the state

of the country rendered his return impossible, and he continued to reside in Rome, where he spent altogether some twenty-five years—from 1645 to 1669. In 1657 he was appointed Professor in the College of the Propaganda, where he lectured for about twelve years. Dr. Moran, his biographer, writes: "It is incredible with what zeal he burned for the salvation of souls. In the house itself, and in the city, he wholly devoted himself to devout exercises; frequently did he visit the sanctuaries steeped with the blood of so many martyrs, and he ardently sighed for the opportunity of sacrificing himself for the salvation of his countrymen. He moreover frequented the hospital of Santo Spirito, and employed himself even in the most abject ministrations, serving the poor infirm, to the edification and wonder of the very officials and assistants of that place." In 1668 he was appointed agent of the Irish clergy at Rome. About this time he composed his Irish poem, "O Tara of the Kings." On 9th July 1669 he was nominated Archbishop of Armagh. When leaving Rome he presented a small estate to the Irish College, besides many books and pictures. He was duly consecrated in November at Ghent, it being supposed that his consecration there would be less likely to bring him into trouble with the government in Ireland than if done in Rome. While in London, on his way, he was secretly lodged for ten days in the royal palace, by Father Howard, Grand Almoner. Speaking of his journey to Ireland, he says: "I suffered more from London to Holyhead than during the remainder of the journey from Rome to London—excessive cold, stormy winds, and a heavy fall of snow. . . . Three times I was up to my knees in water in the carriage." During the ten years of his episcopate he was unceasing in his endeavours to re-establish and strengthen the fabric of his church, torn and shattered by the events of previous years. He presided at synods, held confirmations, established colleges and schools—travelling incessantly, not only in Ireland but the Hebrides. Writing 15th December 1673, he said he had confirmed 48,655 persons in the previous four years. "I applied myself especially to root out the cursed vice of drunkenness, which is the parent and nurse of all scandals and contentions." He bore persecution and poverty with unflinching fortitude. At times Roman Catholicism was tolerated; at other times he had to preach and administer the sacraments in forests or on remote hill sides, and to hide himself in garrets and miserable cabins. His efforts to put down

the tories excited great animosity against him among some of his co-religionists. In 1670 he says: "I am obliged to conceal myself by assuming the name of Captain Brown, wearing a sword and a wig and pistols; this lasted two or three months. . . . No fewer than nine times have I been accused before the Viceroy on account of the schools, and for exercising foreign jurisdiction. . . . In a certain emergency when an outburst of persecution was feared in Armagh, I had to burn all my foreign letters, even the brief of my consecration." In 1674 the clergy were everywhere obliged to fly to the woods and mountains to seek a refuge, and he wrote that in the city of Cashel there was not a single Catholic who could give lodging for one night, and that there was but one parish priest in the whole city. The Archbishop's correspondence with Rome continued even in the worst times of persecution, and is said to have cost him £25 a year—half the revenue of his see. In 1678, Catholics, excepting such as "for the greater part of the twelve months past had inhabited," were forbidden to reside in any corporate town. In July 1679 he was arrested in Dundalk, and committed to Newgate, Dublin, on the informations of two condemned friars, MacMoyer and Duffy. [See MACMOYER, FLORENCE, p. 317.] He was charged with having compassed the invasion of Ireland by foreign powers; with having obtained money from the Irish clergy to maintain a French army of 70,000 men; and with having conspired to take all the forts and harbours in Ireland. In October 1680 the Archbishop was removed to England, and on the 3rd of May 1681 was arraigned at the King's Bench, when he pleaded not guilty. Five weeks were allowed him to procure witnesses, and on the 8th of June he was again brought up. His messengers had been long detained at Holyhead by stress of weather, and had not had time to gather in Ireland the scattered witnesses necessary to disprove the assertions of his adversaries. The trial proceeded notwithstanding; the jury after a quarter of an hour's consideration returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. He bore himself with great dignity throughout the trial, and on its conclusion again maintained his innocence, and simply asked that a servant and some friends might be permitted to visit him. He was brought to Tyburn on 1st July (1681). Captain Richardson, Keeper of Newgate, testified as to his bearing: "When I came to him this morning he was newly awake, having slept

all night without disturbance; and when I told him he was to prepare for execution he received the message with all quietness of mind, and went to the sledge as unconcerned as if he had been going to a wedding." After making a long and dignified speech, pointing out the absurdity of the charges brought against him, he resigned himself to the executioner. Wood says in his *Athenæ Oxonienses* that Archbishop Plunket's remains rested in the churchyard of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields until 1683, when they were removed to Landsprug in Germany. His head is preserved in a shrine in the convent of St. Catherine at Drogheda. Subsequent events proved his entire innocence of the charges brought against him. Fox, in his *History of James II.*, says, Charles II. "did not think it worth while to save the life of Plunket, the Popish Archbishop of Armagh, of whose innocence no doubt could be entertained."

1281 195 286* 312

Plunket, William Conyngham, Lord Plunket, Lord-Chancellor, was born at Enniskillen, 1st July 1764. Shortly after his birth, his father, a Presbyterian minister, was called to officiate at the Strand-street Chapel in Dublin. He died in 1778, leaving his widow and children poorly provided for. Young Plunket entered college about the same time as his friends Thomas A. Emmet and Yelverton. He became distinguished for his oratorical powers in the debates of the Historical Society, and in his third year obtained a scholarship. At his mother's house in Jervis-street, Burrowes, Bushe, Emmet, Magee (afterwards Archbishop), Tone, and Yelverton, constantly met on terms of the closest intimacy. In 1784 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and two years afterwards was called to the Irish Bar. His progress was rapid and steady. In his memoirs it is mentioned that in 1791 he argued a case before a Committee of the House of Commons on which Arthur Wellesley and Lord Edward FitzGerald sat together. In 1797 he was made King's Counsel. In conjunction with Curran, in 1798, he unsuccessfully defended John and Henry Sheares. He was brought into Parliament by Lord Charlemont in 1798, and was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Union. In a speech made during the memorable debate of 22nd-23rd January 1799, he "in the most express terms" denied "the competency of Parliament to do this act. . . . If, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a nullity, and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it. I make the assertion deliberately—I repeat it, and I

call on any man who hears me to take down my words. . . . You are appointed to exercise the functions of legislators, and not to transfer them. And if you do so your act is a dissolution of the Government. You resolve society into its original elements, and no man in the land is bound to obey you. . . . Yourself you may extinguish, but Parliament you cannot extinguish. . . . As well might the frantic suicide hope that the act which destroys his miserable body should extinguish his immortal soul." In 1803, as counsel for the Crown, he was engaged in the prosecution of Robert Emmet, the brother of his old friend. In some editions of Emmet's speech before sentence, he is falsely represented to have made use of the words (as applying to Plunket): "That viper whom my father nourished. He it was from whose lips I first imbibed those principles and doctrines, which now, by their effects, drag me to my grave." William Cobbett was fined £500 as the publisher, and Robert Johnstone, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, lost his seat on the Bench, as the author of animadversions, in the *Register* newspaper, upon Mr. Plunket's conduct at the trial. A few months after this trial Plunket was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1805 he was advanced to be Attorney-General. In 1807 he entered Parliament for Midhurst. In 1812 he exchanged this seat for the University of Dublin, which he represented until his elevation to the peerage. At this period he was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, chiefly in the Court of Chancery, and his means were subsequently increased by a large bequest from his brother, Dr. Plunket. He took a leading part in the debates at Westminster. Bulwer thus describes his presence in Parliament:

"He rises—mark him now!
No grace in feature, no command in height,
Yet his whole presence fills and awes the sight.
Wherefore, you ask. I can but guide your guess.
Man has no majesty like earnestness,
His that rare warmth—collected central heat—
As if he strives to check the heart's loud beat,
Tame strong conviction and indignant zeal,
And leave you free to think as he must feel."

From the first he strenuously supported the claims of the Catholics, and worked with his friend Henry Grattan for their advancement. His speech in favour of Emancipation on 21st February 1821 was declared by Peel to stand "nearly the highest in point of ability of any ever heard in this House; combining the rarest powers of eloquence with the strongest powers of reasoning." During the Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Wellesley in 1821, he was again appointed Attorney-General. In

1825 he supported the Bill for putting down the Catholic Association, and advocated the Relief Bill of Sir Francis Burdett, with its "wings." [See O'CONNELL, DANIEL.] For this he became unpopular with the Irish Catholics, as he was already with the English Liberals for his defence of the Peterloo massacre. It is said that on Canning's advent to power in 1827 Plunket would have been appointed Lord-Chancellor but for the personal dislike of George IV. He was, however, made Master of the Rolls for England, but resigned in consequence of the objections of the English Bar. Lord Norbury was thereupon induced to retire from the Irish Bench, and Plunket was appointed Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas in his stead, and elevated to the British peerage as Baron Plunket. In 1829 he had the satisfaction, in the House of Lords, of welcoming the passage of the measure for which he had striven so many years—Catholic Emancipation. In January 1830 he became Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, and held that position, with a short interval, until 1841. Thenceforward, with the exception of supporting the Reform Bill in 1831, the Irish Tithe Bill in 1832, and the Irish Education Bill in 1833, he took little part in politics, devoting himself almost exclusively to his official duties. In June 1841, owing to pressure brought to bear upon him by Lord Melbourne's Ministry, he reluctantly consented to resign his seals, to make way for Lord Campbell, for whom the Government could not otherwise provide—a proceeding stigmatized by Lord Brougham as "the most gross and unjustifiable act ever done by party, combining violence and ingratitude with fraud. . . . Vile as this whole proceeding was, the course taken to defend it was worse than the act itself. It was pretended that a falling off in his powers had been observed, and that his faculties were declining; than which no assertion could be made more utterly groundless." Lord Plunket now withdrew from public life. He spent some time on the Continent, and on his return to Ireland settled at Old Connaught, near Bray, where he tranquilly passed the rest of his days in the midst of a large circle, by whom he was greatly beloved. He died at Old Connaught, 4th January 1854, aged 89, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Few specimens of Lord Plunket's oratory have been preserved, mainly in consequence of his dislike to correcting proofs, or putting pen to paper. He often read his briefs or notes whilst driving into town on the morning of the day on which he had to

argue or speak from them—seldom noting them—being able to trust entirely to his unflinching and accurate memory. There is a beautiful bust of Lord Plunket in the Library of Trinity College. Dr. Madden, whilst commenting severely upon his conduct at the trial of Robert Emmet, quotes the following concerning his character: "As time, however, wears on, the stains will vanish in the general brightness, and the student of the political history of Ireland will recognize in Lord Plunket one of those mighty minds that exalt a nation, whose renown is imperishably interwoven with the history and the fortunes of their country. Plunket's eloquence has long gained for itself the highest prize of fame. In a period eminent for intellectual distinction both in Ireland and in England, he vindicated to himself universal admiration. Owing nothing of his celebrity to birth, wealth, or official rank, he required none of these factitious supports to move freely in the loftiest regions of professional and parliamentary effect, dignity, and distinction." ^{237 334}

Ponsonby, George, Lord-Chancellor, was born 5th March 1755. [His father resigned the speakership of the Irish House of Commons in 1771, rather than be the mouthpiece of a resolution passed by the popular party.] He studied at Cambridge, was called to the Irish Bar in 1780, and in 1782 was appointed counsel to the Revenue Commissioners, with a salary of £1,200. This post he lost on the recall of the Duke of Portland. Entering Parliament, he joined the popular party, and with Grattan and his friends struggled against the system of jobbery and corruption then prevailing in the House of Commons. He was the personal friend of Earl Fitzwilliam, and strenuously supported the Emancipation Act of 1793, and the further efforts for the relief of the Catholics. He offered an unflinching opposition to the measure of Union. On the advent to power of the Whigs in 1806 he was appointed Lord-Chancellor of Ireland. He secured for his friend Curran the appointment of Master of the Rolls, with £4,000 per annum; "but, unfortunately, there were some matters in this arrangement which, instead of cementing the existing friendship, had the effect of creating a long and painful separation between the two. . . . During his [Mr. Ponsonby's] last illness, Mr. Curran being in London, became reconciled to his old friend, and, after his lamented death, took every opportunity of recalling his great qualities of head and heart, and the long and faithful services by which the name

of Ponsonby is endeared to Ireland."⁷⁶ On change of Ministry in 1807, he entered the House of Commons, where he took a prominent part for several years, directing his attention principally to measures of law reform. He was seized with paralysis in the House of Commons, and died 8th July 1817, aged 62. He was buried at Kensington. Henry Grattan, Jun., says: "He possessed a love of liberty, and of a sort that would not suffer it to overturn the Government. His aristocracy was not a bad one; he was of use in Ireland, and deserved well of her; he had a public mind, and felt for his country; he had a just reserved sense of her injuries, and would not omit any occasion to redress them; he was a good patron and a good father, and had a good understanding. His voice was soft and pleasing; his manner calm and impressive; his temper unruffled and happy; vivacity characterized his mind, and generosity his disposition. He was an able speaker, and possessed an argumentative humour, a cunning shrewdness, and a knowledge of the folly of mankind."^{154 76}

Popham, Sir Home Riggs, Admiral, was born in Ireland,⁵³ 12th October 1762. He was educated at Westminster, and having passed a year at Cambridge, entered the navy. In 1782 he attained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1795 was appointed post-captain, and won credit for his services in different parts of the world. He was envoy to Russia in 1799. His opening up the Red Sea to European commerce, in 1803, brought down upon him the displeasure of the House of Commons. On 8th January 1806 he commanded the fleet which contributed to the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. Thence he proceeded to the Rio de la Plata, where he landed 2,000 troops, and captured the town of Buenos Ayres on the 26th June. The Spaniards retook the place on 12th August, and the British garrison were made prisoners. On the arrival of British reinforcements, Monte Video was carried by storm in February 1807. In May, 8,000 men under General Whitelocke were defeated in an attempt to retake Buenos Ayres, and the British were ultimately obliged to evacuate the country. For the rash and unauthorized inception of the original attack on Buenos Ayres, Captain Popham was brought to a court-martial, and severely reprimanded. After this he served in the Baltic; and during the Peninsular War commanded the *Venerable*, 74. In 1813 he accompanied Lord Moira to India, in command of the *Stirling Castle*. In 1814 he attained the rank of rear-admiral,

and in 1819 commanded in the West Indies. Returning on leave to England in 1820, he died at Cheltenham, on the 11th of September, aged 57. He wrote a vindication of his conduct in relation to the opening up of the Red Sea, and was the author of *A Description of the Prince of Wales' Island, and Rules to be observed in the Royal Navy*—all apparently published in 1805. His construction of a line of telegraph stations from Bridport to the Land's End in 1815 procured him admission to the Royal Society. His improvements in the system of naval signals constitute his best claim to remembrance.

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Porter, Francis, a Franciscan friar, was born in the County of Meath in the 17th century. He was Professor and Lecturer, and ultimately President, in the Irish College of St. Isidore's at Rome, where he died 7th April 1702. Harris's *Ware* gives a list of his Latin works, the principal of which are: *Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis Radices Posita* (Rome, 1674), *Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum Regni Hiberniæ* (Rome, 1690), and *Systema Decretorum Dogmaticorum* (Avignon, 1693).

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Porter, James, Rev., a distinguished United Irishman, was born about 1760, at Ballindrait, in the County of Donegal. After completing his theological studies at Glasgow, he was appointed Presbyterian minister of Grey Abbey, near Belfast, in 1784 or 1785. Five years afterwards he married. He was a good classical scholar. His library was extensive, and his scientific instruments and museum for the illustration of natural philosophy were superior to anything else of the kind then in the north of Ireland. Of an enthusiastic and liberal mind, he entered the Society of the United Irishmen. At first moderate in his views, seeking only Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, he advanced with the progress of events, and being a good public speaker, and having a ready pen, soon took a foremost place in the movement. His writings in the *Northern Star* and *Press* were forcible and trenchant. He took the field with the insurgents in June 1798, was arrested for participation in the attack on Saintfield, tried by court-martial, and executed at Grey Abbey, in sight of his church and home. He suffered with fortitude. He was buried in Grey Abbey churchyard, where a marble slab marks his resting-place.

Porter, Alexander J., American jurist and senator, son of preceding, was born in Armagh in 1786. He went to the

United States in 1801, and was admitted to the Bar in 1807. Settling in Louisiana in 1810, he took an active part in framing the State constitution in the following year. In 1821 he became a judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and from 1834 to 1837 was United States Senator from that State. In Congress he favoured Calhoun's motion to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and voted for the recognition of the independence of Texas; and throughout his career was a slaveholder and an upholder of the institution of slavery. He died on his plantation at Attakapas, Louisiana, 13th January 1844. To his labours is in a measure due the system of jurisprudence at present existing in Louisiana.

Pottinger, Sir Henry, Bart., was born in the County of Down in 1789. [In 1613, an ancestor, Thomas Pottinger, was "sovereign" of Belfast, and another relative, a captain in the royal navy, conveyed William III. to Ireland in his ship, the *Dartmouth*, in 1690.] Henry was educated at the Belfast Academy. When very young he entered the navy, and in 1804, through Lord Castlereagh's influence, was granted a military appointment in India. He assiduously studied the native languages, and in 1810 volunteered, with Captain Christie, for the difficult task of exploring the countries between the Indus and Persia. They travelled disguised as Mohammedan merchants—an incognito that it required all their tact and linguistic abilities to maintain. After treading districts which had not been visited by Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great, they returned to Bombay in February 1811. A few years afterwards he gave their experiences to the world in an interesting work entitled *Travels in Beloochistan and Sinde*. He next received the appointment of assistant to the resident at the court of the Peishwa, at Poonah. During the Mahratta war he had a narrow escape at the battle of Khirkee. After the termination of hostilities he was appointed collector at Ahmednuggur, a position which he exchanged in 1825 for a similar one at Cutch. In 1831 Pottinger, then a colonel, undertook a mission to Scinde, which resulted in opening up the traffic of the Indus. In 1839 he was made a baronet. Next year he returned to England for the benefit of his health; but was almost immediately (June 1841) sent as plenipotentiary to China, to reap the benefits expected from the war entered upon with the Celestial Empire. After the expenditure of much

blood, a treaty of peace was concluded on board the *Cornwallis* at Nankin, 26th August 1842, under which China was compelled to pay 21,000,000 dollars of an indemnity; Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai were thrown open to commerce; the opium trade was effectually fastened on the Chinese; and Hong Kong was ceded to the United Kingdom. The Grand Cross of the Bath was conferred upon him, and after his return in 1844 he was made a Privy-Councillor, and a pension of £1,500 was voted him by Parliament. The highest military rank he attained appears to have been that of Major-General in the East India Company's service. He was governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1846 and 1847, and of Madras from 1847 to 1854. Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta, 18th March 1856, aged 66. He is described as an able and upright public officer, and an estimable man in all the relations of life.

Pottinger, Eldred, Major, the "Defender of Herat," nephew of preceding, son of Thomas Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger, in the County of Down, was born 12th August 1811. When but fourteen he was placed at Addiscombe, and after two years' training joined the headquarters of an artillery regiment in India. In 1837, disguised as a native Cutch horse-dealer, he proceeded on an exploring expedition into Afghanistan. After his arrival in Herat in September, the city was invested by a Persian army under Mahomed Shah, largely officered by Russians. Considering it would be conducive to British interests that the designs of the Persians should be thwarted, he made himself known to Yar Mahomed, and engaged resolutely in the organization of the defence. It was owing to Pottinger's courage and determination that the Persians were compelled to raise the siege at the end of a year. For this service he was promoted to a brevet majority, was made a Companion of the Bath, and in 1841 was appointed political agent at Herat, and soon afterwards at Cabul. In December 1841 the small British force at Cabul was suddenly attacked by the Kohistansees, and several of his companions were murdered. With a little body of Ghoorkas he made an effort to reach Charekur, but was ultimately obliged to surrender on humiliating terms, and for nine months remained a prisoner in the hands of Akbar Khan, who treated him with great consideration. In 1843, after his release, a court of inquiry was held to consider a certain treaty he had signed for the evacua-

tion of Afghanistan, and bills for large amounts drawn by him on the British government in payment of an indemnity to the enemy. His judgment and conduct were amply justified. Major Pottinger did not live long to enjoy his honours, or receive the further rewards that were in store for him. He died of fever, while on a visit to his uncle, Sir Henry Pottinger, at Hong Kong, 15th November 1843, aged 32.

Power, Tyrone, an eminent actor, born about 1795—according to one account in the County of Waterford; according to another, at Swansea, of Irish parents. His real name was Thomas Powell. He served his time as a compositor, but ultimately abandoned printing, and went on the stage, where he soon attained a high position. After some experience in tragedy, he took up Irish comedy—to suit which he "manufactured" an admirable brogue. In 1818 he retired from the boards; but returned in 1821, and became manager of the Olympic Theatre in 1823. He appeared at Drury-lane the same year. In 1824 he achieved a triumph as "Paddy O'Halloran," and thenceforward devoted himself to Irish characters. Mr. Power travelled in America in 1833-4-5, and published his *Impressions of America* in 1836. In 1840 he made a second tour through the States, and sailed from New York on his return, in the steamer *President*, on 11th March 1841. Nothing was ever heard of this ill-fated vessel, and it is supposed she foundered in a storm, or came in collision with floating ice. Mr. Power was the author of some novels. An interesting note on his last appearance in Dublin, 20th June 1840, will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series. His son, Sir W. Tyrone Power, has written several books of travel.

Poynings, Sir Edward, an English statesman, sent to Ireland in 1494 by King Henry VII. as Deputy for his son Henry (afterwards King Henry VIII.), then in his fourth year. The King had long been anxious concerning the independent attitude of the Irish Lords of the Pale, and their intrigues with Scotland and France, but thought it better to curb rather than weaken their power, lest the native Irish chiefs throughout the country should assert their complete independence. Poynings, who had already distinguished himself in diplomatic missions, landed at Howth on the 13th October 1494, having several English officers in his train, and 1,000 soldiers. With the Earl of Ormond, he almost immediately marched north against the O'Donnells, but could not pene-

trate beyond the border territories of O'Hanlon and Magennis, which he devastated with fire and sword; he, however, reduced the castle of Carlow, held by the FitzGerald. The Anglo-Irish Parliament met at Drogheda in December. All the royal grants made for the preceding one hundred and sixty-eight years were revoked; the family war cries, such as "Crom-a-boo" and "Butler-a-boo," were interdicted; it was enacted that none but Englishmen should be entrusted with the care of any royal castle in Ireland, and that a ditch should be thrown up to defend the Pale against the Irish on the borders. Other laws were passed in this Parliament for the safety of the Anglo-Irish colony, amongst which was Poyning's Act, which has made his name memorable in Irish history. It extended the English law to Ireland, and subverted the independence of the Anglo-Irish Parliament, by providing that no Irish statutes should take effect until approved by the Viceroy and his Privy-Council, and sanctioned by the King and Council. It is known as 10 Henry VII. cap. 22. The enacting part is as follows: "All estatutes late made within the said realm of England, concerning or belonging to the common and publique weal of the same [shall] from henceforth be deemed good and effectuell in the law, and over that be acceptyd, used, and executed within this land of Ireland, in all points at all time requisite according to the tenor and effect of the same; and over that by authority aforesaid, that they and every of them be authorised, proved, and confirmed in this said land of Ireland."³¹⁴ The Lords of the Pale were induced to pass the measure on the representation that it would be a protection against the legislative oppressions occasionally attempted by the Viceroys. In the July 1495, Poyning's made a successful expedition to relieve Waterford, then beleaguered by Warbeck and the Earl of Desmond. He took three of Warbeck's ships, and compelled him to retire to Scotland. It was part of his policy to propitiate by regular subsidies the chiefs whose territories bordered on the Pale, and to O'Byrne, O'Neill, MacMurrough, MacMahon, O'Connor, and other magnates, he gave presents of cloth, wine, arms, and money. The castle of Carlow was entrusted to the Kavanaghs, and Sir James Ormond's troops were kept up at a ruinous expense. Sir Edward was recalled in 1496. The date of his death is not mentioned. ^{370 314 335}

Preston, Thomas, Viscount Tara, son of the 4th Viscount Gormanstown, was born, probably in Ireland, towards

the close of the 16th century. He was educated in the Low Countries, where he entered the service of Spain. In 1634, during the viceroyalty of Strafford, he visited Ireland, and raised a regiment of 2,400 men in Leinster for the Spanish service. This force assisted at the defence of Louvain against the Dutch in June 1635. Preston gives a full account of the siege in a letter to Strafford, dated 6th July. A month later he sent agents to Ireland to raise new levies for the King of Spain. Indeed, it is supposed that he and Owen Roe O'Neill had the Deputy's warrant for recruiting as many men as they pleased in Ireland. Preston and his Irish troops were actively engaged in the war in the Netherlands for six years after the siege of Louvain. In the summer of 1641 he lost nearly 800 of his men in the defence of Genep; and although obliged to capitulate on 27th July, marched out with all the honours of war, and retired to Venlo. "As for the besieged," says a contemporary writer, "and Preston in particular, they earned for themselves the most consummate glory, and this was willingly accorded to them by the plaudits of their veriest enemies."¹⁸⁶¹ Events in Ireland next called him home. Supplied by Cardinal Richelieu with three frigates and a considerable store of arms and ammunition for the Irish Confederates, he sailed from Dunkirk, and anchored in Wexford harbour about the middle of September 1642. He was accompanied by his son, a great number of engineers, and 500 officers, including Colonels Sinnott, Cullen, Plunket, and Bourke, who had distinguished themselves in the Dutch war. General Preston was appointed by the Supreme Council to the command of the Leinster forces, and was a prime actor in the affairs of Ireland for the next few years, siding on the whole with the Anglo-Irish rather than the Old Irish party. He was consequently often in opposition to Owen Roe O'Neill. Clarendon sketches broadly the differences of policy that divided Preston and O'Neill: "They of the more moderate party, and whose main end was to obtain liberty for the exercise of their religion, without any thought of declining their subjugation to the King, or of invading his prerogative, put themselves under the command of General Preston; the other, of the fiercer and more savage party, and who never meant to return to their obedience of the Crown of England, and looked upon all the estates which had ever been in the possession of any of their ancestors, though forfeited by their treason and rebellion, as justly due to them, and

ravished from them by the tyranny of the Crown, marched under the conduct of Owen Roe O'Neill; both generals of the Irish nation; the one descended of English extraction through many descents; the other purely Irish, and of the family of Tyrone; both bred in the wars of Flanders, and both eminent commanders there, and of perpetual jealousy of each other; the one of the more frank and open nature; the other darker, less polite, and the wiser man; but both of them then at the head of more numerous armies apart, than all the king's power could bring into the field against either of them." Most of Preston's operations were unfortunate. He was defeated by the Marquis of Ormond at New Ross on the 18th March 1644, and obliged to retreat across the Barrow, with a loss of 500 men, his baggage, and ammunition. He assumed a neutral attitude in some of the negotiations between Ormond and Rinuccini; but in August 1646 he co-operated with O'Neill to intercept Ormond in his march on Kilkenny, and compel his subsequent disastrous retreat to Dublin. The same autumn Preston and O'Neill marched against Dublin, wasting much time on the way, so that their combined forces, numbering some 16,000 foot and 1,600 horse, did not take up a position at Lucan until the 11th November. Ormond had been able to effect little for the defence of Dublin, beyond burning crops and destroying mills in the neighbourhood, and had the Irish generals acted in concert, nothing could have saved it from falling into their hands. They lost nearly a week in dissensions. Carte goes so far as to say that Preston hated O'Neill, and O'Neill despised Preston. On the 16th news reached them of the reception of a Parliamentary force into Dublin, whereupon they precipitately abandoned the siege, and sought winter quarters. Soon afterwards Preston appeared not unwilling to side with Ormond; but Rinuccini brought him back to act nominally with O'Neill. On 8th August 1647 he was defeated by Jones, the Parliamentary General, at Dungan Hill, near Trim, where he occupied a strong position with 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse. Jones, with an army said to have numbered but 2,000 men, marched from Dublin to dislodge him. Preston rashly abandoned his entrenchments, in the hope of overwhelming the enemy while forming for the attack; but his forces were met with undaunted bravery, quickly thrown into confusion, and completely routed. Rinuccini admits a loss of 3,000 soldiers and 106 officers: "All our banners were taken; all the baggage seized. The

spoil, in which were several barrels of powder, cannot be put down at less than 50,000 crowns. Preston's baggage also fell into the hands of the enemy. . . . 1,500 heretics were left upon the field." Father Meehan says Preston's losses were reckoned at 5,470 killed; while the Parliamentarians—Rinuccini's "heretics"—had only twenty killed and very few wounded. In his retreat, Preston burned Naas, Haristown, and Moyglare, while Jones retired to Dublin with his prisoners—"Nor would he allow the standards taken from the Confederates to be brought in triumph to the city, for that would be attributing to man the work which was due to the Lord alone." Preston subsequently sided with the Marquis of Ormond and the Anglo-Irish party, and wrote, after his excommunication by Rinuccini: "I hold your censures to be invalid; and as for O'Neill, I have pursued him to Maryborough, fully resolved that either he or I shall fall in mortal combat." However, 2,000 of his troops went over to his adversary, and left him almost without an army. In the summer of 1650 Preston gallantly defended Waterford against Ireton's army, and according to the terms of the surrender on 6th August, was allowed to march out and proceed under safe conduct to Athlone, with standards flying, trumpets sounding, pistols and carbines loaded. He was created Viscount Tara by patent dated at Ennis 2nd July 1650. Excluded by Cromwell from pardon for life and estate, he retired to the Continent, where he died before 14th August 1662, possibly at Bruges. Rinuccini says he was "very subject to fits of anger, in which he was so rash and out-spoken that he had often to retract with apologies what he had said; so hasty in his warlike enterprises that he was sometimes called inconsiderate." His grandson, the 3rd Viscount, died without issue in 1674. [John Preston, descended from his younger brother, was, for his vote in favour of the Union, created Baron Tara in 1800.] 52 851 93 1861 271 295

Preston, William, author of several poems, plays, and essays, was born in Dublin in 1753. Educated at Trinity College, and called to the Bar in 1777, he was at one time Commissioner of Appeals. He assisted in founding the Royal Irish Academy. Allibone gives a full list of his works. His tragedy, *Democratic Rage*, published in 1793, was very successful. He died in Dublin, 2nd February 1807, aged 53. One notice of his life states that "he was a man of great literary attainments, . . . not surpassed by any of his contemporaries." 16 146 332

Prior, Sir James, author, was born at Lisburn in 1790. He entered the navy as a surgeon, served abroad and at home, became Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals in 1843, and was knighted in 1858. He was the author of several popular works: *Voyage to the Indian Seas in 1810-'11*; *Memoirs of Edmund Burke* (1824); *Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (1836); *Life of Edmond Malone* (1860). His *Burke* and *Goldsmith* have gone through many editions, and are still looked upon as standard works. He died 14th November 1869, aged 79. ^{16 241}

Prior, Thomas, founder of the Dublin Society, was born at Rathdowney, in the Queen's County, in 1680, and was educated in Trinity College. The foundation of the Dublin (afterwards the Royal Dublin) Society appears to have been conceived and organized by him. The project took shape at a meeting of thirteen gentlemen, held in Trinity College, 25th June 1731. The Society was established to promote agriculture, manufactures, the arts, and sciences. It was duly incorporated, and received a parliamentary grant of £500 per annum in 1749; but did not reach the important position it at present occupies until long after his death. In his efforts for its establishment he was ably seconded by Dr. Samuel Madden. He died on 21st October 1751, aged 70, and was interred near his birth-place. A monument was erected to his memory in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, bearing an inscription by his friend and fellow-student, Bishop Berkeley, in which he is styled "Societatis Dublinensis auctor, institutor, curator." He wrote tracts on *The Absentees of Ireland*, *The Virtues of Tar Water*, and various questions of the day. ²¹⁰¹

Quain, Jones, M.D., the author and editor of several medical works of established reputation, was born at Mallow in 1795. He studied anatomy at Paris, took his degree of M.D. at the University of Dublin in 1833, and was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of London. He will be chiefly remembered as the author of *Descriptive and Practical Anatomy* (the first edition of which was published in London in 1828), and as the joint editor with Erasmus Wilson of a series of *Anatomical Plates* (1836-'42). Dr. Quain was an able and popular lecturer, and was in private life a man of essentially gentle and retiring disposition. He died in London, 31st January 1865, aged 70. [His younger brother, Richard Quain, F.R.S., also an eminent physician, is the author of numerous medical works.] ¹⁶

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Quin, Edwin Wyndham, 3rd Earl of Dunraven, a prominent archaeologist, was born 19th May 1812. According to Sir Bernard Burke, the family is one of the few of Celtic origin in the Irish peerage. At Eton he showed a strong taste for astronomy; and he afterwards spent three years at the Dublin Observatory under Sir William Hamilton. Natural science occupied much of his attention; and being a man of quick perceptions and untiring industry, he succeeded in acquiring much more than a superficial knowledge of many questions. He was also deeply interested in the study of Irish antiquities, and was a prominent member of the Royal Irish Academy, the Celtic Society, and several archaeological associations. His chosen friends were men such as Graves, Stokes, Petrie, Reeves, and Todd. He succeeded to the peerage on his father's death in 1850, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom in 1866. He accompanied the Comte de Montalembert to Scotland, when engaged upon his *Monks of the West*, one volume of which is dedicated to "Praenobili viro Edvino Wyndham Quin, Comiti de Dunraven." He carried his antiquarian investigations to France and Italy, and as he advanced in life became more and more engrossed with the study of archaeology in general, and of Irish archaeology in particular, and to this pursuit eventually devoted all his leisure. Attended by a photographer, and often accompanied by his friends Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, and his daughter Margaret, he visited nearly every barony in Ireland, and nearly every island on its coast. Scarcely any architectural remains of value escaped his notice. He made his investigations with a view to the publication of an exhaustive work on the architectural remains of Ireland, profusely illustrated with photographs, his main object being to vindicate the artistic and intellectual capabilities of the ancient and mediæval Irish. His death at Great Malvern, 6th October 1871, at the age of 59, was no doubt greatly accelerated by exposure and over-exertion during his investigations. The result of his labours has been given to the world, at the expense of his family—*Notes on Irish Architecture, by Edwin, 3rd Earl of Dunraven: edited by Margaret Stokes*, London 1875 and 1877—two superb volumes, with 125 illustrations, most of them large photographs. The *Athenæum* well says that "the permanent photographs and the woodcuts which enrich the work are uniformly admirable, and leave nothing to be desired as to number or merit. The

learned world is greatly indebted to both the Earls of Dunraven and to Miss Stokes for producing and publishing so noble a record of antiquity." Opening with views of Dun Aengus, and other rude stone erections, we are given exquisite representations of the principal early churches in Ireland, and are then led, by the round towers, to the more ornate churches of the 10th century. The whole field of Irish architectural archaeology is covered. The introduction is by Miss Stokes; the historical notes mainly by Dr. Reeves. Ferguson, Hennessy, and Graves have also given assistance; and there are many extracts from Petrie's notes and published writings. Not the least important features—indeed the most interesting to many archaeologists—are the views of Continental buildings of types similar to the round towers, the tabular list of the Irish round towers, with the names of the supposed builders and the probable dates of erection, and the map of the tracks of Norse invasions. What may be called the spirit of ancient Irish architecture is brought out in this book in a style never previously attempted in pictorial representations. ^{54 1241}

Quin, James, a distinguished actor, was born in London, 24th February 1693, of Irish parents, who almost immediately afterwards returned with him to Ireland. After his father's death in 1710 he was shown to be illegitimate, it being proved that a former husband of his mother was alive after her marriage to his father. He was therefore obliged to shift for himself, and to give up the idea of studying for the Bar. He first appeared on the stage in 1714, at Smock-alley Theatre, Dublin. He had many of the requisites of a good actor—an expressive countenance, speaking eyes, a clear and melodious voice, a retentive memory, a majestic figure; and he was an enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare. In August 1717 we find him in London at Drury-lane Theatre, where he almost immediately took a leading position. He had the misfortune to kill two fellow-actors—Bowen in a duel in 1717, and Williams in a quarrel growing out of a dispute concerning the pronunciation of the name "Cato," in 1718. On both occasions he was tried and acquitted. He attained the summit of success in 1731, and was considered one of the first British actors until all were eclipsed by Garrick. Quin did not, however, yield the palm without a struggle; and he afterwards became one of Garrick's most ardent admirers. He was a tender-hearted man, befriending Mrs. Bellamy and other aspirants for the stage at the

commencement of their career, and forcing upon James Thomson, the poet, when in reduced circumstances, the sum of £100, which he said was a debt due for the pleasure he had experienced in reading his works. Thomson afterwards immortalized him in his "Castle of Indolence":—

"With double force the enlivened scene he wakes,
Yet quits not nature's bounds. He knows to keep
Each due decorum: now the heart he shakes,
And now with well urged sense th' enlightened judgment takes."

His standing as an actor gained him admittance to what was considered the best society of the day. A critic has said that "to his various parts in comedy may be added no mean list of dignified characters in tragedy, where sentiment and gravity of action, and not passion, predominated." In after-dinner conversation he was a coarse but capital story-teller, and many of his jokes have survived. Nothing can place in a stronger light the manners of the times than the character of the anecdotes, meant to be funny, which are related of him. He died at Bath, 21st January 1766, aged 72. ^{3 110 125* 286}

Raleigh, Sir Walter, the celebrated statesman, author, and adventurer, was born at Hayes, in Devonshire, in 1552. His connexion with Ireland commenced in 1580, as a captain in the Munster wars. A month after landing he was joined in commission with Sir Warham St. Leger, for the trial of Sir James, brother of the Earl of Desmond. He took a prominent part in the capture and massacre of the Spanish invading force at Smerwick in November 1580. His services upon several occasions in the Desmond war are specially commended in despatches, and in the forfeitures which followed its conclusion he was allotted about 12,000 acres in the Counties of Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. With characteristic promptitude he settled his grant with colonists from Devonshire and Somersetshire, and for some years it was noticed that his estates were better tenanted, tilled, and pastured than those of many other grantees. In 1587 Archbishop Miler Magrath and his chapter demised to him the castle and manor of Lismore, with the lands adjacent, at the annual rent of £13 6s. 8d. He had besides a manor house at Youghal, still standing, in which he occasionally resided during his visits to Ireland. (Mr. Edwards, his biographer, doubts the commonly-received statement that he was Mayor of Youghal.) His estates were thickly wooded, and not long after his occupation he had one hundred and fifty

labourers in full employment, felling the timber, and making staves for the manufacture of wine casks. This was the commencement of the process of clearing off the forests, that in little more than a century left Ireland, once called the "Island of Woods," almost bare of timber. As might be supposed, Sir Walter was engaged in many bitter quarrels with the old proprietors of the soil. The Government also threw difficulties in the way of his exportation of pipe-staves, which excited the jealousy of English manufacturers. He was clear-sighted enough to perceive that the high-handed dealings of Government with the Irish chiefs and people must ere long lead to fresh troubles. The Queen, he says, "made a scorn of my conceit" in the matter. Yet he had no scruples concerning "practising," as he calls it, the secret murder of Irish enemies. He says: "It can be no disgrace if it were known that the killing of a rebel were practised; for you see that the lives of anointed princes are daily sought; and we have always in Ireland given head-money for the killing of rebels, who are ever proclaimed at a price. So was the Earl of Desmond; and so have all rebels been practised against. . . . I am more sorry for being deceived than for being declared in the practice." "Of the consistency with which Raleigh," says his biographer, "on almost all occasions, counselled an unrelenting demeanour towards Irish rebels, the evidence is superabundant. The exceptional instances are but rare. He did this alike in open conference with the Queen, and with his private advice to her ministers." Yet Sir Walter was one of the most cultivated and high-minded men of his day. Eventually the difficulties in connexion with his Irish property so pressed upon him, that, by the advice of Cecil and Carew, he sold almost his whole Irish estates, including the land on which he had planted the first potatoes ever set in Ireland, to Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. He says himself: "There remains unto me but an old castle and demesne, which are yet in the occupation of the old Countess of Desmond, for her jointure." The result of a sojourn with Spenser at Kilcolman Castle, in 1589, was that the poet gave to the world his *Faerie Queene*. Raleigh does not appear to have had any material connexion with Ireland after this date. He ended his career on the scaffold in London, upon a verdict given fifteen years before, 29th October 1618.²⁹²

Ratcliffe, Sir Thomas, Earl of Sussex, several times Deputy or Lord-

Lieutenant of Ireland between 1556 and 1564, one of Elizabeth's lieutenants in the Irish wars, was born in 1526. At the instance of Shane O'Neill, he made several expeditions against the Scots in Ulster and the Isles, rousing their animosity, without effecting their subjugation. In July 1561, collecting all the troops in the Pale, he marched into Tyrone against Shane O'Neill himself. He occupied Armagh, but was artfully delayed by negotiations, and ultimately suffered a disastrous defeat. He wrote to Cecil: "The fame of the English army, so hardly gotten, is now vanished, and I wrecked and dishonoured by the vileness of other men's deeds." Leaving a garrison at Armagh, he returned with the dispirited remnant of his forces into the Pale. He then sent Shane O'Neill a safe conduct to negotiate in person in London, at the same time writing to the Queen that he had unsuccessfully endeavoured to have him assassinated. After Shane's return from England, Sussex endeavoured to entice him to Dublin to visit his sister, with whose beauty the chief had been smitten. He was, however, too wary, and Sussex told Elizabeth that she must either use force once more, or be prepared to see "all Ireland under Shane's dominion." The Queen sent over supplies in 1563; the Lord-Lieutenant once more marched against his adversary, and an ineffective three weeks' campaign ensued in the neighbourhood of Newry and Armagh. Sussex threw the blame of failure on others, writing in a letter to Cecil: "I have been commanded to the field, and I have not one penny of money; I must lead forth an army, and have no commission; I must continue in the field, and see not how I shall be viltualled; I must fortify, and have no working tools." In May 1564, "having failed alike to beat Shane O'Neill in the field, or to get him satisfactorily murdered," Sussex was recalled, leaving the government of Ireland in the hands of Sir Nicholas Arnold. He died in London, 9th July 1583. He is described as "a goodly gentleman, of a brave, noble nature, and constant to his friends and servants."^{52 134 140 339}

Rawdon, Francis, Earl of Moira, Marquis of Hastings, son of the 1st Earl of Moira, was born in Ireland 7th December 1754. He completed his education at Oxford, made a short tour on the Continent, and entered the army in 1771 as ensign in the 15th Foot. Two years later he was made lieutenant in the 5th, and embarked for America, where, in 1775, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bun-

ker's Hill. He was second in command under Cornwallis at the battle of Camden, 1780, where he played a prominent part. On 25th April 1781, at the head of only 900 men, Lord Rawdon attacked and defeated the American General, Greene, who had nearly 2,000 troops under him, at Hobkirk's Hill. Ill health ultimately obliged him to return home. The vessel in which he embarked was captured by the French, and was carried into Brest; but he soon obtained his release. On his arrival in England, he was treated with great distinction, was appointed one of the royal aides-de-camp, and created a British peer, 5th March 1783. Lord Rawdon was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and during the illness of George III. sustained the Prince's right to assume full regal power. In the House of Lords he gained the reputation of a clear and able orator, and a judicious man of business. In October 1789 he inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, the Earl of Huntingdon, and in 1793 succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Moira. In 1794 he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and went with 10,000 troops to the assistance of the Duke of York, who was then returning through Brabant to Flanders, and was nearly surrounded by the superior forces of the French. The Earl of Moira made a rapid march across the country from Ostend, and by skilful movements in the face of much danger and under great hardships, effected a junction with the Duke and extricated him from his perilous position. Next year Lord Moira was appointed to direct the Quiberon expedition. He was an ardent and active liberal in Irish politics, and was found associated on most questions with Grattan and Charlemont. His speech in the Irish House of Lords on 19th February 1798, was an eloquent appeal for reform, and a bitter denunciation of the cruelties and outrages to which the people were being subjected. He strenuously and to the last opposed the measure of Union. He was appointed Commander-in-chief in Scotland, and Constable of the Tower in 1803. In 1805 he effected a reconciliation between the Prince of Wales and the King, and in the same year was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. When the Whigs came into power in 1806, Lord Moira was created Master-General of the Ordnance. In 1812, on the assassination of Mr. Percival, he made an ineffectual effort to form an administration. The same year he was appointed Governor-General of India, and in the ten years of his sway subdued the Nepaulese, the Pindarees, and other native powers, and made

the British authority supreme in India. In 1816 he was created Marquis of Hastings, and was thanked by Parliament. Mr. Marshman, in his *History of India*, remarks on his administration: "In political genius, Lord Hastings can scarcely be said to rank with Warren Hastings or Lord Wellesley, though in completing the work they had begun, and consolidating the British Empire in India, he exhibited talent of the highest order. His administration was rendered memorable by the benefits he conferred on the old capital of the Moguls and the new capital of the Company. . . . No Governor-General has ever laboured with greater assiduity in the performance of his duties. . . . In the fevered climate of India—which since the facilities for visiting England have been multiplied, is considered insupportable—he laboured for nine years at the rate of seven and eight hours a day, without a hill sanitarium to resort to, or the convenience of a sea-going steamer." Broken down in health, he returned to the United Kingdom in 1822. Embarrassed circumstances, mainly arising from the generosity of his disposition, induced him to accept the position of Governor of Malta in 1824. He was not a little mortified by the refusal of the East India Company to reimburse him for some of the outlay he had incurred in India in furtherance of their interests—"an ungrateful return," Mr. Marshman says, "to the man who had raised them to the pinnacle of political power, and invested their rule with a moral grandeur." He was ultimately advised by his physicians to try the effects of a residence in Italy. With Lady Hastings and his family, he proceeded in the *Revenge* to Naples; but within a few days died on board that vessel, in Baia Bay, 29th November 1825, aged 70. His last request was that his right hand might be cut off, preserved until the death of the Marchioness, and buried with her. He was greatly beloved by his own family and friends. He left two sons and four daughters. His widow survived until 1840. His Dublin residence was Moira House, now the Mendicity Institution. The title became extinct on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings in 1868. 36 39 54 146 169 189

Regan, Maurice, an Irishman, was secretary and interpreter to Dermot Mac-Murrough in his dealings with the Anglo-Normans. A valuable fragment of Irish history, relating events between 1169 and 1173, was taken down from Regan's lips in Norman French verse. An English translation by Sir George Carew will be found among the *Carew Papers*, and may

also be consulted in Harris's *Hibernica*. (Dublin, 1747). The last-mentioned edition is especially valuable on account of Harris's appendix, giving a list of "such English and Welsh adventurers as assisted in the reduction of Ireland during the first sixteen years of the invasion." Regan's narrative breaks off abruptly. It is probably but a fragment of a longer manuscript. ^{69 160†}

Reid, James Seaton, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, was born at Lurgan in 1798. He ministered to congregations at Donegore and Carrickfergus from 1818 to 1837. For the next four years he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Belfast Institute, and from 1841 to 1851 Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow. He died near Edinburgh, 2nd April 1851, aged 52. He was the author of a *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, published in 1834, afterwards continued to the year 1853 by Dr. Killen. For particulars of the controversy between Dr. Reid and Dr. Elrington regarding conflicting statements in the *History* and Dr. Elrington's *Life of Usher*, see *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series. ^{6 146 254}

Reynolds, Thomas, the principal informer against the United Irishmen in 1798, was born in Dublin 12th March 1771. [We take the following particulars mainly from his *Life*, by his son, 2 vols. London, 1839—a work containing much interesting and valuable information regarding the times of which it treats.] He appears to have belonged to a wealthy Catholic family, and to have been educated at a Jesuit College in Flanders. During subsequent visits to the Continent he witnessed some of the principal events of the French Revolution. Upon his marriage to a sister of Wolfe Tone's wife, in 1794, he estimated his property at £20,000, apart from business. Reynolds settled at Kilkea Castle, County of Kildare, which he held on lease from the Duke of Leinster. He was a member of the Catholic Convention of 1792; but retired with the Earl of Fingall when more cautious counsels began to prevail, and soon afterwards became a Protestant. At the solicitation of Lord Edward FitzGerald, he joined the United Irishmen, was appointed treasurer of his district, and colonel of an insurgent regiment. Only then, as he states, fully instructed as to the designs of the United Irishmen, and overcome at the thought of the horrors impending over the country, he in March 1798 gave the informations that led to the arrest of the Leinster Directory. He then retired to Kilkea. During the Insurrection the Government troops,

for no assigned reason, occupied and wrecked the castle. He computed his losses at £19,760. His son says: "It has been my father's lot since then to witness the ravages of war in the Peninsula, where Spaniards, French, Portuguese, and English, with their German auxiliaries, men trained to rapine, alternately plundered and devastated the country; but in all that disorder of which he was an eye-witness during six years, he has frequently assured me that he never saw such cool-blooded, wanton, useless destruction as was committed [by the King's troops] at Kilkea and the surrounding country." Some attempts are said to have been made to assassinate him; and at length, harassed and worn out, he unreservedly went over to the government side, was lodged in the Castle, and openly gave evidence. In October 1798 the freedom of the city of Dublin was presented to him. His son feelingly descants upon the ingratitude with which he was treated by Government, the lukewarmness of his friends, and the virulence of his enemies and political opponents. A yearly pension of £1,000 for his life and the lives of his sons was settled upon him. He was for a time Postmaster at Lisbon, and was sent as Consul to Iceland. His sons also received official appointments. Reynolds spent the last few years of his life on the Continent. His death in Paris, on 18th August 1836, at the age of 65, is described as having been truly edifying. Letters from the Earl of Chichester, the Marquis of Camden, and other persons of note testify to the high appreciation in which he was held. ^{294 331}

Rice, Thomas Spring, Lord Mont-eagle, a prominent politician, was born in Limerick, 8th February 1790. He was educated at Cambridge, and studied for the Bar. In 1820 he entered Parliament for Limerick, which he continued to represent in the Whig interest until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when he was returned for Cambridge. He sat for that borough until his elevation to the peerage in 1839, lending his support to nearly every liberal measure. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1827; Secretary of the Treasury from November 1830 to June 1834; Secretary of the Colonies, and a Privy-Councillor, 1834; and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1835 to 1839, when he was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage. He never occupied a more prominent place in the public mind than in 1834, when, as an Irishman, he may be said to have led the opposition to O'Connell's motion favouring the Repeal of

the Union, on which occasion he replied to O'Connell's argument in a speech of six hours' duration. He frequently acted on royal commissions in matters of art, and gave much attention to the question of decimal coinage. He died at Mount Trenchard, near Limerick, 7th February 1866, aged 75. ^{7 177}

Richard II., King of England, Lord of Ireland, was born at Bordeaux, 3rd April 1366. His reign commenced 22nd June 1377. In 1394, finding it necessary to assert his supremacy in Ireland, he came over with a large fleet and an army of 4,000 men-at-arms and 30,000 archers, and entered the Suir on 2nd October. He was accompanied by his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of March, Nottingham, and Rutland, and other nobles. Of the descendants of the adventurers amongst whom Henry II. had divided Ireland two centuries before, there remained in the direct male line only the Geraldines of Kildare and Desmond, and the Butlers. Most of the Anglo-Norman families had become, according to an often-quoted saying, "more Irish than the Irish themselves." The native Irish chieftains had to a great extent regained their lands in Ulster, Connaught, and Munster; and "all Leinster trembled" at the "might and puissance" of Art MacMurrough. Immediately after the King's landing, MacMurrough made a descent upon New Ross; and the English troops were discomfited by the attacks of the O'Conors and O'Carrolls. In November Richard despatched letters to the Privy Council, informing them that he had made many long journeys since he had taken the field, and had marched to Dublin through the country of the "rebel Makemurgh," and directing them to transmit money for the payment of his army, and to defray his personal expenses. Owing to the character of the country, and the irregular mode of warfare of the natives, his large force, led by experienced commanders, was able to make but little progress in the subjugation of Ireland beyond the borders of the Pale. King Richard, as Henry II. had done on one occasion, spent Christmas in Dublin in a sumptuous palace fitted up on Hoggin [College] Green, where he entertained such of the native chiefs as paid court to him. Concerning the country he wrote to his uncle, the Duke of York, on 1st February 1395: "In our land of Ireland there are three kinds of people: wild Irish, our enemies; Irish rebels; obedient English. To us and our Council here it appears that the Irish rebels have rebelled in consequence of the injustice and griev-

ances practised towards them, for which they have been afforded no redress; and that, if not wisely treated, and given hope of grace, they will most likely ally themselves with our enemies." Finding it impracticable to reduce the Irish by force of arms, Richard sought to conciliate the chiefs, and laying aside the English banners, quartered with leopards and fleurs-de-lis, he substituted flags bearing a golden cross on an azure ground, surrounded by five silver birds, the arms of his patron saint, Edward the Confessor. On 16th February 1395, Richard met MacMurrough in the open plain of Ballygorry, near Carlow. A proposed treaty having been read and explained in English and Irish, MacMurrough did homage, received the kiss of peace from the Earl of Nottingham, and promised allegiance, conditional on the restitution of his wife's lands, the payment of an annuity, and the grant of territories for those he might surrender. At Drogheda Richard met O'Neill with the northern chiefs, and Brian O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, and he forwarded to the Lord Treasurer of England two hampers, containing seventy-five agreements, entered into with them. In March he again entertained with great splendour some of the chiefs in Dublin, Henry Castede (a knight, the particulars of whose captivity amongst the Irish are related by Froissart) acting as their principal attendant and interpreter. Froissart gives an interesting recital of the efforts made to induce these tribal magnates to adopt English manners and customs. O'Neill, O'Connor, MacMurrough, and O'Brien were knighted by the King, after keeping their vigils in Christ Church Cathedral. The English Privy Council, while expressing satisfaction at the King's efforts to settle affairs in Ireland, complained of his admitting the Irish chiefs to grace without payment of fines, which would have defrayed a portion of the heavy costs of his expedition. After nine months spent in Ireland, Richard left in the summer of 1395, committing the government of the colony to his cousin, Roger Mortimer. Froissart says that the great expenses of the campaign were "cheerfully defrayed by the kingdom; for the principal cities and towns in England thought it was well laid out when they saw their King return home with honour." On the other hand, Grafton, the chronicler, says, under date 1394: "This yere King Richard made a voyage into Ireland, which was nothing profitable or honourable vnto him, and therefore the wryters seeme to thinke it scant worth the notying." In 1399 Richard

prepared for another expedition, partly to avenge Mortimer, who had fallen in an engagement with the Irish, and partly to suppress MacMurrough, who had taken up arms in consequence of the King having given away to the Duke of Surrey portions of his territories near Carlow. A large fleet carrying an army of some 30,000 was again collected at Milford Haven. It sailed on the 29th May, and anchored at Waterford on the 2nd June. The King took with him the English regalia, to impress the native chiefs, and was accompanied by many of the first ecclesiastics and nobles of England. After resting a few days, he rode with some 20,000 men in close array to Kilkenny, where he waited fourteen days in vain for the arrival of the Duke of Albemarle, who was to have been accompanied by 140 chosen men-at-arms, knights, and esquires, and 200 mounted archers, besides a corps of carpenters and masons. On the 23rd June Richard marched in the direction of Leighlin Bridge against Art MacMurrough, who retreated before him into the fastnesses of Wicklow. The King's 2,500 axe-men with difficulty cleared a road, while Art's followers cut off his scouts and foraging parties, and scoured the hills and valleys with a fleetness that astonished the English. In an open cleared space (probably near Tullow) and beside a burning native village, Richard set up his standards, and knighted Henry, son of the Duke of Lancaster, and other young nobles who had come to win their spurs in Ireland. MacMurrough successfully eluded all efforts to bring him to an engagement, and continued to cut off the King's supplies, so that, but for their meeting some vessels of the English fleet at Arklow, most of the army might have perished. A contemporary picture, in a chronicle preserved in the British Museum, "represents the arrival of three vessels laden with provisions from Dublin, and the rush made by the soldiers for them. Here the chronicler represents the men as fighting among themselves, plunging into the sea, and parting with clothes and money for food and drink. On that day, he believes, there were more than a thousand men drunk, seeing that it was just then the vintage of Spain, 'qui est bonne contrée.' . . . In this drawing the scramble in the water is given with great spirit; three men are already in the sea, which, however, appears to be rather shallow, (helmets, gauntlets, coats of mail, hoods, and all), and a sailor is depicted stretching over the bows of one of the vessels, and holding out a loaf of bread to

the nearest soldier. This is the only sailor who appears to take any interest in the matter, the rest of the crews, two men to each vessel, wear an expression of profound indifference."²³³ Abandoning further attempts against MacMurrough, Richard proceeded to Dublin, amidst loud war cries and shouts of defiance from the Irish; who according to a French eye-witness, were "as bold as lions, and gave many a hard blow to the King." In the midst of plenty in Dublin, during July, Richard's army forgot the hardships to which they had been subjected. The Duke of Albemarle arrived with the expected reinforcements in 100 barges, bringing news of the revolt of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and Richard was obliged to make immediate preparations for return. He took shipping from Waterford, and arrived in Milford Haven, 5th August, after a two days' passage. He left Sir John Stanley as Lord-Lieutenant. King Richard was dethroned on the 29th of the following September, and is supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract, on 14th February 1400. He was eventually buried in Westminster Abbey. ^{134 139 152 229 233 335}

Rinuccini, Giovan Batista, Archbishop of Fermo, who acted a prominent part in Ireland between the years 1645 and 1649, was born at Rome, 15th September 1592. In 1645 he was sent by Pope Innocent X. as Nuncio to the Confederate Catholics in arms in Ireland. The main object of his embassy was to secure the free exercise of the Catholic religion in Ireland. The 14th section of his instructions reads: "Let him promote the interests of the Catholic religion in such a manner as to show he considers it one with the English crown, and hold firmly to the principle that at no time could he wish its yoke to be thrown off, nor ever hearken to propositions which tend to the contrary." His retinue consisted of twenty-six Italians, several Irish officers, and his secretary, Belling. Leaving Rome in April, he spent some time in Paris, where he in vain sought an interview with Queen Henrietta. At Rochelle he bought the frigate *San Pietro*, freighted her with military stores, and embarked with his retinue. He had drawn on the Pope for 150,658 dollars, while Cardinal Barberini advanced 10,000 crowns, and Cardinal Mazarin 25,000 dollars. Having narrowly escaped capture by Parliamentary cruisers, he landed in Kenmare Bay, 22nd October 1645, and celebrated Mass in a shepherd's hut. The Supreme Council sent troops to escort him to Kilkenny, which he entered in state on the 13th November. His

papers and correspondence throw a flood of light upon the history of the time; but it would be impossible within reasonable limits to follow their intricate mazes. He resided chiefly at Kilkenny, Limerick, and Galway. Some of his letters are dated from Duncannon, Waterford, Bunratty, and Maryborough. It was Rinuccini's policy throughout to oppose all propositions for peace not providing for the open recognition of his faith in Ireland, and the appointment of a Catholic viceroy. He was consequently in continual opposition to the Marquis of Ormond. He strenuously opposed the treaty of 28th March 1646 with the Marquis. The Nuncio received in Limerick Cathedral the captured standards sent by Owen Roe O'Neill after his victory of Benburb in June that year. In August he induced O'Neill to come to the aid of the Waterford assembly, met to protest against the second treaty with Ormond, ratified on the 29th July. On 17th September he entered Kilkenny, with O'Neill on the one hand and Preston on the other, committed the old Confederate Council to the Castle, and called a new council, consisting of four bishops and eight laymen. Father Meehan says: "Never did any event give greater cause of joy to the chieftains and people of the 'Old Irish' than this change of the Confederate government." He vainly endeavoured to reconcile the bitter animosities between O'Neill and Preston, which showed themselves before and during the abortive attack on Dublin. At Rinuccini's instance, a general assembly met at Kilkenny, 10th January 1647, from which a Supreme Council of twenty-four was elected. Most of the members were considered to be inflexibly opposed to making any terms with the enemy; yet after many negotiations, in April 1648 they gave their assent to a truce so distasteful to Rinuccini that he pronounced sentence of excommunication against all who should respect it, and against all districts in which it should be received or observed. His further efforts to carry on the war proved ineffectual, and in March 1649 he sailed in the *Sun Pietro* for France—leaving a country in which, according to his own words, "the sun had never shone on him," and where his mission had been a complete failure. He reached Rome in August the same year. For his own expenses, when on his mission, he had been allowed by the Pope 3,000 crowns, and 200 crowns a month. Although living in Ireland was then cheap, he is said to have also expended the current revenues of his see, and 15,800 crowns of his private income. He caused frescoes to be painted in

the archiepiscopal palace at Fermo of the actions that had been fought in Ireland during his stay there. He is said to have been severely censured by the Pope for his want of prudence in the conduct of Irish affairs. He died in December 1653, and his remains were buried in the cathedral of Fermo. Carte says: "He was regular and even austere in his life and conversation, and far from any taint of avarice or corruption." He is described by another writer as "a man of shining abilities, of graceful and conciliating address, of eloquent speech, and of regular and austere habits; but he was also ambitious and proud to an eminent degree, and filled with a zeal for the interests of the Church, which he set above all things else, and would not allow to be overlooked for an instant, even though the cost should be the public peace and liberty." A collection of the Nuncio's documents and letters, entitled *The Embassy in Ireland of M. G. B. Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, in the years 1645-9*, translated by Anne Hutton, and published in Dublin in 1873, is a valuable contribution to the history of the time. ^{851 295}

Robertson, William, D.D., a distinguished divine, was born in Dublin, 16th October 1705. He was educated chiefly at Glasgow University, where he remained three years. Alone he withstood the Rector in some matters relating to the privileges of the students, and was expelled; but, bringing the question before the Government, he procured a committee of inquiry, and was triumphantly reinstated, the Rector being dismissed. In 1727 he received deacon's orders, and was appointed to the livings of Tullow and Rathvilly, producing about £200 a year. The system of tithes appeared to him so troublesome, wasteful, and cumbrous, that he published a treatise advocating their abolition, and the substitution of a fixed tax upon land—thus anticipating by more than one hundred years the system of tithe-rent charge. He married in 1728, and for a time had the cure of St. Luke's parish, Dublin. In 1759, from conscientious motives, he declined further advancement in the Church, and omitted the Athanasian Creed from his services, and in 1764 resigned all his preferments. He published a tract entitled *An Attempt to Explain the words of Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, and Index Expurgatorius*. In 1767 the University of Glasgow, on receipt of a copy of this work, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Next year he was appointed master of the Free

Grammar School of Wolverhampton, and there he passed the remainder of his days. In 1772 he was one of a committee of ministers who petitioned Parliament that clergymen on their ordination should be relieved from the necessity of subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles and Book of Common Prayer. Living with almost Spartan frugality on a salary of some £40 a year, he survived all his children. He died 20th May 1783, aged 77, and was interred in the parish churchyard of Wolverhampton.¹⁴⁰

Robinson, Richard, Lord Rokeby, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in Yorkshire about 1709. Coming over as chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, Lord-Lieutenant, he was consecrated Bishop of Killala in 1751; translated to Ferns in 1759, and to Kildare and the Deanery of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in 1761. In 1765 he was advanced to the Primacy. In 1777 he was created Baron Rokeby; and on the death of his brother succeeded to a baronetcy. Bishop Mant thus enumerates his benefactions: "A public infirmary, erected by his means, and in a great degree by his contributions; a public library, constructed, endowed, and furnished at his cost with what a Greek inscription described as 'the medicine of the soul;' the town of Armagh, converted by his prudent management of the episcopal property from an unsightly crowd of mud cabins into a handsome city of stone dwellings; an observatory, built at his expense, and inscribed with the appropriate motto, 'The heavens declare the glory of God;' combined in attesting the multiplicity and extent, the solid value, and the practical usefulness, of his benefactions. In the mean time the creation of new parochial cures, and the providing of additional residences for the ministers of the Church, proved his solicitude for the welfare of the clergy and people of his diocese; and the legislative enactments which he caused to be effected for the general extension of these improvements bore witness to his care for the general welfare, and enlarged and augmented efficiency of the Church." He built several churches in his archdiocese, and a splendid palace for himself at Armagh. A contemporary, quoted by the same author, describes the state in which he lived: "I accompanied him on the Sunday forenoon to the Cathedral. He went in his chariot with six horses, attended by three footmen behind. . . . On our approach the great western door was thrown open, and my friend (in person one of the finest men that could be seen)

entered, like another Archbishop Laud, in high prelatical state, preceded by his officers and ministers of the church." He died near Bristol, 10th October 1794, aged 85. His body was interred in the Cathedral of Armagh, where a monument, surmounted by a marble bust, has been erected to his memory. Amongst other liberal bequests was one of £1,000 to the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. His portrait and bust are placed in the library and hall of Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a generous benefactor. Cotton says: "He is acknowledged to have been one of the most vigilant prelates and the most munificent benefactors of the Church of Ireland."

^{118 1865}

Roche, Sir Boyle, Bart., "the buffoon of the Conservative party" in the Irish House of Commons, as he is styled by Mr. Froude, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. As an officer of the British army, he distinguished himself in the American War. Retiring from the service, he obtained a seat in Parliament, and for his consistent support of the Government, was created a baronet in 1782. Acting at the instigation of the Viceroy,¹⁴¹ he played a very discreditable part at the Rotunda Convention of 1783, declaring, without any warrant, that he was commissioned by Lord Kenmare to say that the Catholics did not desire to press for any alteration in their position. He voted for the Union, and was granted a pension and the post of Master of Ceremonies at Dublin Castle. Barrington says he was "in point of appearance, a fine, bluff, soldier-like old gentleman. He had numerous good qualities; . . . his ideas were full of honour and etiquette—of discipline and bravery. . . . His lady, who was a 'bas bleu' prematurely injured Sir Boyle's capacity, it was said, by forcing him to read Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*." He was gifted with a wonderful memory, and could get off by rote, at one or two readings, any production, no matter how long. The Ministry made constant use of this faculty, and there was scarcely an important debate in which he had not a part previously cast for him. The following are specimens of the many "bulls" attributed to Sir Boyle, most of them supposed to have been uttered in the House of Commons: "Mr. Speaker, if we once permitted the villainous French masons to meddle with the butresses and walls of our ancient constitution, they would never stop nor stay sir, till they brought the foundation stones tumbling down about the ears of the nation. . . . Here perhaps, sirs, the murderous Mar-

shallow-men [Marsellaise] would break in, cut us to mince meat, and throw our bleeding heads upon that table, to stare us in the face." Burke's son, as agent of the Catholic Committee, had committed a breach of privilege in the House, and the sergeant-at-arms was blamed for permitting him to escape: "How could the sergeant-at-arms stop him in the rear, while he was catching him in the front? Did he think the sergeant-at-arms could be, like a bird, in two places at once?" Opposing a grant for some public works: "What, Mr. Speaker, and so we are to beggar ourselves for the fear of vexing posterity! Now, I would ask the honourable gentleman, and this still more honourable house, why we should put ourselves out of our way to do anything for posterity; for what has posterity done for us? (Laughter.) I apprehend gentlemen have entirely mistaken my words. I assure the house that by posterity I do not mean my ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." Speaking of the Union, Sir Boyle Roche said: "Gentlemen may tither and tither and tither, and may think it a bad measure; . . . but when the day of judgment comes, then honourable gentlemen will be satisfied at this most excellent Union. Sir, there are no Levitical degrees between nations, and on this occasion I can see neither sin nor shame in marrying our own sister." Sir Boyle Roche died at his residence in Eccles-street, Dublin, 5th June 1807. His brother, "Tiger Roche," was a noted fighting character in Dublin. ^{22 141 146 191}

Roche, James, Colonel, known as "The Swimmer," was of the family of the Lords of Roche and Fermoy. His father lost his estates in the County of Waterford in the War of 1641-52, for adhesion to the royal cause, and died in exile in Flanders. James grew up to be a distinguished soldier, and refusing Tircconnell's solicitations to cast in his lot with James II., entered the Williamite army, attained the rank of colonel, and was attached to the expedition under the command of Kirke, sent for the relief of Londonderry, in June 1689. On the arrival of the fleet in Lough Foyle, the town was found to be completely invested, and Colonel Roche volunteered to carry a despatch, and arrange signals with the besieged. He was accordingly put ashore, made his way unobserved through the woods, reached the lines of the besiegers, concealed his clothes in a thicket on the banks of the river, took to the water, and was carried up by the tide to the ferry-gate, where he was joyfully received. After one day of

consultation with the besieged, he again committed himself to the river, but on landing found his clothes gone, and the spot occupied by the enemy on the look-out for him. He was set upon, and his jawbone broken. He plunged again into the water, received three shots, and at the same time was assured of life, liberty, and large rewards if he would surrender. These he spurned, and managed to swim back three weary miles to the city, where he arrived in an exhausted condition. When he woke out of the swoon into which he fell on reaching the landing-place, he found the chamber where he lay occupied by Governor Walker, Baker, and other prominent defenders, in prayer for his recovery. He was thenceforward known as "The Swimmer," and was appropriately granted by King William most of the ferries in Ireland. These cannot have been of much value, as small estates in the counties of Waterford, Cork, and Meath were added, and a charge of £3,269 on certain Irish forfeitures, of which sum he is said to have received only £1,148. A memorial addressed to Parliament about 1704 fully sets forth his services. ⁵⁷¹

Roche, James, styled by Father Mahony, the "Roscoe of Cork," was born in Limerick in 1771. After completing his studies at the Catholic College of Saintes, in France, and paying a short visit to Ireland, he settled in Bordeaux, where he became acquainted with the most distinguished Girondists. He was in Paris during the horrors of the Revolution, and was arrested in 1793, but was released on the death of Robespierre. About the year 1800 he returned to Ireland, and, in partnership with his brother, opened a banking house in Cork. In 1819 a monetary crisis ruined him as well as many others; his property was sold, and his precious library, excepting a few books with which his creditors presented him, was brought to the hammer. After this he resided in London for some time as a parliamentary agent, and again visited the Continent; but eventually returned to Cork, where he performed the duties of a magistrate and director of the National Bank until his death. He was intimately acquainted with many of the great men of his time, and was especially familiar with everything concerning French history and literature. He contributed largely, over the signature "J. R. of Cork," to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Notes and Queries*, the *Dublin Review*, and other periodicals. In 1851 he printed in Cork, for private circulation, a most interesting work, in two volumes, *Essays*,

Critical and Miscellaneous, by an Octogenarian. The *Athenæum* says: "His strongest mental faculty was a memory of remarkable tenacity, joined to the talent of a linguist. He had stored up vast masses of erudition, which he placed liberally at the service of his numerous literary correspondents." He died in Cork, 1st April 1853, aged 82. ^{15 233 254(1)}

Roche, Regina Maria, presumably an Irishwoman, born in 1765, was a distinguished novelist. Allibone notes sixteen works written by her between 1793 and perhaps 1823. Her latter years were spent in retirement at her residence on the Mall, in Waterford, where she died 17th May 1845. *The Gentleman's Magazine* speaks of Miss Roche as "the author of *The Children of the Abbey* and other novels which delighted our elders half a century ago. . . . Many young hearts, now old, must remember the effect upon them of her graceful and touching compositions; and imaginations once excited by her skill will yet acknowledge her loss with a melancholy feeling of regret, that the bright should thus have faded in the overwhelming darkness of fast-flitting years." ^{146 16}

Rocque, John, a French artist, who flourished in the 18th century. He engraved a series of maps and views in different parts of the world; and in 1754 came to Ireland, and dating from "his lodgings at the Golden Heart, opposite Crane-lane, Dame-street, Dublin, 5th September," issued a prospectus for maps of Dublin. His "Plan of the Camp at Thurles" is dated 1755; "City of Kilkenny," 1758; "County of Kilkenny," 1758; "City of Cork," 1759; and "County of Armagh," four sheets, 1760. He also published without dates, a Map of the City of Dublin, and Six Views in the city. Maps by Rocque, of the "City of Dublin," and "Dublin and Environs," each in four sheets, with additions by Bernard Scale, were published in 1773. These maps are peculiarly interesting on account of the engravings of buildings, vessels, and other objects with which many of them are embellished. No particulars of the life of John Rocque are attainable.

²⁹⁷

Rothe, David, Bishop of Ossory, was born in Ireland, the second half of the 16th century, and was educated at Douay. He was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in 1618. His name is appended to the declaration of the Kilkenny Confederation. On 18th August 1646, he interdicted Kilkenny for not agreeing to Rinuccini's policy. He died 20th April 1650. He is best known for his *Analecta Sacra*, published about 1617 (an exposure of James's plantation schemes,

and an appeal for union among Irishmen), but he wrote various other works, chiefly relating to Irish Church history. Ware speaks of him as "a man of great natural parts, and very well accomplished in learning;" but is wroth that he should defend the truthfulness of the miracles recorded in the lives of the Irish saints. Archbishop Ussher speaks kindly of him. Messingham says that Rothe was "well versed in all sorts of learning, was an elegant orator, a subtle philosopher, a profound divine, an eminent historian, and a sharp reprovcr of vice." Thomas Ryves, an Oxford graduate, was knighted by James I. for his reply to the *Analecta*. Sir Richard Cox styles the *Analecta* "a most scandalous lying book, and stuffed with innumerable falsehoods and malicious accusations of the King's government, and yet dedicated to the Prince of Wales; which is a high strain of impudence and folly, to dedicate to the son reflections and scandals upon the father." ^{195 1287 339}

Routh, Bernard, Rev., S.J., a French author, was born in Ireland, 11th February 1695. Sent to France in his youth, and educated at an Irish college, he entered the order of Jesuits, and devoted himself to education at Poitiers. He became noted for his learning and critical talents, wrote numerous works, and from 1739 to 1743 edited a newspaper in Paris. On the expulsion of the Jesuits, he retired to the Low Countries, and became confessor to the Princess Charlotte of Lorraine. He was one of those who attended Montesquieu in his last moments. The statement that he unjustly secured for himself some of that great man's manuscripts is said by the *Biographie Générale* to be without foundation. The same dictionary enumerates his works, the principal of which appears to have been, *Recherches sur la Manière d'Inhumier les Anciens en Poitou* (Poitiers, 1738)—said to be a rare and interesting memoir. He died at Mons, 18th January 1768, aged 72. ³⁴

Rowan, Archibald Hamilton, a distinguished United Irishman, was born in London, 12th May 1757; his father, Gawen Hamilton of Killyleagh, was a gentleman of large landed property in Ireland, whose ancestors came over in James I.'s reign. Educated at Westminster and Cambridge, he formed aristocratic acquaintances, travelled on the Continent, and when his means ran short, mortgaged his expectations. After his matriculation he visited the United States as private secretary to Lord Charles Montague, Governor of South Carolina. On his return "after a very rough passage, I

landed at Portsmouth—my racoon dead, my bear washed overboard, and my opossum lost in the cable tier—and I returned to Cambridge." About 1780 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Portuguese army, but on reaching Lisbon found that the Marquis of Pombal, through whose influence the English officers had been appointed, had fallen, and the whole party returned. In 1781 while residing with his mother in France, he married. Three years afterwards he returned to Ireland, settled in a small cottage near Naas, and afterwards purchased the estate of Rathcoffy in the County of Kildare. He was active in the Volunteer movement, was a member of the Whig club, and in 1792 joined the United Irishmen, who then sought merely a reform in Parliament. In October of the same year the Hon. Simon Butler was imprisoned for complicity in the movement. After his release, Rowan was the bearer of a hostile message from him to the Lord-Chancellor, for language used in passing sentence. Mr. Butler then accompanied him to Edinburgh to challenge the Lord-Advocate for expressions regarding some of Rowan's political writings. Both judges refused to fight on account of their official position. On 16th December 1792, Rowan and Napper Tandy were present at a meeting of the Volunteers, in uniform and with side arms, held in Dublin to protest against a government proclamation tending to their dissolution. For distributing at this meeting an address headed "Citizen soldiers, to arms!" informations were filed against Rowan, and he was brought to trial in January 1794, at the old Four Courts, near Christ Church. Curran was his advocate, and in the course of his defence delivered the memorable speech in which he made reference to "the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." Rowan was sentenced to be fined £500, imprisoned for two years, and to find security for his good behaviour. In Newgate he was permitted to receive addresses from the United Irishmen; his meals were supplied from his own house, and his wife and children and friends were allowed to visit him at pleasure. Two months after his incarceration, the Rev. William Jackson and his friend Cockayne went to see him. [See JACKSON, REV. WILLIAM.] On hearing of Jackson's arrest in April, he knew that there was sufficient evidence in the hands of Government to hang him, and immediately decided on attempting to escape. On the 1st of May he bribed one of his jailers with £100 to permit him to visit his wife in Dominick-street.

Mrs. Rowan had disguises and all preparations made. He descended into the back-yard by a rope, mounted a horse, and rode to a friend's house at Rogerstown, near Lusk, where he lay in concealment for three days, until arrangements were made with two brothers named Sheridan to convey him to France. Shortly before they sailed, one of these men pulled out of his pocket a printed notice offering £1,000 reward for Rowan's apprehension, and asked: "Is it Mr. Hamilton Rowan we are to take to France?" "Yes," replied his friend Mr. Sweetman, who furnished the boat for the voyage, "and here he is." "Never mind it," rejoined the elder Sheridan; "by—we'll land him safe." They sailed on the 4th of May, and after various adventures, landed at Roscoff, near Morlaix. The Sheridans when returning were taken by a French privateer, but were liberated through Rowan's intervention, obtained government employment in France, and were ultimately enabled to return to Ireland. Rowan remained more than a year in France, where he became acquainted with Mary Wollstonecraft and other notabilities. In June 1795 he removed to the United States, and there passed five years, living on £300 a year sent him by his wife out of his Irish estates. His correspondence with her shows that the horrors of the French Revolution had considerably modified his political views; yet he met Tone during his short residence in America, and entered into his plans. To keep himself occupied, he tried more than one business. He bore the strongest testimony against slavery, and refused to have anything to do with it. Writing to his wife, he says: "I will go to the woods, but I will not kill Indians or keep slaves." The union of Great Britain and Ireland had his heartiest concurrence. He believed the Irish Parliament so hopelessly corrupt that any change must be for the better. In July 1800 he sailed for Hamburg, and on the passage had to throw overboard a trunk containing valuable correspondence, with Franklin and others, lest the discovery of such papers might cause delay from English cruisers. At Hamburg he met his wife and children, and spent three years there and at Altona. In July 1802 he petitioned the British government for permission to return home, stating himself to be "impressed with the most unfeigned attachment to your Majesty's government," and "conscious of the excellence of the British constitution, in which your petitioner sees with heartfelt satisfaction his native country participating under the late happy Union."

There is little cause for wonder that this appeal was successful. The remainder of his life was passed on his estate at Killyleagh, in the County of Down, and in Dublin—where he was a prominent character, generally appearing in the streets followed by a couple of large Danish deerhounds. He earnestly devoted himself to the amelioration of the social condition of his countrymen, and kept up constant correspondence with his friends abroad. When Shelley came to Ireland in 1812, with the intention of devoting his talents to the regeneration of the country, it was to Rowan he addressed his first letters; but they met no response. He was the strenuous and consistent advocate of Catholic Emancipation and other liberal measures. In 1825 he went over to London to challenge Mr. Peel and another gentleman, who had spoken of him in Parliament as an attainted traitor. He never recovered the death of his wife in February 1834, and followed her to the grave on the 1st of the following November, aged 77. He was buried in the vaults of St. Mary's Church, Dublin. Mr. Rowan was a member of Strand-street Unitarian congregation. His biographer, Dr. Drummond, says: "Mr. Rowan had a tall and commanding person, in which agility, strength, and grace were combined."

... He was a man of a generous, manly, chivalrous disposition, of high principles, and a strong sense of the obligations of truth, justice, and humanity. He loved liberty, and hated oppression. He was steadfast, intrepid, and incorruptible in his public career, a brave and a good Irishman, in the fullest sense of the term, persevering and consistent in his patriotism, the same in youth and age, in the worst of times, as in the better days of his country." 227 331

Rowan, Arthur Blennerhassett, Archdeacon of Ardferd, son of William Rowan, of Arabela, County of Kerry, was born near the close of the 18th century. He was an author, an able pulpit orator, and at one time held several local offices at Tralee. For more than thirty years he officiated as curate of Blenner-ville, not being confirmed in the archdeaconry of Ardferd until 1856. In literature he devoted his talents both to divinity and history, particularly to the history of the County of Kerry. He was also a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Notes and Queries*. The former enumerates thirteen of his works. The principal of these relating to Ireland were: *Killarney Lake Lore* (Dublin, 1853), *Memorials of the Case of Trinity College in 1686* (Dublin, 1858), *The Old Countess of*

Desmonde (Dublin, 1860)—replied to by Sainthill, an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1849—*Historic Doubts respecting the Massacre at Port del Ore*. He died 12th August 1861, and was buried at Ballyseedy. 146

Rowley, Sir Josias, Bart., Admiral, was born in Ireland in 1765. He entered the navy in 1779, and was made a post captain in 1795. After service at the Cape of Good Hope and Buenos Ayres, he in 1810 took the Mauritius from the French. In the same year, in the *Boadicea*, he did distinguished service against the French in the East, so that by the middle of January 1811 there did not remain to them a slip of territory in either of the Indies, or a ship on the Indian Ocean. He was created a baronet in November 1813; in 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral; in 1815 he was gazetted K.C.B.; in 1821, Vice-Admiral; and in 1837, Admiral of the Blue. For some time he commanded on the Irish station. He sat as member of Parliament for Kinsale for five years. The latter part of his life was passed on his estates in the County of Leitrim, fulfilling the duties of a magistrate and country gentleman. He died 10th January 1842, aged 76. 7 411

Rumold, Saint, flourished in the 8th century. He was the son of an Irish prince. He preached through England and France, visited Rome, and founded a monastery at Mechlin, of which place he was first bishop. He was murdered in 775. His festival is said to be celebrated on 1st of July in the province of Mechlin. 119

Russell, Patrick, Archbishop of Dublin, was born at Rush, in the County of Dublin, in 1629. In August 1683 he was appointed by the Pope Archbishop of Dublin. He could with difficulty exercise his functions in public, and was frequently obliged to conceal himself amongst his relatives at Rush. After James II.'s accession he held several synods for arranging the shattered affairs of the Church, and through his influence the King was induced to settle £200 per annum out of the Irish revenues upon the Catholic bishops. During James's residence in Dublin the Archbishop took a prominent part in public affairs. After the battle of the Boyne he was tracked to his concealment in the country, and cast into prison, and lingered in a filthy underground cell until 14th July 1692, when death put an end to his sufferings. 74

Russell, Thomas, a distinguished United Irishman, was born at Betsborough in the County of Cork, 21st Novem-

ber 1767. He was intended for the Church, but in 1782 went to India as a volunteer, with his brother Ambrose. After five years' service he returned (according to one account disgusted at the outrages perpetrated on the natives of India), and was appointed captain in the 64th Regiment. In 1789 an acquaintance with Wolfe Tone ripened into a close intimacy. He entered warmly into all Tone's plans regarding Ireland—his sobriety of demeanour and deep religious earnestness contrasting strangely with his friend's mercurial temperament and heterodoxy in religion. Tone was devotedly attached to him; "P.P." or "Clerk of the Parish," the playful name by which he knew Russell, occurs upon almost every page of his Journal. About 1791 he sold his commission, as the only means of meeting a liability of £200 which he had incurred for a friend. He obtained the position of Senechal to the Manor Court of Dungannon, and was made a justice of the peace for the County of Tyrone. It was not long before he threw up both appointments, declaring "he could not reconcile it to his conscience to sit as magistrate on a bench where the practice prevailed of inquiring what a man's religion was before going into the crime with which a prisoner was accused." In 1794 he was appointed librarian of the Belfast Library, on a very small salary. Russell wrote for the *Northern Star*. Several pieces on negro slavery show that his liberal principles were not confined to any race or country. He published a pamphlet on the Catholic claims in 1796. When the plans of the revolutionary party took shape, he was appointed to the command of the United Irishmen in the County of Down. Several of his letters found their way into the hands of the Government, and on the 16th September 1796 he was arrested, and was kept in confinement until 1802—first at Newgate, Dublin, and afterwards at Fort George, Scotland. This long incarceration in no way abated his ardour in what he believed to be the cause of Ireland. In June 1802, with other state prisoners, he was liberated, and landed on the Continent. In August he met Robert Emmet in Paris, and threw himself with zeal into his plans. With difficulty he contrived to reach Ireland in disguise. To him Emmet assigned the task of rousing Ulster. He met with little encouragement, yet even after receiving the news of Emmet's failure and arrest, he wrote to his friend Miss McCracken: "I hope your spirits are not depressed by a temporary

damp, in consequence of the recent failure; . . . of ultimate success I am still certain." He returned to Dublin, and took lodgings at the house of a gunmaker in Parliament-street, where, on 9th September 1803 he was arrested by Major Sirr: he was shortly afterwards sent to Downpatrick for trial. Ineffectual efforts were made by Miss McCracken to bribe the jailers and procure his release. He was found guilty of high treason at Downpatrick on 19th October 1803, and was executed next day. His last letters to his friends were full of a spirit of lofty devotion and self-sacrifice; and his only request before sentence was that he might be given a few days to complete a treatise he was writing on the book of *Revelation*, which he believed would be of some good to the world. His body was interred in Downpatrick churchyard, under a slab bearing the inscription, "The grave of Russell." He is described as tall, with dark hair and complexion; his voice was deep and melodious; his presence showed a singular combination of sweetness and strength. His sister, to whom he was devotedly attached, was cared for by Miss McCracken, and survived until 1821. [For further mention of Miss McCracken, see MCCracken, HENRY J.] ³³⁰

Rutherford, Griffith, General, a commander in the American War of Independence, was born in Ireland in the first half of the 18th century. He resided in the Locke Settlement, North Carolina, at the commencement of the Revolution, and was sent representative to the Convention at Newbern. Next year he led a force against the Cherokees, and was appointed a brigadier by the Provincial Congress. He led a brigade at the battle of Camden, in August 1780; was taken prisoner; and, having been exchanged, commanded the American troops at Wilmington when it was evacuated by the British at the close of the war. He was a State Senator in 1784, and was President of the Tennessee Legislative Council in 1794. Counties in North Carolina and Tennessee bear his name. Drake says: "He was brave and patriotic, but uncultivated in mind and manners." General Rutherford died in Tennessee after 1794. ^{37*}

Rutty, John, M.D., a distinguished Dublin physician, a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Wiltshire, 25th December 1697. He settled in Dublin in 1724, where he practised during the remainder of his life. He was the author of numerous works relating to Ireland; besides others not here enumerated: (1) *Rise and Progress of the People called*

Quakers in Ireland, from 1653 to 1700. . . . Compiled by Thomas Wright, Revised, Enlarged, and Continued to 1751, Dublin, 1751. This is a valuable and comprehensive book, and embodies much information that but for Rutty's care might have been lost to posterity. (2) *The Mineral Waters of Ireland*, Dublin, 1757. He was severely taken to task by Dr. Lucas for some of the statements in this work. (3) *The Weather and Seasons in Dublin for Forty Years*, London, 1770. (4) *Natural History of the County of Dublin*, 2 vols., Dublin, 1772. (5) The labour of his life was a book, now very scarce, written in Latin, and printed and published at Rotterdam in 1775—*Materia Medica, Antiqua et Nova, Opus XL. Annorum*—a quarto of 560 pages. (6) Perhaps Dr. Rutty is better known by his *Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies* than by any other of his works. It recounts his spiritual conflicts, backslidings, and progresses, from September 1753, to December 1774, not many weeks before his death. In accordance with the provisions of his will, it was printed without alteration from his manuscript. Johnson "laughed heartily at this good Quaker's self-condemning minuteness." Boswell says the volumes "exhibited in the simplicity of his heart, a minute and honest register of the state of his mind; which, though frequently laughable enough, was not more so than the history of many men would be, if recorded with equal fairness." Dr. Rutty died in Dublin, 26th April 1775, aged 77, and was interred in the Friends' burying-ground, Dublin, where the College of Surgeons now stands. He resided for many years before his death on the drawing-room floor of the house at the eastern corner of Boot-lane and Mary's-lane, for which he paid £10 per annum.

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Ryan, Richard, probably an Irishman, son of a London bookseller, was born in 1796. He was the author of some works of but moderate reputation, and assisted in several literary undertakings of other persons. *His Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland*, 2 vols., London, 1821, contains some information not attainable elsewhere, and is occasionally referred to in this *Compendium*. There are in it 326 notices. The early part is much over-balanced, 602 out of 1,136 pages being devoted to lives coming under A, B, C, and D. He also wrote *Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish*, 1822, and *Poetry and Poets*, 3 vols., 1826, the latter said to be "very gossipy and pleasant reading." Mr. Ryan died in 1849.

16 349

Ryves, Elizabeth, an authoress, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. Deprived of her birth-right in Ireland "by the chicanery of the law," most of her life appears to have been passed in London. In 1777 she published a volume of poems; in a small book, *The Hermit of Snovdon*, she traced her own sorrows; for some time she conducted the historical department of the *Annual Register*; and she made several translations from the French, amongst the rest De la Croix's *Review of the Constitutions*, in two large volumes, with painstaking notes. One of her comedies, *The Debt of Honour*, was warmly approved at the time. Isaac Disraeli gives a touching account of her struggles to win an honourable livelihood: "Even in her poverty her native benevolence could make her generous; for she has deprived herself of her meal to provide with one an unhappy family dwelling under the same roof. . . . The character of Eliza Ryves was rather tender and melancholy, than brilliant and gay; and, like the bruised perfume—breathingsweetness when broken into pieces. . . . Not beautiful nor interesting in her person, but with a mind of fortitude, susceptible of all the delicacy of feminine softness, and virtuous amid her despair."^{103†} She died in London, April 1797.

6 41 103† 146

St. Lawrence, Sir Armoric, the progenitor of the present Earl of Howth, a knight, who, about 1177, accompanied his brother-in-law and sworn companion, Sir John de Courcy, in an expedition to the Irish shores. After a bloody battle at the "bridge of Ivora," near Howth, in which several of his relatives were killed, he won the district that has ever since remained in his family. He afterwards accompanied De Courcy on his northern expeditions. In 1189, when St. Lawrence, with 30 knights and 200 footmen, was absent on an incursion into Connaught, news reached him that his friend was sorely pressed by the Irish, and he hastened to join him. His band was intercepted by an overwhelming force under O'Connor, King of Connaught. Escape was impossible, unless the knights were willing to abandon the footmen. Lodge gives us the words of a stirring appeal of St. Lawrence to his companions: "Who will, may save his life by flight on horseback, if he can; but assuredly my heart will not suffer me to leave these my poor friends in their necessity. . . . My heart to my brother, Sir John Courcy and wife; my force, might, pain, and good will to my poor friends and fellows

here." The narrative continues: "Thus he spoke kneeling, and kissing the cross of his sword, thrust it through his horse, saying he should never serve against them with whom he so truly and worthily had served afore. His example was followed by all the horsemen, except two young gentlemen, whom he ordered to stand on the next hill to see the battle, and after it was over, to carry the news to his brother. . . This done, he engaged the enemy; . . but, being overpowered by numbers, he and his party perished to a man." His two youngest sons were slain in helping to defend their uncle, De Courcy, against De Lacy's men, in the churchyard of Downpatrick, on Good Friday, 1203 or 1204. His eldest son, Sir Nicholas, was confirmed in the lordship of Howth, by King John. Sir Armoric's sword is said still to hang in the hall of Howth Castle. ⁵

St. Leger, Sir Anthony, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was first sent over by Henry VIII. in 1537, as one of the commissioners for settling the waste lands on the borders of the Pale. He was appointed Lord-Deputy in 1540, and filled the same office again in 1544, 1546, 1550, and 1553. He received the submission of the Earl of Desmond and other chiefs, and presided at the Parliament in which Henry was declared King of Ireland. As his portion of the spoil consequent on the suppression of the monasteries, he was granted Grany, in the County of Carlow, and other ecclesiastical lands. In Edward VI.'s reign, for successful expeditions against the O'Conors and O'Mores, he was granted estates in England. Mr. Froude speaks of him as a man of great ability: "The policy of St. Leger had been 'to make things quiet;' to overlook small offences so long as the general order was unbroken, and to be contented if each year the forms of law could be pushed something deeper beyond the borders of the Pale. His greatest success had been in prevailing upon an O'Toole to accept the decent dignity of sheriff of Wicklow. As a further merit, and a great one, he had governed economically. . . His maxim had been—Ireland for the Irish; he had recommended Henry to return to the old plan of appointing an Irish deputy." ¹⁴⁰ Sir Anthony died at his seat of Ulcomb, in Kent, in 1559. [His grandson, Sir Warham St. Leger, received large grants of land in Munster in Elizabeth's reign. Lord Ormond writes of him in 1583 as "an old ale-house knight, malicious, impudent, void of honesty; an arrogant ass that had never courage, honesty, or truth in him, nor put him on a horse one hour in the

field to do any service." This cannot have been true, as he fell in an encounter with Hugh Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, near Cork, in March 1600.] ^{54 140 196 339}

St. Leger, Sir William, son of Sir Warham St. Leger, received extensive grants of land from James I., and was, in April 1627, appointed President of Munster and a member of the Privy Council. Charles I. presented him with a considerable sum of money for his loyalty to the crown. In 1640 he was given the command of the Irish troops raised for service in Scotland. In the early part of the War of 1641-'52, he distinguished himself on the government side—amongst other exploits, recovering large cattle preys which the Confederates had driven into the Comeragh mountains. He died after a lingering illness, 2nd July 1642. Viscount Doneraile is his descendant. ^{54 196}

St. Ruth, —, a French general, sent over by Louis XIV. to command the Irish army, in May 1691. He had already led some regiments of the Irish brigade in Savoy, where he acted with the greatest barbarity towards the Protestants. He is stated to have been of "great bravery, energy, and experience;" events proved him to be vain and self-confident. Macaulay says he showed much energy in organizing the Irish army—"Day and night in the saddle, galloping from post to post, from Limerick to Athlone, from Athlone to the northern extremity of Lough Rea, and from Lough Rea back to Limerick." He undertook the command of the castle and western bank of the Shannon at Athlone, against De Ginkell, in June 1691. From the 19th till the 29th of June the place sustained a fierce bombardment. St. Ruth believed the position to be impregnable, and haughtily refused to listen to Sarsfield's advice as to necessary measures for defence. On the morning of the 29th the enemy forded the Shannon in face of the Irish batteries. St. Ruth was taken unawares; Colonel Grace, who had nobly defended the town a year previously, fell in the storm, and St. Ruth and his army were obliged to retreat into Connaught. On the slope of Kilcommadan Hill, near Aughrim, he drew up his army on Sunday, 12th July, and received De Ginkell's attack. Dreading the displeasure of Louis XIV. at his loss of Athlone, he saw the necessity of a supreme effort. Macaulay says: "He exerted himself to win by indulgence and caresses the hearts of all who were under his command. . . The whole camp was a ferment of religious excitement." St. Ruth had 15,000 troops and nine field pieces, to meet the Williamite army of

20,000 men and a well-appointed park of artillery. His dispositions were made with great ability; but he had not communicated his plans to any of his subordinates—even to Sarsfield, second in command, whom he had placed on the left, with directions not to leave his post. De Ginkell's attack did not begin until five in the afternoon. The early part of the battle went entirely in St. Ruth's favour. The Irish fought with stubborn resolution. In high spirits, St. Ruth headed a charge of cavalry, and just as he cried in French, "The day is ours, my boys, we will drive them before us to the walls of Dublin," a chain-shot took off his head. On the loss of their leader the cavalry were thrown into a state of confusion, which communicated itself to the rest of the army. De Ginkell pressed the attack, and the battle was lost to the Irish. St. Ruth's corpse, wrapped in his cloak, was carried from the field and laid in the old monastery at Loughrea. His spurs, his crest, and the shot by which he was killed, hang on the wall of the south transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, over Schomberg's monument.^{223 233}

Sampson, William, a distinguished United Irishman, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Londonderry, 17th January 1764. When eighteen, he held a commission in a Volunteer corps; and shortly afterwards entered Trinity College. In 1790 he married, and removed to London to complete his terms at Lincoln's Inn. Returning to Belfast, he entered warmly into politics, and became a United Irishman and a contributor to the *Northern Star*. He more than once acted as counsel for members of the brotherhood, when brought to trial. His name was included in the list of those marked for arrest on 12th March 1798. He escaped to England, was arrested at Whitehaven, and sent to Carlisle jail, whence he was returned to Ireland. He was eventually permitted to retire to the Continent, and in July 1806 removed to the United States, where he was called to the Bar, was joined by his wife and family in 1810, and rose to considerable eminence. The latter part of his life was largely devoted to literature. He edited American reprints of *Curran's Life by his Son*, and *Taylor's History of the Irish Civil Wars*. He published his *Memoirs* in 1807, and a work on the *Catholic Question in America* in 1813. He died in New York, 28th December 1836, aged 72. His daughter married a son of Wolfe Tone.^{37* 39}

Sandford, Daniel, Bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Delville, near Dublin, in 1766. He was educated at Christ

Church, Oxford, where he proceeded to D.D. in 1802. He subsequently settled in Scotland, and became a popular preacher, and in 1806 was consecrated Bishop of Edinburgh. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "He became the happy means of commencing and completing the union of Scottish and English Episcopalians. . . His piety was pure and unaffected." He died 14th January 1830, aged 63, and was interred in the burying-ground adjoining St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh. His *Remains, with a Memoir*, edited by his son, were published a few months after his death.¹⁴⁶

Sandford, Francis, an author of some note, was born in the County of Wicklow in 1630. Upon the Restoration he was made Pursuivant-at-Arms, which office he sold in 1689, because he could not take the oaths to William and Mary. His principal works were: *A Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal* (London, 1664), and *A Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England* (Savoy, 1677). An edition of this last work, continued to the Scottish Union by Samuel Stebbing, is "considered as among the great guns, even of magnificent collections." He died in January 1693.^{16 339}

Sarsfield, Patrick, Earl of Lucan, was born at Lucan about the middle of the 17th century. [An ancestor, William Sarsfield, Mayor of Dublin, was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney in 1566, for his services against Shane O'Neill. On the female side he is said to have been descended from Rury O'More. His father's estates at Lucan and elsewhere were sequestered by Cromwell, but were recovered after the Restoration through the influence of the Queen-mother. Patrick's elder brother, William, married Mary, natural daughter of Charles II., and sister of the Duke of Monmouth.] Patrick Sarsfield bore a commission in the English Life Guards; he fought under Monmouth on the Continent, and against him at Sedgemoor, where he was severely wounded. He retired with James II. to France, and accompanied him to Ireland in March 1689, ranking as a brigadier-general. Soon after, upon the death of his elder brother, William, he succeeded to the family estates, considered to be worth £2,000 per annum. It was probably about this period that he married Honora Burke, daughter of the 7th Earl of Clanricard. Macaulay says: "He had, Avaux wrote, more personal influence than any man in Ireland, and was, indeed, a gentleman of eminent merit, brave, upright, honourable, careful of his men in quarters, and certain to be always found at their

head in the day of battle. His intrepidity, his frankness, his boundless good nature, his stature, which far exceeded that of ordinary men, and the strength which he exerted in personal conflict, gained for him the affectionate admiration of the populace. It is remarkable that the Englishry generally respected him as a valiant, skilful, and generous enemy, and that, even in the most ribald farces, which were performed by the mountebanks in Smithfield, he was always excepted from the disgraceful imputations which it was then the fashion to throw on the Irish nation."²²³ He did not at first receive a command equal to his talents. James II, in whose Irish Parliament he sat for the County of Dublin, considered him "a brave fellow, but very scantily supplied with brains." After Mountcashel's defeat before Enniskillen, he marched to Sligo with a force for the defence of Connaught; and after the relief of Londonderry, occupied Athlone. He subsequently secured Galway for James, and expelled the last of William's garrisons from Connaught. Sarsfield held a command at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July 1690, on which occasion he is said to have protested against James's precipitate retreat. His regiment formed part of the army that fell back on Limerick, where he was made second in command under Major-General Boisseleau. William's army, numbering 38,000 men, appeared before the walls on 8th August. In the city were but 10,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and the English expected that it would prove an easy conquest. Tirconnell and Lauzun, with the French troops, retired to Galway; but the citizens, inspired mainly by Sarsfield's enthusiasm, determined to hold out to the last. Boisseleau conducted the engineering operations of defence, whilst Sarsfield, in command of the Irish horse, defended the passages of the Shannon above the town. On the 9th, Sarsfield obtained private information that a convoy, with King William's siege battery, pontoon train, and supplies, was approaching from Waterford. Selecting a body of 500 picked men, he left Limerick on Sunday, the 10th, and advanced cautiously to Killaloe, but finding the bridge there held in force by the enemy, he passed on and crossed the Shannon at Ballyvally, and, guided by Hogan, a rapparee chief, turned into the deep gorges of the Silver Mines mountains, where the party lay concealed all Monday. At night they again started, and at three o'clock on the following morning surprised the convoy at Ballyneety, some ten miles from Limerick. The guards were sabred

or taken prisoners, and eight heavy battering cannons, five mortars, eighteen tin pontoons, and 200 waggons loaded with ammunition and supplies, fell into his hands. The artillery was spiked, and the other supplies were collected together and destroyed. "If I had failed in this attempt," Sarsfield remarked to one of his prisoners, "I should have been off to France." The party returned in safety to Limerick, driving before them 500 captured horses. William managed to bring together another battering train, and on the 17th the trenches were opened, and a regular bombardment commenced. The efforts of Boisseleau and Sarsfield for the defence of the town were enthusiastically seconded by the inhabitants. Mr. Lenahan remarks in his *History of Limerick*: "The soul of the defenders was Patrick Sarsfield. . . . It had been resolved long before this to remove all the women and children from the city; but even the adverse historians avow that very large numbers of women could not be induced to abandon the post of danger. . . . They mingled with husbands, sons, and brothers in the streets. They appeared on the walls during the hottest cannonade; they supplied the gunners with ammunition; they attended the sick, removed the disabled, bound up the limbs of the wounded. . . . They infused life into the drooping spirits of those who fought for their country." The heroic repulse of the assault of the 27th August, in which the English official returns admit a loss of 1,689 killed and wounded, led to the raising of the siege. When Tirconnell went to France in September 1690, Sarsfield was one of those put in commission to direct the inexperienced Duke of Berwick, to whom the supreme command of the Irish army was entrusted. In the course of the winter he made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Birr; but baffled the efforts of the English to cross the Shannon, and turn the Irish positions at Limerick and Athlone. In February 1691 Tirconnell returned, bringing a patent from James II. creating Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry. He was also made Colonel of the Life Guards and Commander-in-chief in Ireland. He was soon afterwards superseded in the latter office by the French general, St. Ruth, sent over by Louis XIV., but made no difficulty about serving under him. Sarsfield took part in the defence of Athlone. At Aughrim, 12th July 1691, though second in command, and at the head of a fine body of horse, he was kept so completely in ignorance of the plans for the battle, that on St. Ruth's

death he could not prevent the ensuing defeat. After the fall of Galway and Sligo, Limerick remained the last hope of the Irish party. De Ginkell invested the town on 25th August. When, on Tirconnell's death, D'Usson, the senior officer, assumed command, Sarsfield attended to all the details of the defence, the repairs of the fortifications, and the supply of provisions, forage, and ammunition. "His vigilance and activity admitted of no relaxation; and his ardour inspired the troops with confidence."¹⁷⁷ The siege lasted four weeks, and the garrison and inhabitants again made a vigorous defence. Several attacks were repulsed, and the city would have held out much longer than it did, but for the treachery of Henry Luttrell. So late as the 17th September it was seriously debated by De Ginkell and his officers, whether the siege should not be abandoned for the surer but more tedious operations of a blockade. A parley was beat by the besieged on the 23rd September, and the Treaty of Limerick was signed on 3rd of October, by De Ginkell and the Lords-Justices, on behalf of William III., and by D'Usson, Sarsfield, and six other generals, on behalf of the French and Irish. Under the provisions of the treaty, all persons were accorded liberty to leave Ireland for the Continent, with their household goods, plate, and jewellery, and to proceed in regiments, parties, or otherwise, to ports of embarkation; seventy vessels of 200 tons each, and two men-of-war, were to be provided and provisioned for their transport; liberty was accorded to take away 900 horses; the sick and wounded were to be tended, and afterwards permitted to join their comrades in France; and the garrison of Limerick were to march out with all the honours of war, taking away eight pieces of ordnance and half the ammunition in the city. The civil articles, afterwards practically violated, provided: "That the Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy such privileges in the exercise of their religion as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they did enjoy in the reign of King Charles the Second, and their Majesties . . . will endeavour to procure the said Roman Catholics such further security in that particular as may preserve them from any disturbance upon the account of their said religion." The soldiers and inhabitants in the districts of Limerick, Cork, Kerry, Clare, Sligo, and Mayo, who submitted, were secured their estates as they held them in the reign of Charles II. The full text of the treaty will be found in *Story's Wars of Ireland*. The

terms are such as would have been accorded only to a still powerful people assisted by able allies, capitulating after a prolonged and heroic resistance. "De Ginkell," says Story, "was resolved to do all things possible to prevent the Irish going in so great numbers out of the kingdom, as being a strengthening of our adversaries, and weakening of ourselves;" but when the appointed day came, and the soldiers were called upon to decide finally, mainly through Sarsfield's influence, out of 15,000, but 1,000 entered William's service, while about 2,000 elected to go to their homes. Including the French troops, 19,059 of the Irish army were conveyed to France, reviewed by King James at Brest, and drafted into the armies of Louis XIV., principally as additions to the Irish Brigade. Many deserted on their way to the Irish seaports; and no doubt there is much truth in the sad picture drawn by Macaulay, of what took place at the ports where the Irish troops embarked, leaving large numbers of women and children behind: "Some women caught hold of the ropes, were dragged out of their depth, clung till their fingers were cut through, and perished in the waves. The vessels began to move. A wild and terrible wail rose from the shore, and excited unwonted compassion in hearts steeled by hatred of the Irish race and of the Romish faith." But the historian omits to mention that this suffering was said by Irish contemporary writers to be due mainly to the absence of some of the stipulated transports. Sarsfield refused all solicitations to remain in Ireland. True to his religion and to King James, he accompanied his fellows-in-arms to France, where he was given command of the second troop of Irish Guards. In 1692 he addressed more than one letter to De Ginkell regarding the delays in carrying out the provisions of the treaty to which they had mutually attached their names. In the same year Sarsfield joined the French army in Flanders. He commanded his Guards at the battle of Steenkirk, and was complimented by the French commander, Marshal Luxembourg, for his share in the action. In the following March he was created *Marechal-de-Camp*. His career was terminated by a wound received at the battle of Landen, where he commanded Luxembourg's left wing, 19th July 1693. On withdrawing his hand from his breast, as he lay on the ground, and finding it covered with blood, he is said to have exclaimed: "Oh, that this was for Ireland!" He died on 23rd July, of his wounds, or rather of a fever consequent on them, at the town of Huy, whither he had been re-

moved from the field of battle. "Patrick Sarsfield," says a writer cited by Mr. D'Alton, "may be quoted as a type of loyalty and patriotic devotion. In his public actions, firm and consistent; in his private character, amiable and unblemished; attached, by religious conviction and hereditary reverence for the right divine of kings, to the falling house of Stuart, he drew a sharp sword in the cause of the monarch he had been brought up to believe his lawful sovereign, and voluntarily followed him into exile, when he could wield it no longer." A contemporary portrait, exhibited in Dublin in 1872, depicts his countenance as round, fresh, and pleasant, with tender, deep blue eyes. His widow married the Duke of Berwick in 1695. His only son, James, who died unmarried in Flanders, fought under his illustrious stepfather, and for his bravery at the taking of Barcelona, was decorated and provided for by Philip V. Sarsfield's daughter married Baron de Neuburg, styled King of Corsica. ^{52 186 1971 215 223 318}

Saurin, William, an eminent lawyer, was born in the north of Ireland in 1757. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was the son of a Huguenot refugee, said to have been a relative of the celebrated French preacher of the same name. William was educated at the University of Dublin, and was called to the Bar in 1780. His progress was slow; for thirteen years he remained almost unknown; but at length, more by plodding industry and high principle than brilliant talents, he achieved success, and in 1798 was at the head of his profession in Ireland. With indignant ardour he threw himself into the agitation against the proposal for the Union. He called the Bar together, and upon his motion a resolution was passed by a large majority, protesting against the merging of the country in the imperial amalgamation. He was elected a member of the House of Commons for Blessington, and spoke twice in opposition to the measure he so deprecated—in the debate of the 5th February 1800, and more at length and effectively on the 21st of the same month. Mr. Sheil says: "His more splendid allies rushed among the ranks of their adversaries, and dealt their sweeping invective about them; while Saurin, in an iron and somewhat rusty armour, and wielding more massive and ponderous weapons, stood like a sturdy sentinel before the gates of the constitution. Simple and elementary positions were enforced by him with a strenuous conviction of their truth. He denied the right of the legislature to

alienate its sacred trust. He insisted that it would amount to a forfeiture of that estate which was derived from, and held under, the people, in whom the reversion must perpetually remain; that they were bound to consult the will of the majority of the nation, and that the will of that majority was the foundation of all law." For at least twenty-three years after the passing of the Act of Union he never set foot upon English soil. In 1807 he was appointed Attorney-General, and he may be said to have governed Ireland for fifteen years. In the Castle cabinet he was almost supreme; his authority being the more readily submitted to, as it was exercised without being openly displayed. He instituted prosecutions against the Catholic Board; popular excitement was the result; and "reciprocal animosity was engendered out of mutual recrimination." From being one of the most popular men in Ireland, he grew to be an object of national aversion; and this was not without exercising a deteriorating influence upon his character. In 1822, on some official changes, he was offered, and in a fit of vexation refused, the place of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whereupon he returned to his old position at the Bar. His contemporary, Sheil, already quoted, thus describes him: "His eye is black and wily, and glitters under the mass of a rugged and shaggy eyebrow. There is a certain sweetness in its glance. . . . His forehead is thoughtful; but it is neither bold nor lofty: it is furrowed by long study and recent care. . . . His features are broad and deeply founded: . . . they are not finished with delicacy and point. . . . A lover of usage, and an enemy of innovation; one who can bear adversity well, and prosperity still better: something of a republican by nature, but fashioned by circumstances into a Tory; honourable, but not chivalrous; affectionate, but not tender." Mr. Saurin married a sister of the Marquis of Thomond. He died at his residence in Stephen's-green, Dublin, 11th February 1839, aged 82. ^{6 304}

Savage, Marmion W., an author, was born in Ireland early in the 18th century. He took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1824, and for many years filled a responsible government office in Dublin. He was the author of several novels that enjoyed considerable popularity, the first of which, *The Falcon Family or Young Ireland*, was published anonymously in 1845. This was followed by *The Bachelor of the Albany* (1847) and *My Uncle the Curate* (1849), both anonymous. His fourth novel, *Reuben Medlicott* (1852), was

the first published in his own name. *The Woman of Business* (1870) was his last work. *The Annual Register* says: "The comparative obscurity of his name in the literary world was owing to the circumstance that, as his early productions touched upon political topics, . . . the author not deeming it advisable in his official capacity to engage in party politics, assumed a *nom de plume*, to which he subsequently clung from habit." He settled in England in 1856, and for several years edited the *Examiner*. His health broke down, partly from over exertion, and he removed from London to Torquay, where he died, 1st May 1872, after prolonged sufferings. His first wife was a niece of Lady Morgan. "Mr. Savage was a thorough scholar, and his writings are as much distinguished for correct taste and exquisite finish, as by that quiet humour for which the present generation, somewhat blunted by the stronger manner of its own sensational writers, seems rapidly to be losing all relish." He was possessed of a rich fund of humour and brilliant social qualities. ^{7 16 233}

Schomberg, Armand Frederick, Duke of Schomberg, Marshal, styled in his time "the first captain in Europe," was born in Schonburg Castle on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Bingen, in 1618. He commenced his military career in the Swedish army, during the Thirty Years' War, for his part in which his property was confiscated by the Emperor. He next entered the Dutch army, and afterwards served France with distinction from 1650 to 1685, and was created a Marshal. In 1686, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and his consequent expulsion from France as a Protestant, he entered the Portuguese service, then that of the Elector of Brandenburg, and lastly he joined William, Prince of Orange, when about to make his expedition to England in 1688. In April 1689 he was created a duke by William III., and in August came to Ireland with a force of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, chiefly German, French, Danish, and Dutch mercenaries. Sailing from Highlake on the 12th August 1689, the fleet reached Belfast Lough on the 13th; the disembarkation of the troops was immediately proceeded with, and before many days Belfast and the surrounding country were safe from any possible attack of the Jacobites. Carrickfergus held out for more than a week, the garrison surrendering on terms to be permitted to march out and join a division of James's army at Newry. The siege train was shipped

and sent round to Carlingford, and on the 2nd September Schomberg marched his army south, the enemy burning Carlingford, Newry, and other towns on his approach. On the 7th September he encamped a mile north of Dundalk, where before many days his troops began to sicken and die in great numbers. James and Marshal Rosen marched against him with superior forces, and employed every stratagem to induce him to leave his entrenchments and risk a battle. On the 20th October Schomberg had to evacuate his camp, and retreat northwards, the dead and dying strewn the roads. He disposed the remains of his army in such of the Ulster towns as acknowledged the authority of William. Story, a contemporary writer in William's interest, gives a deplorable picture of the straits to which Schomberg's forces were reduced. There were several engagements of minor importance during the winter. In March 1690 a reinforcement of Danish troops, under the Duke of Wittemberg, arrived at Belfast—"lusty fellows, well clothed and armed"—and in May Charlemont fort was invested. When the fort was summoned to surrender, the governor desired the messenger to "tell Schomberg from Teague O'Regan, that he's an old knave, and by St. Patrick he shall not have the town at all." Colonel MacMahon with 400 men attempted to throw a supply of provisions and ammunition into the place, but O'Regan would not let them in, saying he had enough already. MacMahon was unable to fight his way back, and had to take up a miserably exposed position on the countescarp, until the place surrendered on the 12th May, when the Irish marched out with all the honours of war, and proceeded to Dundalk. When William III. landed at Carrickfergus in June, Schomberg met him, and surrendered the supreme command. At the council of war, held the night of 30th June, before the battle of the Boyne, Schomberg opposed the plan of crossing the river. It was at his suggestion that a detachment was sent round by the bridge of Slane. He commanded the horse, on the right wing, on the morning of the battle, and was one of the first to fall. Story says: "The Irish troopers as they rid by, struck at him with their swords; and some say that our own men firing too hastily, when the Duke was before them, shot him themselves; however it was, his mortal wound was through his neck, and he had one or two cuts in the head besides. He fell down, and did not speak one word. . .

We never knew the value of him till we really lost him, which often falls out in such cases; and since it was in our quarrel that he lost his life, we cannot too much honour his memory, which will make a considerable figure in history whilst the world lasts. He was certainly a man of the best education in the world, and knew men and things beyond most of his time, being courteous and civil to everybody, and yet had something always that looked so great in him, that he commanded respect from men of all qualities and stations. Nor did we know any fault that he had, except we might be jealous he sometimes was too obliging to the French. As to his person, he was of a middle stature, well proportioned, fair complexioned, a very sound hardy man of his age, and sate an horse the best of any man; he loved constantly to be neat in his clothes, and in his conversation he was always pleasant." His body was brought to Dublin, and interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a monument to his memory was subsequently raised by Dean Swift. ^{175 223 318}

Scott, John, Earl of Clonmel, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, an Irish lawyer, who, in the latter part of the 18th century amassed a large fortune, and from obscurity raised himself to some of the highest offices in the state. Mr. FitzPatrick has devoted a portion of his *Ireland before the Union* to the not very profitable history of Lord Clonmel. He died 23rd May 1798. Barrington says he was "courageous, vulgar, humorous, artificial; he knew the world well, and he profited by that knowledge. He cultivated the powerful; he bullied the timid; he fought the brave; he flattered the vain; he duped the credulous; and he amused the convivial. Half liked, half reprobated, he was too high to be despised, and too low to be respected. His language was coarse, and his principles arbitrary; but his passions were his slaves, and his cunning was his instrument. He recollected favours received in his obscurity, and in some instances had gratitude to requite the obligation; but his avarice and his ostentation contended for the ascendancy; their strife was perpetual, and their victories alternate." Sheil writes of "the matchless imperturbability of front to which the late Lord Clonmel was indebted for his brazen coronet." His mansion in Harcourt-street, Dublin, now divided into two houses, has given his name to a street opposite. ^{21 54 184 304}

Scully, Denys, a prominent leader in the cause of Catholic Emancipation, was

born at Kilfeacle, County of Tipperary, 4th May 1773. He was the eldest surviving son of James Scully, an extensive landed proprietor. In 1794 he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, being the first Catholic student admitted for upwards of two hundred years. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1796, and in February 1805, was one of a deputation of Catholic noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants, appointed by their co-religionists to wait on Pitt with a petition for Emancipation. Pitt declined to present it to Parliament; but Fox and Lord Grenville, after an interview with the deputies, presented it on 25th March. Mr. Scully had private interviews with Castlereagh, Fox, Huskisson, Cobbett, and other public men, regarding the question he had so much at heart; and amongst his many correspondents on Catholic affairs, were Grattan, O'Connell, and Lords Holland, Grenville, Hardwicke, and Donoughmore. He wrote more than one pamphlet on the subject, and joined Edward Hay, secretary of the Catholic Board, in preparing a statement of the cruelties to which the people of Wexford had been subjected previous to the Insurrection of 1798. The work by which he is chiefly known is his *Statement of the Penal Laws*, published in 1812, a standard authority in regard to those oppressive enactments, and a powerful agent in preparing the public mind for Emancipation. This book attracted so much attention that the government of the day, being opposed to Emancipation, prosecuted the publisher, FitzPatrick, for libel on the Lord-Lieutenant, and FitzPatrick was fined £200, and imprisoned for eighteen months. To the prolific pen of Denys Scully may be traced many of the petitions and resolutions of the Catholic clergy and laity of his day, as well as many able articles in the *Morning Post*, and *Dublin Evening Post*, bearing on the Catholic question. He lived to see the fruition of his labours in the Emancipation Act of 1829, and died at Kilfeacle, 25th October 1830, aged 56, having been paralysed for some years previously. He was buried with his ancestors on the Rock of Cashel. [His son, Vincent Scully, for some years member of Parliament for County Cork, and the author of some valuable treatises on the facilitation of the transfer of land, died on 4th June 1871. ²³³

Sedulius, a "Scot of Ireland," an eminent divine, orator, and poet, flourished about 490. The following account of him is given in Harris's *Ware*.—"Sedulius, a Scottish priest, was from his youth upwards a disciple to Hildebert, Archbishop

of the Scots. He was a man well versed in the knowledge of the Scriptures, of great accomplishments in human learning, and had an excellent taste both for prose and verse. For the love of learning he left Scotia (Ireland), travelled into France, and from thence into Italy and Asia; at length, departing from the borders of Achaia, he came to be in high esteem in the city of Rome, on account of his wonderful learning. He writ many works both in prose and verse." An edition of his writings was published in Edinburgh in 1701. ³³⁹

Senan, Saint, was born about 488, in Corcavaskin, in Thomond. Disgusted with the wars and outrages going on round him, he placed himself under the abbot Cassidan, took the monastic habit, and about 534 founded the religious establishment of Inishscattery, on the Shannon, and afterwards several of the cells and oratories on the remote islands off Clare and Kerry. Dr. Lanigan relates how a lady of Bantry, afterwards canonized as St. Cannara, sought permission to receive the viaticum, and to be buried in Inishscattery. At first the Saint positively refused; but at length, understanding she was near her death, permitted her to spend the last few days of her life on the island, and there gave her body a resting place. Senan himself died about 544. Lanigan says: "The reputation of St. Senan has not been confined to Ireland, and his acts have been published amongst those of the saints of Brittany, on the supposition, whether well founded or not, that he was the same as St. Sane, one of the chief patrons of the diocese of St. Pol de Leon. Yet, notwithstanding the great fame of this saint, and in spite of the many monuments still recording his name and transactions in the island of Inishscattery, a pseudo-antiquary of our days has had the impudence to write that he was no other than the river Shannon personified." His festival is the 1st of March. ¹¹⁹

Senchan Torpeist, was a distinguished bard, Chief Poet of Ireland, who flourished about the year 600. He was a native of Connaught, and was a pupil of Dallan Forgaill, whom he succeeded. O'Curry tells how he called a meeting of the bards of Ireland to ascertain whether any of them remembered the whole of the celebrated tale of the *Tain Bo Chuailgne* (Cattle Spoil of Cuailgne). All said that they remembered only fragments, whereupon Murgan, Senchan's only son, and his friend Emine went in search of it. Resting by the grave of the renowned chief, Fergus MacRoigh, on the banks of

Lough Ein, in Roscommon, it is fabled to have been revealed to them by the shade of that chief. The story is beautifully told in Ferguson's "*Tain Quest*," one of the *Lays of the Western Gaill*. ^{210 250}

Sharman-Crawford, William, an Irish politician, was born 3rd September 1780, at Moira Castle, in the County of Down. He was the eldest son of Colonel William Sharman, for many years member for Lisburn in the Irish Parliament, who died in 1803, leaving him large estates. In 1805 he married a wealthy heiress, Mabel Crawford, whose surname and arms he added to his own. He represented Dundalk in Parliament, from 1834 to 1837, was subsequently returned for Rochdale without cost to himself; and sat many years for that borough. He greatly increased the prosperity of the tenants on his large estates by extending and confirming the Ulster custom of tenant-right; and the main object for which he strove during a long parliamentary career was to give legal effect to this right, and to extend it to other parts of Ireland. The tenant farmers justly regarded him as their champion. He brought before Parliament several Bills for the settlement of the tenant-right question. Though none of them passed, his untiring efforts, both in and out of the House, did much to direct public attention to the subject, and to lay the foundations for future ameliorative legislation. He supported O'Connell in his efforts for Catholic Emancipation, but could not join him in the Repeal movement, rather advocating a federal connexion between Great Britain and Ireland. After the tenant-right agitation subsided, he took no part in public affairs, devoting himself to the management of his estates, and to his duties as a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Down, where he was greatly venerated by the people. He died at his residence, Crawfordsburn, near Bangor, County of Down, 16th October 1861, aged 81, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son. Considering the important place William Sharman-Crawford occupied in Irish politics for many years, there appear to be singularly few particulars attainable regarding his career. ^{53 233}

Shaw, Sir Frederick, Bart., Recorder of Dublin, was born in Merrion-square, Dublin, 11th December 1799. He was son of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., once member of Parliament for Bannow. He entered Trinity College in 1814; but took his degrees at Oxford. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1822, for one year represented the City of Dublin in Parliament, and in

1832 was, with Sergeant Lefroy, elected member for the University of Dublin, which he represented for sixteen years. He was made a Privy-Councillor in 1834, at which time he was considered one of the most brilliant orators and ablest leaders and debaters Ireland ever sent to the Imperial Parliament. One of his greatest parliamentary triumphs was a speech in 1834 against O'Connell's motion for a select committee, to enquire into the conduct of Baron Smith in introducing politics into his charge to a grand jury. In 1840 he supported Lord Morpeth's Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, and thereby almost forfeited the confidence of his Conservative friends. In 1845 he advocated the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, and next year spoke earnestly and at length against the repeal of the Corn Laws. In 1848 he resigned his seat, probably from failing health consequent on overwork. In 1869 he inherited the title and estates on the death of his elder brother, the second Baronet. He held the position of Recorder of Dublin for about forty-eight years, from 1828 until within a few weeks of his death. It was always matter of surprise that his splendid abilities never secured for him a higher judicial position. Even his bitter political opponent, O'Connell, bore testimony to his "able, upright and impartial conduct on the Bench." His decisions were marked by great perspicuity and common sense; and he often lightened the tedium of litigation by brilliant witticisms. Although his health had been giving way for some time, there was little to indicate the collapse that followed his retirement from the Bench in April 1876. Sir Frederick died at Crumlin, near Dublin, 30th June 1876, aged 76, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. ²²³

Shaw, John, Captain, United States Navy, was born at Mountmellick in 1773. He received but an ordinary education, accompanied an elder brother to America in 1790, adopted a sea-faring life, and became a lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1798, on the breaking out of hostilities with France. In the course of 1800, in command of the schooner *Enterprise* he took no fewer than eight privateers and letters-of-marque, and fought five spirited actions, two with vessels of superior force. He cruised in the Mediterranean in the *George Washington* in 1801; was appointed a captain in 1807; served in the war of 1812 against the United Kingdom; and in 1816 and 1817 commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean. Subsequently he had charge of the navy yards of Boston and Charleston.

He died in Philadelphia, 17th September 1823, aged about 50. ^{37*}

Shea, Daniel, an Oriental scholar, was born in Dublin about 1771, and was educated at Trinity College, where he became distinguished for his classical attainments. He obtained a scholarship. Several of his dearest friends were United Irishmen; and for refusing to give evidence against them, or the society of which they were members, he was expelled from College at the instance of Lord Clare. Without money or interest, he with considerable difficulty obtained employment as a tutor in England, and afterwards as a clerk in a merchant's office at Malta. There he applied himself to the study of Arabic and Persian, and upon his return to England published a translation of *Mirkhond's History of the Early Kings of Persia*, warmly praised both for its spirit and fidelity by some of the best Oriental scholars. At the time of his death (10th May 1836) he was engaged upon a translation of the *Dabistan*. "A kinder friend, a better-hearted man, never breathed. On many occasions he submitted to great personal inconvenience, that he might relieve others whose necessities he deemed greater than his own." ^{146 15}

Sheares, Henry and John, United Irishmen, brothers, were the sons of Henry Sheares, a Cork banker, member of Parliament for Clonakilty from 1761 to 1767, who died in 1776. They were both born in Cork—Henry in 1753, John in 1766—and were educated at Trinity College. Henry entered the army; but renounced it for the law, and was called to the Bar in 1789. His wife died in 1791, after a union of but five years, and his children were taken charge of by Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, their grand-parents. John was called to the Bar in 1788. Both brothers were possessed of ample fortunes, besides the emoluments they derived from their profession. They sympathized deeply with the progress of the French Revolution, and in 1792 went to Paris, ostensibly to visit the Sweets, who were then residing there. They attended many political meetings, became acquainted with Roland, Brissot, and other revolutionary leaders, and were present at the execution of Louis XVI. They crossed to England in the same vessel with Daniel O'Connell and his brother, returning from Douay—the Sheareses glorying in all they had seen; the O'Connells tearing the tricolor cockades from their hats the moment the vessel left port. Henry married a second time. The brothers became members of the Society of United Irishmen, John often taking the chair at

public meetings. They both attended the funeral of the Rev. William Jackson in 1795. After this they were so strongly suspected of complicity in a treasonable conspiracy against the Government, that warrants were drawn out for their arrest. On the seizure of most of the members of the Leinster Directory at Bond's, early in March 1798, and the enforced concealment of Lord Edward FitzGerald, John took his place as chief organizer of the proposed rising. To what extent Henry was implicated, it is difficult to ascertain. Early in May, one Captain Armstrong wormed himself into their confidence, was invited to their house, and betrayed their designs and plans to the Government. On Monday, 21st May, they were both arrested—Henry, at their house in Baggot-street (now No. 128), John, at the house of his friend, Surgeon Lawless, in French-street. The brothers were brought up for trial at Green-street, on 12th July. The principal witness against them was Captain Armstrong. There was little to criminate Henry but a wild "proclamation" written by John the night before their arrest, and left in Henry's desk without his knowledge. They were defended by Curran, Plunket, and McNally. It was past midnight when the examination of witnesses was concluded. The proceedings had already occupied fifteen hours; yet Toler, the Solicitor-General, opposed Curran's motion for adjournment. The trial went on, and at eight o'clock next morning, the jury, after a retirement of but seventeen minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. As it was pronounced, the brothers stood up and embraced each other. Sentence was deferred until three o'clock in the afternoon. Henry was completely unmanned by his position. When they were brought up for sentence, John made an earnest appeal for his brother's life. They were both condemned to be executed on the following day. In the few hours that remained to them, John acted with calmness and fortitude. He took up the pen Henry was unable to hold, to commend their sister to the care of their mother, his child to his sister, and Henry's children to the affection of their grand-parents. The brothers were executed in front of Newgate, on the morning of 14th July 1798. Henry was aged about 45; John 32. Their remains were laid in the vaults of St. Michan's Church, where the earth has the property of preserving bodies in a dried condition. Dr. Madden thus describes the Sheares: "They were inseparable as brothers, and were united by an almost unparalleled attachment . . . [Henry]

was, indeed, ill-adapted for the strife of political life. The influence of a beloved brother, possessed of superior mental powers, whose political opinions were firmly established and boldly asserted, drew him away from the social and family circle in which his enjoyments chiefly centred. . . . In his person he was tall and finely proportioned, nearly six feet in height, more robust and muscular than his brother John, but not too large. His step was stately, not to say haughty, and his air more that of a military man than a lawyer. His features were not ill-formed, but his face was not at all pleasing. His eye was proud, and the lower part of his face disfigured by what are called claret-marks, which gave rather a fierce expression to his countenance. . . . Henry talked about republicanism, but John was an enthusiast in his attachment to it: all his habits of thinking tended that way. It suited the simplicity of his character, and the total absence of vanity that distinguished him; but he often said it would not do for Ireland. As to his personal appearance, he was tall, and rather slender than full; not what is termed muscular, but well-proportioned and active. In his person, he differed strikingly from his brother. His air was gentle and unassuming, but animated and interesting. He was pale, rather light-complexioned, with full blue eyes and open countenance, well-formed nose, large, eloquent mouth, and white teeth. His voice was fine, his articulation very clear, his language rich, but quite unaffected; he had much playful wit and humour, but was easily made serious. You ask, was he of a sanguinary disposition? He was quite the reverse. He had a most tender heart and benevolent disposition. While he was himself, he would not give pain of mind or of body to anything that lived. The brothers agreed, as I have said, in thinking Ireland ill-governed, and the administration corrupt." Their aged mother died at Clifton in 1803. Henry left six children. His widow survived until 1850. She resided at Kingstown, and was accustomed to pass the anniversary of her husband's death in fasting and prayer. John was never married. He left a daughter, Louisa, about eight years of age, who was taken charge of by a friend in Cork. Captain Armstrong survived until 1858, and for sixty years enjoyed a pension of £500 a year, the fruits of his intimacy of one fortnight with the Sheareses.³³¹

Shee, Sir Martin Archer, President of the Royal Academy, F.R.S., was born in Dublin, 20th December 1769. His mother

died a few months after his birth; his father became blind, and was consequently reduced in circumstances, and had to retire to a cottage near the Dargle, where many of young Shee's early years were spent. He evinced a taste for drawing, was admitted to the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, and before long was enabled to support himself in Dublin by painting portraits. In 1788, after his father's death, he removed to London, where he studied with the utmost diligence, Edmund Burke's personal introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds procuring for him admission to the schools of the Royal Academy. His first picture was exhibited in 1789; in 1798 he was elected an Associate, and in 1800 a Member of the Academy. His reputation as a fashionable portrait painter soon became widely extended. He married, and established himself in a fine mansion. On the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1830, he was elected President of the Academy, and he was knighted in the same year. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and other honours were showered upon him, to which Catholics in England were little accustomed. Ottley, in his *Dictionary of Painters*, observes: "It would be a mistake to attribute Sir Martin Shee's success in his profession, and above all the high official position to which he was elected, to his merit as an artist. The latter, at least, may be more truly assigned as a tribute to his literary attainments . . . and to his courteous manners, combined with certain gifts in diplomacy, which qualified him in an eminent degree to act as the champion [of the Royal Academy]. If he did not achieve anything great as a painter, he was always ready, to use his own words, 'to break a lance with the vandalism of the day.'" He wrote several poetical pieces of minor merit, and two novels, *Harry Calverley*, and *Old Court*, in which were embodied many of his early reminiscences of the neighbourhood of Bray. Lord Holland said of his inaugural address as President of the Academy: "I never heard a better speech." "And I," added Lord Grey, "never heard so good a one." Sir Martin was instrumental in procuring the charter for the Royal Hibernian Academy. As might be supposed, he was on intimate terms with many of the great men of the time—Grattan and Curran, as well as Englishmen and foreigners of wider fame. A Civil List pension of £200 a year was conferred upon him shortly before his death, which took place at Brighton, 19th August 1850, in his 81st year. He was buried in Brighton Cemetery. Two of his paintings, "The

Infant Bacchus," and a portrait of Morton, the dramatist, are hung in the National Gallery in London. He had six children, all of whom survived him. ¹⁶ 777*

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Sheehy, Nicholas, Rev., a Catholic clergyman, executed at Clonmel in 1766, in consequence of his opposition to the Government. He was born at Fethard, in the County of Tipperary, in 1728, was educated in France, and for many years officiated as parish priest at Clogheen. He openly denounced the collection of Church rates, and made no secret of his sympathy with the people in their impoverished and oppressed condition. Early in 1764 he was arrested for alleged complicity in Whiteboy offences, was brought up to Dublin, released on bail, tried, and acquitted; but was immediately re-arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of John Bridges, an informer. Conscious of his innocence, he neglected measures for his defence; and although there was no satisfactory evidence to inculpate him, and the body of the alleged murdered man was never discovered, he was convicted, and hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Clonmel, on 15th March 1766. His head remained spiked over the porch of the old jail for twenty years. There can be little doubt that he fell a victim to the party animosity of the time. Mr. Froude expresses the belief that Sheehy was guilty of the charges brought against him, and mentions his having been engaged in a plot in the interest of the Pretender; but admits that his trial was informal. ¹⁴ 33†

Sheil, Richard Lalor, author, politician, and orator, was born at Drumdowney, near Waterford, 17th August, 1791. His father had amassed a considerable fortune in the Spanish trade, and occupied a fine mansion on the Suir. The lad's early recollections were all connected with the neighbourhood of Waterford. At eleven years of age he was placed in a Catholic school at Kensington, kept by a French emigrant nobleman. There he almost forgot his own language. Thence he passed to Stonyhurst, and in November 1807 he entered Trinity College, Dublin. During his college course his father lost all his property through neglect of technicalities in connexion with a limited-liability company, in which he had invested a portion of his fortune, and young Sheil was indebted to the generosity of a friend for means to finish his terms, and to his uncle Richard for enabling him to complete his studies for the Bar, to which he was called in 1814.

He made his first appearance in public in 1810, when he spoke with effect at a meeting in favour of Emancipation, assembled at Kilmainham. The years between 1814 and 1823 were largely devoted to dramatic authorship. His plays of *Adelaide*, *The Apostate*, *Bellamira*, and *Evadne*, were remarkably successful, more from the acting of his countrywoman, Miss O'Neill, than from their intrinsic merit. *Montoni* was withdrawn after a few representations; *The Fatal Dowry* somewhat retrieved his reputation; whilst the failure of *The Huguenot*, which he considered his best play, contributed in no slight degree to divert him from a path he had found beset with disappointment, though not unrewarded by success. At this time he had married, and become a widower. In 1822 the first of his admirable *Sketches of the Irish Bar* appeared in the *New Monthly Magazine*. They were afterwards published in a collected form, and still afford the best sources for information concerning the leading Bar celebrities of the time in Ireland. They were written in conjunction with William H. Curran, who was the author of some of the most important of them. Whilst not neglecting his profession, Sheil's life for many years was devoted to the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. His position as a public man daily became more recognized and defined, and his earliest dreams of oratoric fame gradually came to be realized. "At this time, and up to the termination of the great struggle in 1829," wrote one who had himself shared in many of the hazards of the period, "Sheil was in the most exposed position of any man in Ireland, for he went further than all others to provoke the attacks of the Crown." In 1827 a prosecution was instituted against him for remarks publicly made upon Theobald Wolfe Tone's career. The grand jury brought in a true bill against him, but further proceedings were abandoned in consequence of ministerial changes. He showed no little moral courage in 1828, when, hearing of a proposed meeting of freeholders and inhabitants of Kent to oppose any concessions to the Catholics, he purchased a small holding in the county, attended the great meeting on Pennington Heath, and raised his voice in protest against the resolutions. After the passing of the Emancipation Act he was called to the inner Bar. In July 1830 he married Mrs. Power, a widowed lady of considerable means, with whom he lived in uninterrupted happiness the rest of his life.

This marriage made him independent of his profession, and enabled him to carry into effect a long-cherished desire of entering Parliament. Defeated in a contest for Louth, he was brought in by Lord Anglesea for Milborne Port, in Dorsetshire, in 1831, and occupied a seat in the House of Commons for the next eighteen years, most of the time for Tipperary, and latterly for Dungarvan. In 1832 he was enthusiastically welcomed on the platform of the Repeal Society, by those who had been for so many years accustomed to hear his spirit-stirring harangues in favour of Emancipation. He took part in the Repeal debate of April 1834, when the motion was defeated by 523 to 38, and as a parliamentary question set at rest for many years. After the general election consequent on the death of William IV., and the friendly expressions of the Government towards Ireland, he accepted office as Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. In 1839 he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Although he was able to retain his seat, his acceptance of office was generally resented by his old friends in Ireland. That it had a considerable influence on his opinions cannot be doubted. He opposed the revival of the Repeal agitation; and some years later he had the courage to declare upon the hustings at Dungarvan that he considered Repeal to be a "splendid but unattainable fancy"—justifying his change of opinion by reference to the altered attitude of the government of Great Britain towards Ireland. Yet he acted as one of John O'Connell's counsel at the State trials in 1844. In 1845 he accompanied his wife and invalid son to Madeira, in the vain hope of benefiting the health of the latter, who died and was buried on the island. Mr. Sheil was Master of the Mint from 1846 to 1850. During that period the new silver florin was put into circulation, those first coined being conspicuous by the omission of the initials of the legend: "*Defensatrix Fidei: Dei gratia.*" The design was made by Mr. Wyon, chief engraver of the Mint, and approved by the Privy Council; but a considerable turmoil was raised, the change being attributed to Mr. Sheil being a Catholic. In reply to questions in the House, he accepted the responsibility of the omission of the words, avowed he had seen no objection to following the precedent which was found in a portion of the silver coinage struck in her Majesty's name at Calcutta, and briefly and emphatically repudiated the imputation of sectarian motives. With the session of 1850 his

parliamentary career closed. Mr. McCullagh says: "For twenty years he had occupied a prominent place in the varied controversies of the senate. He had seen most of the great principles for which he had contended finally adopted and engrafted into the policy of the state; and the suffrages of the many and the few had concurred in ascribing to his advocacy no humble share in the accomplishment of these results. As an orator his success had equalled, if not exceeded, his most sanguine expectations; and even the judgment of friendship will hardly be deemed erroneous in awarding him as many and as varied triumphs in debate as any of his most gifted contemporaries." In December 1850 he was appointed Minister at the court of Tuscany, and accordingly removed with his wife to Florence. His enjoyment of life in that beautiful city, and of the treasures of art opened to him, was intense. His knowledge of French, which he had kept up through life, was a source of great pleasure, and he at once set about the acquisition of Italian. The British residents were delighted with his genial manners and his talents. His successful efforts on behalf of Count Guicciardini, imprisoned for reading the Bible to a circle of friends in his own house, proved the freedom of his mind from sectarian intolerance. The Count afterwards wrote of him as "a gentleman and a man of talent; but, what was still better, a Christian, who adored God in spirit and in truth. . . . He seemed to me to be deeply impressed with sentiments of piety, devotion, and love of God." Mr. Sheil did not long live to enjoy what his friend Charles Lever styled his "first holiday in a long life of labour." He died of a sudden access of an old complaint, gout, 28th May 1851, aged 59. His remains were conveyed home in a British ship-of-war, and interred at Long-orchard, in the County of Tipperary. Mr. Sheil's manner was peculiar; his figure was by no means striking; but his face was intellectual and massive, somewhat resembling O'Connell's. The *Memoirs of Richard Lalor Sheil* by W. T. McCullagh, London, 1855, give an admirable history of the agitation that preceded Catholic Emancipation. [Dr. Reeves says "Saidhail" (pronounced *Sheil*) is the Irish form of the name, which is of great antiquity, and was Latinized at a very early date in the form "Sedulius".] ²³³ ³⁹³

Sheridan, William, Bishop of Kilmore, was born at Togher, in the County of Cavan, about 1635. He was the son of the Rev. Dionysius Sheridan, a Catholic clergy-

man converted to Protestantism by Bishop Bedell, and was godson of the Bishop, who bequeathed to him forty shillings to buy a mourning ring. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1652, and at the termination of his course, took orders, and was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, then Lord-Lieutenant. In 1667 he became rector of Athenry, in 1669 was made Dean of Down, and in 1681-2 was advanced to the bishopric of Kilmore. In 1691 he was deprived of his see for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. The latter part of his life he resided in London, where non-jurors and others who shared their opinions resorted to his house for private devotions. He died in great poverty, 3rd October 1711. Six volumes of his sermons were published between 1665 and 1706. [His brother Patrick was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1679, and dying in 1682, was buried in the College Chapel, Dublin. Another brother, Thomas, obtained a fellowship in Trinity College, which he was obliged to resign on becoming a Catholic. In 1680 he was imprisoned for supposed complicity in a Popish plot, but was subsequently knighted by James II., who made him his secretary]. ¹¹⁸ ³³⁹

Sheridan, Thomas, D.D., a friend of Dean Swift's, son of Thomas Sheridan before-mentioned, was born in the County of Cavan in 1684. His parents were poor. He was placed by a friend at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the Church, and opened a school in Dublin, at the old Mint house, 27 Capel-street. His good nature, powers of conversation, and literary abilities attracted the attention of Swift, and they became intimate friends. The Dean took a warm interest in his school, occasionally taught classes in it, and materially contributed to its success. Swift wrote of him after his death: "He was doubtless the best instructor of youth in these kingdoms, or perhaps in Europe, and as great a master of the Greek and Roman languages. . . . He has left behind him a very great collection, in several volumes, of stories, humorous, witty, wise, or some way useful. . . . His chief shining quality was that of a schoolmaster, and here he shone in his proper element. He had so much skill and practice in the physiognomy of boys, that he rarely mistook at the first view. His scholars loved and feared him. . . . Among the gentlemen in this kingdom who have any share of education, the scholars of Dr. Sheridan infinitely excel, in number and knowledge, all their brethren sent from the other schools. . . . He was in many things very indiscreet, to say no

worse. He acted like too many clergymen who are in haste to get married when very young, and from hence proceeded all the miseries of his life." Sheridan owned Quilca, a small country seat in the County of Cavan, where Swift, who wrote an amusing account of its "blunders and deficiencies," often sojourned with Esther Johnson and Mrs. Dingley. Not content with two residences alone, a fancy sprung in his head, Swift wrote, "that a house near Dublin would be commodious for himself and his boarders to lodge in on Saturdays and Sundays. Immediately, without consulting with any creature, he takes a lease of a rotten house at Rathfarnham, the worst air in Ireland, for 999 years, at £12 a year. . . . He expends about £100 on the house and garden wall, and in less than three years contracts such a hatred to the house that he lets it run to ruin." Swift was greatly distressed at Sheridan's extravagant habits, and hoping to remove him from a position in life which involved ruinous expenditure, obtained for him a nomination to the mastership of the Royal School of Armagh. This Sheridan unwisely declined, on the advice of some of the Fellows of College. Swift then procured for him a living in the south of Ireland, and a chaplaincy to the Lord-Lieutenant; but Sheridan spoiled all by his foolish imprudence in preaching a sermon at Cork on the King's birth-day, from the text, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He was forbidden again to appear at the Castle, although Swift interceded for him in vain. He subsequently obtained the living of Dunboyne, near Dublin, from which, with his unbusiness-like habits, he was able to extract but £80 a year. His son says his grief for Esther Johnson's loss was almost as great as the Dean's. "He admired her above all human beings, and loved her with a devotion as pure as that which we would pay to angels." His latter years were embittered by a quarrel with Swift, resulting from an over-long visit of his at the deanery. Yet in November 1736, we have a very warm letter of his, dated from Quilca, to Mrs. Whiteway, enquiring after her health and that of the Dean. In it he deplors the Protestant exodus then going on from the north of Ireland to America—"the dismal circumstance of some thousands of families preparing to go off. . . . Some squires will have their whole estates left to themselves and their dogs." Sheridan died at Rathfarnham, 10th October³²¹ 1738, aged about 54. His marriage appears to have been most unfortunate. In his will we

find but five shillings bequeathed to his "unkind wife, Elizabeth." Dean Swift, in his sketch of Sheridan, penned shortly after his death, speaks of her in the coarsest terms; and we must charitably suppose that nothing but approaching mental illness induced him to reflect as he did upon Sheridan himself in the same document. There are no fewer than 142 references to Sheridan in the index to Scott's *Life of Swift*. The Earl of Orrery writes of him as "ill-starred, good-natured, improvident, . . . a punster, a quibbler, a fiddler, and a wit. Not a day passed without a rebus, an anagram, or a madrigal. His pen and his fiddle-stick were in continual motion, and yet to little or no purpose." In 1725 Dr. Sheridan published a translation of the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, and in 1739 the *Satires* of Persius in English verse. ^{16 118}

196 3201 321

Sheridan, Thomas, son of preceding, was born at Quilca, in the County of Cavan, in 1721. Swift was his godfather. He was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1739. After his father's death he remained without a profession, and was destitute of expectations. He went on the stage, and in January 1743 met with decided success in the character of "Richard III." Next year he played at Covent-garden; and in 1745, with Garrick, at Drury-lane. Returning to Dublin, he leased Smock-alley Theatre (upon the site of which the church of St. Michael and St. John is now built) and effected reforms in the decorum and moralities of the stage. In 1754 he was driven from this theatre by a popular tumult, consequent on his bravely protesting against insults offered by some of the audience to certain actresses. He visited Dublin again in 1756, and in 1759 made a lecturing tour on oratory (his favourite study), in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, also in Scotland. In 1760 he again appeared at Drury-lane; but disagreements with Garrick led him to abandon the stage. On the accession of George III., a Civil List pension was granted him, whereupon Dr. Johnson exclaimed: "What, give him a pension—then I must give up mine." Johnson had a very low opinion of his talents, according to Boswell, who quotes him as saying: "Why, sir, Sherry is dull, naturally dull; but it must have taken him a great deal of pains to become what now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature. . . . Sheridan cannot bear me. I bring his declamation to a point. I ask him a plain question, 'What do you mean to teach?' Besides, sir,

what influence can Mr. Sheridan have upon the language of this great country by his narrow exertions? Sir, it is burning a farthing candle at Dover to show light at Calais." Sheridan was so annoyed at the failure of the public to appreciate his theories regarding oratory, that at one time he purposed emigrating to America. Late in life he managed Drury-lane for his son, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and his partners; but for a long period father and son were completely estranged. Mr. Sheridan was often obliged to reside on the Continent because of money difficulties. He was the author of numerous works, chiefly on oratory and education. Sheridan's *Dictionary of the English Language*, published in 1780, which saw many editions, is said by Allibone to be "of more phonetic than philological value." His *Life and Works of Jonathan Swift*, (17 vols., 1784) has been superseded by later writers. He died 14th August 1788, aged 66, at Margate, where his remains were interred. Dibdin says: "He was an excellent actor, a man of strict honour, and a perfect gentleman;" whilst Macklin writes of "the dissonance of his voice, the laboured quaintness of his emphasis, the incessant flux of his speech."³ His daughter Alicia married Joseph LeFanu. [See LEFANU, ALICIA.]^{3 16 37 46}

Sheridan, Frances, wife of foregoing, was born in 1724. Her father, Dr. Philip Chamberlaine, was opposed to female education, and it was only by stealth that, principally with the help of her brothers, she obtained her knowledge of books. At the early age of fifteen she published, unknown to her father, *Eugenia and Adelaide*, a romance, in two volumes. She became acquainted with Sheridan through a pamphlet she wrote in his favour on the occasion of his theatrical difficulties with the Dublin public. Mrs. Sheridan is described as an accomplished and amiable woman: "Quite celestial: both her virtues and her genius were highly esteemed." Of her numerous works, *Sidney Biddulph* is the best known and most successful; part of it was dramatized. Johnson remarked to her upon passages therein: "I know not, madam, that you have a right upon moral principles to make your readers suffer so much." Fox thought it "the best novel of our age." Mrs. Sheridan died in September 1766, of a lingering illness, at Blois, in France. "She appears to have been one of those rare women, who, united to men of more pretensions, but less real intellect than themselves, meekly conceal this superiority even from their own hearts,

and pass their lives without a remonstrance or murmur, patiently endeavouring to repair those evils which the indiscretion or vanity of their partners has brought upon them."^{307 16 146}

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, orator and author, son of the two preceding, was born at 12 Dorset-street, Dublin, in September 1751. At the age of seven, he was, with his elder brother Charles, placed at Whyte's academy in Grafton-street, where he was considered very dull. His parents removed to England, and in 1762 he was sent to Harrow, where, Moore says, "he was remarkable only as a very idle, careless, but, at the same time, engaging boy, who contrived to win the affection and even admiration of the whole school, both masters and pupils, by the mere charm of his frank and genial manners, and by the occasional gleams of superior intellect which broke through all the indolence and indifference of his character." During the greater part of his stay at Harrow, his family resided in France. He left Harrow when he was about eighteen, and went to live with his father in London, and sometimes at Bath. He spent his time perfecting himself in fencing and other accomplishments. He formed an intimacy with a Mr. Halhed, and they wrote in partnership, *Jupiter*, a farce, and some other ephemeral productions, and in August 1771 published a translation of Aristænetus, which proved a total failure. Both young men fell in love with Miss Linley, a beautiful singer of sixteen. She had been on the point of marriage to a rich elderly gentleman, whose suit her father favoured from mercenary reasons, but who, on her assurance that she could never really love him, showed the sincerity of his attachment by settling £3,000 upon her. It was probably at this period that, inspired by Miss Linley's beauty, Sheridan wrote "Dry be that tear," and others of his beautiful love verses. Mr. Halhed eventually resigned the pursuit of Miss Linley and went to India; and Sheridan eloped with her to Calais, where they were secretly married in March 1772. He was then little more than twenty, and she was entering but her eighteenth year. The young couple were married at Bath about a year afterwards. As he declined to allow his wife to sing in public, and as he was without a regular profession, the remnants of her fortune, and his talents were all they had to live upon. He wrote occasionally for Woodfall's *Public Advertiser*. In January 1775, his comedy of *The Rivals* was brought out at Covent-garden. It proved a brilliant suc-

cess almost from the first, and has ever since held its place on the stage. Towards the end of the same year his opera of *The Duenna* was first acted. It was equally successful, and had a run of seventy-five nights the first season, longer even than the first run of *The Beggars' Opera*. About this time it became known that Garrick meant to part with his moiety of the patent of Drury-lane Theatre, and retire from the stage. After some negotiation, Sheridan, then only in his twenty-fifth year, became patentee and manager—the price of the moiety (£35,000) being made up between himself, Mr. Linley, and Dr. Ford. We are not informed how he managed to raise his share—£10,000. Mr. Moore remarks: "There was, indeed, something mysterious and miraculous about all his acquisitions, whether in love, in learning, in wit, or in wealth. How or when his stock of knowledge was laid in, nobody knew; it was as much a matter of marvel to those who never saw him read, as the mode of existence of the chameleon has been to those who fancied it never eat. His advances in the heart of his mistress were, as we have seen, equally trackless and inaudible; and his triumph was the first that even rivals knew of his love. In like manner, the productions of his wit took the world by surprise—being perfected in secret, till ready for display, and then seeming to break from under the cloud of his indolence in full maturity of splendour. His financial resources had no less an air of magic about them; but the mode by which he conjured up, at this time, the money for his first purchase into the theatre, remains, as far as I can learn, still a mystery." The sketch of his masterpiece, *The School for Scandal*, was perhaps written before *The Rivals*, or at latest soon after; it was first represented in May 1777. Such, was the predominant attraction of this comedy, says Mr. Moore, "during the two years subsequent to its first appearance, that, in the official account of receipts for 1779, we find the following remark subjoined by the Treasurer: '*School for Scandal* damped the new pieces.' I have traced it by the same unequivocal marks of success through the years 1780 and 1781, and find the nights of its representations always rivaling those on which the King went to the theatre, in the magnitude of their receipts." The merits of this comedy are so universally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to expatiate upon them. Sheridan wrote many plays, but *The Rivals*, *The School for Scandal*, and *The Critic* stand out pre-eminently as his best.

In 1778 he bought Mr. Lacy's moiety of the theatre for £45,000, and portions of his partners' shares, so as to make up his own interest to three-fourths of the whole. This arrangement was brought about by a series of financial operations and loans that afterwards involved him in disgrace and misery. His increased influence in the affairs of the theatre enabled him to appoint his father to the management, and thus put an end to an unhappy estrangement which for years had existed between them. His mind must have been for some time gravitating towards politics. Amongst his manuscripts were the sheets of an essay on absentees, written about 1778, when *The School for Scandal* was in its first blush of success. His intimacy with Fox, Burke, Windham, and other public men, and the habit of discussing with them questions of the day, tended to foster a taste for public life. His thirst for distinction, and quick apprehension of the service his talents might render in the warfare of party, hastened the result that both he and his friends desired. In 1780 he supported Fox's resolutions on the state of the representation (including a declaration in favour of annual parliaments and universal suffrage), and, in October 1780, he took his seat as member for Stafford, and bade adieu for ever to dramatic authorship. His seat in Parliament (including £5 5s. each to 248 burgesses) cost him £1,440, besides £800 spent during the six subsequent years "in keeping it warm." Sheridan's maiden speech on 20th November was listened to with breathless attention. After its conclusion, he went to Woodfall in the gallery, and asked with much anxiety what he thought of his first attempt. "I am sorry to say I do not think that this is your line," he replied; "you had much better have stuck to your former pursuits." Sheridan rested his head on his hand for a few minutes, and then vehemently exclaimed: "It is in me, however, and by—it shall come out." His speech on 5th March 1781 was most effective, yet he spoke but seldom—even on the question of the American war, in which he took a deep interest. His friends came into power in 1782, and he was appointed one of the Under-Secretaries of State, and in 1783 Secretary of the Treasury. The efforts of Grattan's party for the elevation of Ireland received his hearty support. Through his influence, his brother Charles was appointed Secretary of War in Ireland. In 1785 he strenuously opposed Orde's Commercial Propositions, which were so unfavourably regarded by the

Irish national party. Sheridan entered with zeal into the impeachment of Warren Hastings—on 7th February 1789, delivering a speech on the charge relative to the Begum Princesses of Oude, the effect of which is said to have been without parallel. Burke described it as “the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit united, of which there was any record or tradition;” whilst Fox said: “All that he had ever heard, all that he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapour before the sun.” Pitt acknowledged that this great speech “surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times, and possessed everything that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind.” No report of this famous five-hour speech exists—Sheridan’s habits of procrastination preventing him answering the appeals of his friends on the subject. On opening the impeachment he occupied four days with an address, which Burke said was unmatched for its splendour. Moore writes as follows: “Good sense and wit were the great weapons of his oratory—shrewdness in detecting the weak points of an adversary, and infinite powers of raillery in exposing it. These were faculties which he possessed in a greater degree than any of his contemporaries. . . . His attempts at the florid or figurative style, whether in his speeches or writings, were seldom very successful. That luxuriance of fancy which in Burke was natural and indigenous, was in him rather a forced and exotic growth.” In the summer of 1788 he lost his father, and his wife lost her sister, Mrs. Tickell, to whom she was tenderly attached, and to whose children she devoted herself the rest of her life. Sheridan was a special favourite with the Prince of Wales; he advocated in Parliament the payment of his debts, and in 1788 took an active part in the negotiations and debates regarding the Regency. He may be considered at this period as at the summit of success. Among the brilliant circle in which he shone, the gaiety of his spirits amounted almost to boyishness;—he delighted in dramatic tricks and disguises; and the lively parties with which his country-house was always filled were ever kept in momentary expectation of some new device for their mystification and amusement. At the same time he was plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and was obliged to put forth all his ingenuity to avoid writs, bonds, and judgments. Mrs. Sheridan died in June 1792, after lengthened illness. She had been a true

wife, the sharer of all his cares; yet the marriage had not been particularly happy. His grief, at first apparently intense, was essentially shallow. Within five months of her death he offered his hand to the child Pamela, believed to be the daughter of Madame de Genlis, who was afterwards married to Lord Edward FitzGerald. Circumstances gradually tended to alienate Sheridan, not only from his great countryman Burke, but also to some extent from Fox. One cause of estrangement between him and Burke arose in the progress of the French Revolution. In the spring of 1795 Sheridan married Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester. With her fortune of £5,000, and £15,000 raised by the sale of Drury-lane shares, he bought the estate of Polesden, in Surrey, which he settled upon her. In the session of 1795 Sheridan again supported a proposal for the payment of £630,000 of the Prince’s debts, and he endeavoured to excuse the violation of the Prince’s promise, made eight years before, when his debts were being cleared off, that he would contract no more. His prompt action and wise advice during the mutiny at the Nore, raised him considerably in public estimation, and showed that while favouring popular measures he was sincerely opposed to all revolutionary movements. During the Insurrection of 1798 he vindicated the action of the liberal party in Ireland, and denounced in Parliament “those wicked ministers who have given up that devoted country to plunder—resigned it a prey to this faction by which it has so long been trampled upon, and abandoned it to every species of insult and oppression by which a country was ever overwhelmed, or the spirit of a people insulted. . . . When conciliation was held out to the people of Ireland, was there any discontent? When the government of Ireland was agreeable to the people, was there any discontent?” Nor was he less strenuous and consistent in his opposition to the Union. Concerning the misgovernment of Ireland, and the disabilities of the Catholics, his action, later on, continued to be uniform and consistent—he even opposed Grattan in his support of an Insurrection Act. Early in 1804 the office of Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall was bestowed upon him by the Prince of Wales, “as a trifling proof of that sincere friendship his Royal Highness had always professed and felt for him through a long series of years.” In his letter of thanks Sheridan speaks of the Prince as one “by whom to be esteemed is the glory and consolation of my private and public life;” and con-

cludes with the words: "There never did exist to monarch, prince, or man, a firmer or purer attachment than I feel, and to my death shall feel, to you, my gracious prince and master." In 1806 Sheridan was elected member for Westminster. The loss of this seat at the next election was a great mortification and a serious blow to his prestige, although he was returned for Ilchester. The destruction of Drury-lane Theatre by fire in 1809 completed his financial ruin. He was called out of the House of Commons on the occasion, and is reported to have said to a friend who remarked on the philosophical calmness with which he sat in view of the fire taking some refreshment: "A man may surely be allowed to take a glass of wine by his own fire-side." Mr. Whitbread endeavoured to lighten Sheridan's difficulties by taking upon himself the responsibilities of the theatre and its rebuilding, but received the return too often accorded to those who strive to help men hopelessly involved. Sheridan before long came to regard him as his bitterest enemy—the author of all his misfortunes. Whitbread was perhaps the only person he had ever found proof against his powers of persuasion—and this rigidity naturally mortified Sheridan's pride full as much as it thwarted and disconcerted his plans. His failure, in 1812, to be returned for Stafford ended his political career. He was now excluded from the theatre and from Parliament—his two dependencies in life were gone, and he was left a helpless wreck. It is to his credit that he refused the Prince's offer again to bring him into Parliament. He was forced to part with all his pictures, books, and presents. The handsome cup given him on one occasion by the electors of Stafford was sold, and the portrait, by Reynolds, of his first wife in the character of St. Cecilia, was pawned. In the spring of 1815 he was arrested, and carried to a sponging-house. Illness supervened, brought on by irregular living, and increased by harassing cares. Moore and Rogers proved his best helpers, and Mrs. Sheridan's care and watchfulness were unceasing. Some assistance was obtained from friends through a newspaper appeal. He was again arrested, and would have been carried to prison but for the firmness of his doctor. He lingered until the 7th July 1816, when, after a succession of shivering fits, he fell into a state of exhaustion, and expired. He was in his 65th year. His residence, 17 Saville-row, was then in the possession of the bailiffs, and his body had to be removed to a friend's house, whence a few days

afterwards a train of the highest in the land followed his remains to Westminster Abbey. Sheridan's speeches cost much labour in the preparation, and his most brilliant, and apparently least premeditated repartees and witty sayings were generally thought out long before he produced them. In person he was above the middle size, robust and well-proportioned; handsome in youth. In later years his beautiful eyes were the only remains of early grace of person. He was often guilty of appropriating the sentiments and work of others, both in his speeches and writings. Lord Byron says: "Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do, has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind. He has written the best comedy (*School for Scandal*), the best drama (*The Duenna*), the best farce (*The Critic*—it is only too good for a farce), and the best address ('Monologue on Garrick'), and, to crown all, delivered the very best oration (the famous 'Begum speech') ever conceived or heard in this country." Lord Macaulay says: "No writers have injured the comedy of England so deeply as Congreve and Sheridan. Both were men of splendid wit and polished taste. Unhappily they made all their characters in their own likeness. Their works bear the same relation to the legitimate drama which a transparency bears to a painting. There are no delicate touches, no hues imperceptibly fading into each other; the whole is lighted up with an universal glare. Outlines and tints are forgotten in the common blaze which illuminates all. The flowers and fruit of the intellect abound; but it is the abundance of a jungle, not of a garden—unwholesome, bewildering, unprofitable from its very plenty, rank from its very fragrance. Every fop, every boor, every valet is a man of wit."¹⁶ Sheridan left two sons, Thomas, who died in 1817, at the Cape, where he held the post of Colonial Paymaster, and Charles, who obtained a limited reputation as a poet. Thomas had three daughters, all born out of Ireland: (1) Selina (born 1807, died 1867), married the Hon. Price Blackwood, afterwards Lord Dufferin and Clandeboy. After his death, she married the Earl of Gifford when on his death-bed. She was mother of the present Earl of Dufferin. She was the authoress of "The Irish Emigrant," "Katie's Letter," "Terence's Farewell," and other ballads. (2) Caroline, (born in 1808, died in 1877), married the Hon. G. C. Norton, and after his death Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. Her first marriage was unhappy, and led to pro-

tracted legal proceedings. She was widely known as a poet and novelist. (3) Jane, married the Duke of Somerset. ^{16 1961 254 307}

Sidney, Sir Henry, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, was born early in the 16th century. He was knighted and sent Ambassador to France by Edward VI., and was Lord-Justice of Ireland in 1557 and 1558. Early in Elizabeth's reign he again filled the latter post for a few months, and was afterwards Lord-President of Wales, and was sent upon a confidential mission to France. His Irish career will be found narrated at length in Froude's *England*. It was with great reluctance he consented to go over as Deputy in 1565.—“If the Queen would but grant him leave to serve her in England, or in any place in the world else, saving Ireland, or to live in private, it should be more joyous to him than to enjoy all the rest and to go thither.” He stipulated that he should have a military chest of at least £10,000, and 200 horse and 500 foot, in addition to those already in Dublin. He would not go as others had gone to “twine ropes of sand and sea-slime to bind the Irish rebels with.” “To go to work by force,” he said, “will be chargeable, it is true; but if you will give the people justice and minister law among them, and exercise the sword of the sovereign and put away the sword of the subject—*omnia hæc adjiciuntur vobis*—you shall drive the now man of war to be an husbandman, and he that now liveth like a lord to live like a servant; and the money now spent in buying armour and horses, and waging of war should be bestowed in building of towns and houses. By ending these incessant wars ere they be aware, you shall bereave them both of force and beggary, and make them weak and wealthy. Then you can convert the military service due from the lords, into money; then you can take up the fisheries now left to the French and the Spaniards; then you can open and work your mines, and the people will be able to grant you subsidies.” Leaving London in December, he was detained six weeks at Holyhead by contrary winds, and did not reach Dublin until the middle of January 1565-'6. He found the Pale, as he said, “overwhelmed with vagabonds;” the English soldiers “worse than the people, so insolent as to be intolerable; so rooted in idleness as there was no hope by correction to amend them.” “Not two gentlemen in the whole of it able to lend £20.” In Munster, as the fruit of the Desmond wars, “a man might ride twenty or thirty miles and find no houses standing.” Connaught was tolerably quiet. “In Ulster there tyrannizeth the prince of

pride; Lucifer was never more puffed up with pride and ambition than that O'Neill is; he is at present the only strong and rich man in Ireland, and he is the dangerouslest man, and most like to bring the whole estate of this land to subversion and subjugation, either to him or to some foreign prince, that ever was in Ireland.” He invited O'Neill to Dublin; but Shane, subscribing himself Sidney's “loving gossip to command,” reminded him that Sussex had twice attempted his assassination, and that, however desirous he might be to visit the Lord-Deputy, his “timorous and mistrustful people” would not trust him any more in English hands. Sidney made immediate preparations for an expedition against Shane, who appealed to France for aid, and commenced the campaign by invading Tircconnell. Sidney had difficulty in impressing the gravity of the occasion upon Elizabeth, who ultimately consented to send 1,000 men under command of Colonel Randolfe. He took the field with his own forces in September 1566, marching into Shane's country, burning and destroying in every direction. In his own words, he “found by experience that now was the time of the year to do the rebel most hurt.” Early in October he joined Randolfe, who had landed in Lough Foyle. They erected a fort where the city of Derry now stands, agreeing that it was the best spot in all the north to build a fort to curb O'Neill. Sidney next pushed on to Donegal, leaving Randolfe in command, reduced one of Shane's strongholds, and put O'Donnell into possession of it. On 19th October he was at Ballyshannon; on the 22nd at Sligo; on the 24th he passed over the bogs and mountains into Roscommon, and then, “leaving behind them as fruitful a country as was in England or Ireland, all utterly waste,” the army forded the Shannon at Athlone on the 26th, and so back to the Pale. Sidney declared that now “her Majesty's honour was re-established amongst the Irishry, and grown to no small veneration;” while one of his admirers wrote to Cecil that the expedition was “comparable only to Alexander's journey into Bactria.” Mr. Froude adds that, “the weakest, maddest, and wildest Celts were made aware that when the English were once roused to effort they could crush them as the lion crushes the jackal.” Randolfe fell soon afterwards in an engagement with Shane's kerns. By the middle of March the garrison at Derry was reduced by want and disease from 1,100 to 300 men; and in April the stronghold was burnt and blown up by an accidental fire in which thirty men perished. The re-

mainder of the garrison was drawn off to Carrickfergus. Nevertheless Sidney's expedition and the forays from Derry demoralized Shane's forces. His ruin was completed by the Scots, and in the following June he was assassinated. In August 1569 war broke out in Desmond, and Sidney, reinforced from England, hurried to the scene of action. Waterford refused to open its gates to him. He marched west, burning villages, blowing up castles, killing the garrisons, and flinging their bodies from the battlements, for a terror to all others, putting every man to death whom he caught in arms, and garrisoning many strongholds. Through Kilmallock he moved to Limerick, to Galway, to Roscommon, and thence across to Armagh and the borders of Tyrone, through Turlough Luineach O'Neill's country, reaching Dublin in October. "The expedition had been swift, vigorous, and not without effect," says Mr. Froude. "Some of the Irish had committed 'outrages too horrible to hear,' says Sidney. If he told but the bare truth, the English had set the example of ferocity, and had little right to complain." The account the same writer gives in the tenth volume of his *History of England*, of the doings of Sidney's officers in the County of Wicklow, is almost too barbarous to be believed. On 25th March 1571, Sir Henry obtained the recall for which he had sued so long. He left the country in a miserable condition. In 1572 the government of Ireland was again pressed upon him, but he firmly refused it; but three years afterwards he was induced to accept what he called his thankless charge. Dreading a plague then raging in Dublin, he landed at Drogheda in November, and commenced a progress through the provinces. Passing into Ulster, he met Sorley Boy MacDonnell, whom he propitiated by restoring to him Rathlin island. He paid a friendly visit to O'Neill. Rapidly crossing Leinster, which he reported as for the most part depopulated, burnt up, and waste, he proceeded on through Waterford, Dungarvan, and Youghal, to Cork. The Earls of Thomond, Desmond, and Clancarthy attended him with their retinues. The MacCarthys, O'Sullivans, O'Carrolls, McTeigues, and Roches came to his levees. Grace O'Malley, to do him honour, sailed round from Achill to Cork, with her three pirate galleys manned by 200 men. Several Catholic Bishops appeared. He says: "We got good and honest juries there [at Cork], and with their help twenty-four malefactors were honourably condemned and hanged." Mr. Froude ob-

serves, that the gallows "might have worked better had justice been even-handed, and had scoundrels of both nations been hung upon it indifferently." From Cork the progress was continued to Limerick and Galway. The state of the Church was a matter of great concern to him. In Meath there was not a single resident clergyman in the 105 government benefices. In the autumn of 1576 he held an itinerant court in the southern provinces; at Cork he executed forty-three notable malefactors (including one pressed to death, and two drawn and quartered); at Limerick, twenty-three; at Kilkenny, thirty-six (including two for treason, and a "blackamoor and two witches"). He thought it necessary to apologize for his moderation—"I have chosen rather with the snail slenderly to creep, than with the horse swiftly to run." Mr. Froude again remarks: "When the people were quiet, there was the rope for malefactors, and death by 'natural law' for those whom the law written would not touch. When they broke out there was the blazing homestead, and death by the sword for all; not for the armed kerne only, but for the aged and infirm, the nursing mother, and the baby at the breast. These, with ruined churches, and Irish rogues for ministers—these, and so far only these, were the symbols of the advance of English rule." The re-establishment of the presidencies was one of Sidney's chief administrative acts during his second tenure of power. In 1578 it was apparent that at heart the princes and people were more bitterly opposed than ever to the acceptance of the Reformed religion and English habits and laws, and Sidney, perhaps unable to encounter the expense involved by tenure of office under Elizabeth, made haste out of the country before the storm burst. "Three times has her Majesty sent me as her Deputy to Ireland. I returned from each of them three thousand pounds worse than I went." Sir Henry Sidney died in 1586.⁵² The great Sir Philip was his son. ⁵² 140 170 339

Simnel, Lambert, the son of an Oxford tradesman, was, in 1486, brought to Ireland by Richard Simond, a clergyman, and presented to the chief personages of the Anglo-Irish colony as Richard, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, and heir to the English throne. Of noble appearance and demeanour, he acted his part to perfection. Simond alleged, that having rescued the child from death, he had brought him to a land known to be specially attached to the cause of the White Rose, and relied that the Yorkists of Ireland would vindicate the rights of a boy

whose deceased father, the Duke of Clarence, had been born amongst them in Dublin Castle. Kildare and other Anglo-Irish lords, personally acquainted with Clarence and his family, subjected the lad to a searching examination, and satisfied themselves that he was the rightful heir to the crown. He was lodged in the Castle, every deference was paid to him, and messengers were despatched to the friends of the House of York in England, and to the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, his supposed aunt. The citizens of Waterford boldly opposed his pretensions; and in the name of Henry VII. enlisted soldiery from the Munster towns and the Ormond district, where the people were most inimical to the Leinster Geraldines. The Duchess sent a force of about 2,000 men, under the command of Martin Swart, a soldier of great experience, who landed at Dublin in May 1487, accompanied by the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lovel, and other Yorkist refugees from Flanders. On Whit-Sunday, the 24th May, Simmel was solemnly anointed and crowned King of England, under the name of Edward VI., in Christ Church, Dublin, in presence of the chief dignitaries of the Pale, who renounced their allegiance to Henry VII., and swore fealty to him. He was then borne in state to the Castle on the shoulders of tall men, that he might be seen by the enthusiastic populace. A parliament was convened, coins were struck, and proclamations issued in his name, and an expedition was organized for the invasion of England, which landed on the coast of Lancashire, 4th June 1487, and advanced into Yorkshire. Sir Thomas FitzGerald commanded the Irish contingent. Henry collected a large force, and the armies met on 16th June at Stoke, near Newark-on-Trent, where an engagement was fought. The Irish, according to the chronicles, "fought boldly and stuck to it valiantly," and it was not until 4,000 had fallen that the Yorkists gave way. Simmel and Simond were captured by Robert Bellingham, a squire of Henry's house. The priest was immured for life, in fetters, in a dark dungeon. Simmel, according to one account, was incarcerated in the Tower of London; according to another, Henry employed him as a turnspit in the royal kitchen, and afterwards made him master of the falcons. Many Irish lords and their followers fell at Stoke. The subsequent expedition of Sir Richard Edgecomb to Ireland was for the purpose of bringing back to their allegiance the lords of the Pale, who for many months after the fall of Simmel cherished plans of revolt. ³³⁵

Sirr, Henry Charles, Town-Major of Dublin, was a prominent actor in Irish affairs for many years. He was born about 1756, became a wine merchant, and in 1796 received the appointment of Town Major of Dublin, in which capacity he rendered important services to the Government, as the seizure of the *Press* newspaper, and the capture of Lord Edward FitzGerald in 1798, and Robert Emmet in 1803. He was a man of undaunted bravery, overbearing in his manners, and was equally feared and hated by the people at large. Lord Castlereagh thus eulogizes him: "The services Major Sirr has rendered to the King's Government since I have been in office are such as to make me feel it an incumbent duty to bear testimony, in the strongest terms, to his merits. . . He has been constantly employed confidentially by Government on every occasion which called for great personal exertions, discretion, and courage. . . The metropolis was peculiarly indebted for its tranquillity to the unceasing activity of Major Sirr." He latterly held the post of police magistrate. He was a connoisseur in the fine arts. Major Sirr died 11th January 1841, and was buried in St. Werburgh's churchyard, Dublin, near the vault where rest the remains of Lord Edward FitzGerald, whom he had made prisoner and mortally wounded forty-two years previously. His papers, which contain much valuable information relating to the events of the times in which he lived, are preserved in the Library of Trinity College. ^{72 146 331}

Sitric the Blind, one of the Norse invaders of Ireland, arrived at Dublin with a "prodigious royal fleet" in 888. In 902 he retreated to Scotland; but in 918 he recovered Dublin, and in 919 fought the battle of Kilmashogue with Niall Glundubh. He left Ireland in 920, and in 925 was King of the Northumbrians. He is supposed to have died in 927. ¹⁴⁴

Sitric Silkiskegg (Silken-beard), one of the Norse Kings of Dublin, was in 994 driven from his seat by Ivar of Waterford; but next year he re-established his authority. After the battle of Glenmama, in 1000, he took refuge with the northern Irish chieftains, but was delivered by them to Brian Borumha, who reinstated him in the government of Dublin, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Sitric's sister, Maelmuire, was married to Malachy II. With the other Northmen he was defeated at Clontarf, but not long afterwards regained possession of Dublin. In 1018 he blinded Bran, son of the King of Leinster. Ten years later Sitric went on a pilgrimage to Rome. He died abroad in 1042, leaving

his kingdom to his nephew. During his reign, the Danish bishopric of Dublin was created, and the foundations of Christ Church Cathedral were laid.²⁴⁴

Skeffington, Sir William, was in 1529 appointed by Henry VII. commissioner to Ireland—"to restrain the exactions of the soldiers; to call a parliament; and to provide that the possessions of the clergy might be subject to bear their part of the public charge." This commission he discharged to the entire satisfaction of the King, and he received the honour of knighthood. Next year he was made Lord-Deputy to the Duke of Richmond, and signalized his appointment by marching against O'More and O'Connor. In 1531 "he neglected not the service of the publick, but . . . made an inroad into Ulster, and having taken and demolished O'Neill's Castle of Kinar, destroyed the neighbouring territories, burned the villages, and thereby terrified O'Donnell into a submission."²⁴⁵ A violent enmity existed between him and the Earl of Kildare, who procured his recall in the following year. On the breaking out of the insurrection under Thomas FitzGerald, Sir William was again made Lord-Deputy, landed at Dublin on 11th October 1534, with a well furnished army, and "was received by the mayor and citizens with great joy, to whom he delivered the King's letters of thanks for their approved fidelity." On 28th October he raised the siege of Drogheda, and next spring reduced Maynooth by the aid of his heavy ordnance. In July 1535 he concluded a treaty with Con O'Neill at Drogheda, and received him into favour. He died in Dublin on the 31st of December 1535, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Amongst the Irish, Sir William was known as "The Gunner," on account of the extent to which he employed artillery in reducing their strongholds. The Massareene family are his descendants.^{246 247}

Skelton, Philip, Rev., author and philanthropist, was born in the parish of Derryaghy, near Lisburn, in February 1706-'7. His father was a farmer, gunsmith, and tanner. Philip entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar, under Dr. Delany, in 1724, passed through his course with credit, commenced Bachelor of Arts in 1728, and was shortly afterwards ordained on being nominated to a curacy at Drummully, near Newtownbutler. In addition to the duties of the cure, he taught the children of his rector, Dr. Samuel Madden, known as "Premium Madden." In 1732 he obtained a curacy at Monaghan, at £40 a year; in 1750 was

given the vicarage of Pettigo, a remote and then very uncivilized parish in Donegal; in 1759 he was removed to the parish of Devenish, near Enniskillen, worth £300 a year; and in 1766 made his last change to Fintona, in the County of Tyrone. Mr. Skelton was never married. He was the author of numerous sermons which had a large circulation, and of *Deism Revealed*, an important work, published in London in 1749. He had previously published *Some Proposals for the Revival of Christianity*, which was attributed to Swift. His sermons were warmly commended by Wesley and other divines, and were as eagerly listened to by London audiences as by his own simple parishioners. Clapham says: "In his reasoning he is as clear as Sherlock, in his warnings as solemn as Secker, in his piety as engaging as Porteus, and in his exhortations as vehement as Demosthenes." One who heard him at St. Werburgh's, Dublin, tells how he was made to "shiver in his place," at his description of the torments of hell. He was bitterly opposed to all dissent, yet was the friend of Wesley when he visited Ireland to preach. In character he was simple and chivalrously honest. In manners he was outspoken, if not uncouth and rude, and he was careless in his dress. His biographer says, "he was of large gigantic size." He was an adept at cudgels and the use of his fists, and was not backward in the use of either when he considered occasion required—whether to chastise the insolence of a young officer, to protect the property of his parishioners, or to pretend to destroy an evil spirit about which a sick old woman consulted him. His whole life was one of self-devotion. He lived on the sparest diet. Even when he had but £40 a year, he devoted a large part of his stipend to the relief of the suffering poor. His books were almost his sole amusement; yet he sold them to relieve the poor in a period of famine, and when an admirer sent him money to buy them back he devoted it also to the purchase of food for those in want. He was extremely fond of flowers, and would send twenty miles for a curious specimen. Philip Skelton died in Dublin (whither he had gone on account of a painful ailment), 4th May 1787, aged 80, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard. His *Life* by Samuel Burdy, is a most entertaining work, illustrative of the semi-civilized condition of parts of Ireland during the eighteenth century.^{248 249}

Sloane, Sir Hans, Bart., M.D., an eminent physician, founder of the collection

that formed the basis of the British Museum, was born at Killyleagh, County of Down, 16th April 1660. From his youth he evinced quick parts, keen powers of observation, and a wonderful taste for natural science. In his eighteenth year he went to London with the object of increasing his knowledge of chemistry and botany. He pursued his studies under Staphorst, and ere long acquired the friendship of John Ray and Robert Boyle. After six years of steady labour, he went to France, in 1683, and in July took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Orange. Next year he returned to England, in 1685 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1687 a fellow of the College of Physicians, and he early laid the foundation of that London practice which eventually led him to social eminence and to fortune. In 1687 he accompanied the Duke of Albemarle, on his appointment as Governor of the West Indies, as his physician and as chief physician to the West Indian fleet. Sloane named his own terms—£600 per annum, and £300 for outfit. Without in any way neglecting his medical duties, he devoted himself enthusiastically to the investigation of the fauna and flora of the islands, and during his eighteen months' residence made large collections of natural objects. He returned to England in consequence of the Duke's death. He made a fortunate investment in the importation of a quantity of cinchona bark, the value of which as a drug he made more widely known in England. His additions to botanical knowledge were important. In 1693 he was elected to the secretaryship of the Royal Society, and a year afterwards was made Physician to Christ's Hospital. In 1696 he published his *Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Insula Jamaica sponte proveniunt*; but the work which contributed most to his reputation was his *Natural History of Jamaica*, which was not completed until after thirty-eight years' labour. The first volume appeared in 1708. He filled the office of physician to George I., who, in 1716, created him a baronet. In 1719 he became President of the College of Physicians, and in 1727 he received the crowning honour of his life—being made President of the Royal Society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. During all these years he had been getting together a splendid museum and library, which in 1741 he removed to his villa at Chelsea. His mental vigour long outlived his powers of locomotion; to the last it was his delight to be wheeled in a chair about his museum, and to examine its con-

tents. He appears to have acted on the maxim he often repeated to patients: "I never take physic when I am well. When I am ill, I take little, and only such as has been very well tried." Sir Hans Sloane died 11th January 1753, aged 92, and was buried at Chelsea, in the same vault in which, twenty-eight years before, he had laid his wife. Two daughters survived him, who carried his wealth to the Stanleys and Cadogans. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: "Sir Hans, being extremely solicitous lest his cabinet of curiosities, which he had taken so much pains to collect, should be again scattered at his death, and being at the same time unwilling that so large a portion of his fortune should be lost to his children, bequeathed it to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be made good by Parliament to his family. The sum, though large in appearance, was scarcely more than the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, the ores and precious stones, that were found in it; for in his last will he declares that the first cost of the whole amounted at least to £50,000. Parliament accepted the legacy, and fulfilled the conditions, and from this ample collection the British Museum had its origin." Sir Hans Sloane's collection contained about 44,000 books, manuscripts, drawings, and volumes of *hortus siccus*; 32,000 medals and coins; 1,100 antiquities; 3,000 cameos, seals, and precious stones; 500 vessels of agate and jasper; 1,800 crystals; 6,000 shells; and all the other objects in proportion, which are usually to be found in a museum. Besides devoting such largesums to science, Sir Hans was a munificent reliever of distress and suffering amongst his fellow men. Sloane-street in London perpetuates his name, and the Earl of Cadogan now represents him in that region of the Metropolis. ^{481 124}

Smith, Charles, M.D., was born in the south of Ireland, and took his medical degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1738. He devoted most of his time to historical and topographical researches, and was the author of county histories of Waterford, Cork, and Kerry. They were published in 1746, 1750, and 1756, respectively, under the patronage of the Physico-Historical Society of Dublin, formed for the purpose of collecting materials for a work on the plan of Camden's *Britannia*, to be entitled *Hibernia, or Ireland Ancient and Modern*. No particulars are attainable concerning his life. ^{16 38 219}

Smith, Erasmus, the founder and endower of a number of Protestant schools in Ireland, was a wealthy Turkey mer-

chant, and an alderman of London. According to one account he was living in 1683, aged 73. His town residence was in St. John's, Clerkenwell; his country seat, Weald Hall, in Essex. He married a daughter of Lord Coleraine, and had three daughters and six sons, all of whom died without issue, except Hugh, who succeeded to his father's estates. There is a portrait of Erasmus Smith in Christ's Hospital, London. He was one of the adventurers under the Cromwellian settlement, and was granted in return for his "adventure" of £300, 666 plantation acres in the barony of Clanwilliam, and County of Tipperary. This must, however, have been but a small portion of his landed property in Ireland, as in 1657 he by deed made over 13,000 acres in different counties, for the formation and endowment of grammar schools in Ireland. The trustees being all Non-conformists—"men after Cromwell's own heart"—were unable to execute their functions after the Restoration; and, in 1669, on Erasmus Smith's petition, a new charter was granted, placing the schools practically under Episcopal supervision. It cannot be clearly ascertained whether the donor himself was a Churchman or a Dissenter. The future visitation and government of the schools founded by him was entrusted to a board of thirty-two governors, with the power of electing their successors. When the Endowed Schools Commission enquired into his foundations in 1857, they numbered 4 grammar schools, and 140 English schools, in different parts of Ireland; having 7,170 children on the rolls, and an average attendance of 4,357. The nett income from lands and investments was £8,162. After paying £600 a year for exhibitions to Trinity College, and £100 to Christ's Hospital, £7,462 was available for the support of the schools. Full particulars regarding their condition and management, will be found in the report of the before-mentioned Commission. It is much to be regretted that so few particulars are attainable concerning the life of one who was such a benefactor to Ireland. 93 125† 254(2)

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Smith, James, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, was born in Ireland about the year 1720. His father emigrated to America in 1729, and settled as a farmer on the Susquehanna. James was educated at the College of Philadelphia, studied law, and for a time resided near Shippensburg as a lawyer and surveyor, but afterwards removed to York, where he continued to practise his profession the remainder of his life. He was

esteemed a man of education and refinement. In 1774 he raised the first volunteer company in the State, for the purpose of resisting the domination of Great Britain, and he was a member of the convention to consider the expediency of abstaining from the importation of British goods, and of assembling a general congress. His essay on *The Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America* is said to have given the first strong impulse to the revolution in his district. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of January 1775, and of the Provincial Conference of 18th June, where he seconded Dr. Rush's resolution in favour of a declaration of independence. He was a member of Congress until November 1778, and in 1780 had a seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Drake says: "He was a man of great wit, and possessed of an original species of drollery, which was heightened by an uncouthness of gesture, a certain ludicrous cast of countenance, and a drawing mode of utterance." He died at York, Pennsylvania, 11th July 1806, aged about 86. 37*

Smith, Sir William Cusack, Bart.,

Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was born in Ireland, 23rd January 1766. He studied at the University of Oxford, spending his vacations with his friend, Edmund Burke, at Beaconsfield, or at his house in London. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1788; in 1795, obtained the rank of King's Counsel; and the same year was returned to Parliament for the borough of Donegal. He gave his firm support to all government measures, including the Union, and in 1800 was appointed Solicitor-General. Two years afterwards, on his father's appointment as Master of the Rolls, he took his place as a Baron of the Exchequer; and on his father's death in 1808, succeeded to a baronetcy. In 1834, on account of the expression of some strong political sentiments while on the Bench, an unsuccessful attempt was made in Parliament to have him removed. He died at Newtown, near Tullamore, 21st August 1836, aged 70, and was buried at Geashill. *The Gentleman's Magazine* observes: "His decisions were distinguished by clearness, vigour, and promptitude. . . . In a refined and classical taste, and in a chaste and graceful style of oratory, Baron Smith peculiarly excelled. It was not on the Bench alone that he shone forth as one of the brightest luminaries of his age and country. As a political and philosophical writer, he was equally distinguished. . . . In private life he was equally admirable. . . . In politics he leaned to the constitutional

doctrines of the old Whigs, and throughout his life was the consistent advocate of Roman Catholic Emancipation." Amongst his writings may be mentioned pamphlets on the Union, the Slave Trade, and Catholic Claims; and a work on the *Law of Evidence*, published in 1811.^{16 146}

Smyth, Edward, a sculptor, was born in the County of Meath in 1746. He was indentured to Verpoyle, an Italian sculptor residing in Dublin, and early gave tokens of considerable genius. His first public work was the statue of Dr. Lucas, now in the City Hall, Dublin. The figures on the Bank of Ireland, Four Courts, and King's Inns are from his chisel, as is also the ornamentation on the Custom House and Castle Chapel, Dublin. "He was a man of singular modesty and retired habits. His genius qualified and his respectable family entitled him to mix with the best society; but he was embarrassed in such company, and he unfortunately sought for other less respectable, but where he felt himself more at ease." He died in 1812.¹¹⁰¹

Smyth, Thomas A., Brigadier-General in the United States Volunteer service, was born in Ireland early in the present century. He emigrated to the United States while yet a mere lad, settled at Wilmington, Delaware, and engaged in coach-building. At the commencement of the war in 1861, he raised a company for a Philadelphia "three-months" regiment, and served in the Shenandoah Valley. His abilities were so conspicuous that he was made major of a Delaware regiment, and for bravery at Cold Harbour (3rd June 1864) was created a brigadier-general. He was mortally wounded near Farnville, Virginia, whilst commanding the second division of the Second Army Corps, 6th April 1865, and died three days afterwards.^{37*}

Southern, Thomas, a dramatist, was born in Dublin in 1660. He was educated at Trinity College, was entered at the Middle Temple, and subsequently adopted dramatic authorship as a profession. His first piece was produced in London in 1682. He was frugal and pushing; he was peculiarly fortunate in the sale of his plays; and his judicious flattery of the Duke of York considerably advanced his interests. During the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion Southern served in the army. He is described as having been in his latter days "a quiet and venerable old gentleman, who lived near Covent Garden, and frequented the evening prayers there, always neat and decently dressed, commonly in black, with his silver sword and silver locks." He died (the oldest and richest of the dramatic

brotherhood), 26th May 1746, aged 85. Two of his plays, all that are now known to the public, are thus commented on by Hallam: "Southern's *Discovery*, latterly represented under the name of *Isabella*, is almost as familiar to the lovers of our theatre as *Venice Preserved* itself; and for the same reason, that whenever an actress of great tragic powers arises, the part of 'Isabella' is as fitted to exhibit them as that of 'Belvidera.' The choice and conduct of the story are, however, Southern's chief merits; for there is little vigour in the language, though it is natural and free from the usual faults of his age. A similar character may be given to his other tragedy, *Oroonoko*, in which Southern deserves the praise of having first of any English writer, denounced the traffic in slaves and the cruelties of their West Indian bondage. The moral feeling is high in this tragedy, and it has sometimes been acted with a certain success; but the execution is not that of a superior dramatist."^{16 146(45)}

Spenser, Edmund, the English poet, author of the *Faerie Queene*, resided for a considerable time in Ireland. He was born in London in 1552, and came over as Secretary to Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, probably in August 1580. In the following March he obtained the lucrative post of Clerk of Decrees and Recognizances in the Irish Court of Chancery. He was given a lease on beneficial terms of the abbey and manor of Enniscorthy. About 1586 he was granted 3,028 acres in the County of Cork, including the manor and Castle of Kilkolman; and in June 1588 was appointed Secretary of the Council of Munster. On the 11th June 1594, he married, at Cork, the daughter of a merchant of that city. It is believed that he wrote much of the *Faerie Queene* at Kilkolman. The beautiful and interesting references to the Irish rivers in that work (Book iv. Canto 11., vv. 40-44), were doubtless written from personal observations. Spenser's important political tract, *A View of the State of Ireland, written Dialogue-wise between Eudoxus and Irenaeus*, was probably composed in 1596, during a visit to England. It was not printed till 1633, at the cost of Sir James Ware. It is an extremely interesting and thoughtful survey of the state of Ireland and its relations with England, and contains much that is applicable to the present day. His low estimate of the character of the inhabitants of the country, and his heartless incentives to further sweeping confiscations of the lands of the Irish were so irritating, that it is not surprising he was one of the first sufferers from the

effort of the Sagan Earl of Desmond, in 1598, to repossess himself of the estates of his forefathers. Early in October, upon the breaking out of hostilities, Kilcolman was attacked and set on fire. Spenser, his wife, and family with difficulty escaped, leaving behind an infant, who probably perished in the flames. He died in poverty in London, three months afterwards, 16th January 1599, aged 46. His widow, who married again before 1603, was granted a small estate by the Government. It has been difficult to trace the history of the poet's sons, Sylvanus and Peregrine, who remained in or returned to Ireland. Edmund, the eldest son of Sylvanus, is understood to have died unmarried; while Hugoline, Peregrine's son, suffered outlawry and loss of property for joining the Irish side in the Wars of 1641-'52 and 1689-'91. It was contended by Sir William Betham that Spenser left two other children, Lawrence and Katherine; but diligent search has failed to establish anything concerning them, or to trace his descendants beyond the second generation.³⁰⁹

Spratt, James, inventor of the "homograph," a commander in the Royal Navy, was born at Harold's Cross, near Dublin, 3rd May 1771. He entered the navy in 1796, and in 1805 was a master's-mate at the battle of Trafalgar, where he distinguished himself on board the *Defiance*, 74, and was consequently promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He served with credit in many parts of the world, saving the lives of fellow-seamen upon several occasions. He received a small pension in 1817; and in 1838 was gazetted a retired commander. In 1809 he was presented with a silver medal by the Society of Arts for his invention of the "homograph," or mode of signalling by a handkerchief, the groundwork of the semaphore now in universal use on railway lines in this country. Commander Spratt was living in 1849.²⁵³

Spratt, John, D.D., a philanthropist, was born in 1797, in Dublin, where he received his early education. At eighteen he was sent to a Carmelite College in Spain, at which he remained four years, and entered the Carmelite order, of which he became Provincial in Ireland. He was the prime mover in the foundation of many Catholic buildings and institutions in Dublin. The Carmelite Church in Whitefriar-street, the St. Peter's Orphanage, the St. Joseph's Night Refuge, the Catholic Asylum for the Female Blind, were amongst his most useful foundations. He was one of the first to join Father Mathew in his crusade

against intemperance; and to the cause of total abstinence he devoted his most untiring energies for many years, working almost daily in conjunction with his friend James Haughton. Together they held Sunday evening meetings; and was on all occasions ready to administer the total abstinence pledge. In 1871, four months before his death, he consulted two eminent physicians respecting symptoms of gangrene in the toe, the result of languid circulation. The doctors prescribed alcohol. He reflected for a moment, and said: "I have spent my life in denouncing the use of alcohol, and it is better that I should now die than live a little longer by its help." He was struck down suddenly by heart disease while administering the pledge in Whitefriar-street Church, 27th May, 1871, aged 74, and was buried at Glasnevin.²³³

Stanyhurst, Richard, Rev., an eminent author, was born in Dublin about 1545. [His father, James Stanyhurst, author of *Pias Orationes*, and other works, was Recorder of Dublin and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He died in 1573.] Richard was educated at Oxford; studied law at Lincoln's Inn; returned to Ireland, married, and became a Catholic; removed to the Continent, where he lost his wife; and subsequently took orders, and became chaplain to the Archduke Albert of Austria. He died at Brussels in 1618. He was the author of several theological treatises, and translated the first four books of Virgil's *Æneid* into heroic verse; but the work with which his name is chiefly connected is his *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, which, with an appendix out of Cambrensis, and some annotations, he published at Antwerp in 1584. It has been several times reprinted. Keating says the book abounds in errors, not to say malicious misrepresentations, but that he lived to repent the injustice thus done to the character of his countrymen, and when he entered into orders promised to recant publicly. The translation of Virgil has been generally condemned. His brother Walter is mentioned in Harris's *Ware* as the translator of a Latin work; and his son William, born in Belgium, who, like himself, became a Jesuit, wrote some works in Latin, enumerated by the same authority. Richard Stanyhurst was uncle of Archbishop Ussher.^{16 339}

Staunton, Sir George Leonard, Bart., an Indian administrator, was born at Cargin, County of Galway, 19th April 1737. In consequence of ill-health, he was, at sixteen, sent to Montpelier, France,

where he completed his education and took out his medical degree. In 1760 he repaired to London. His literary abilities soon secured him an introduction to Johnson and other eminent men. In 1762 he removed to the West Indies. There he practised medicine, and held several official situations. Having acquired a competency, he returned to England in 1770. He married, went back to the West Indies, and having studied law was appointed Attorney-General of Grenada. In 1779 the island was taken by the French, and with the Governor, Lord Macartney, he was sent as prisoner of war to France. After being exchanged, he went to India as private secretary to Lord Macartney, who had been appointed Governor of Madras. His talents had now full play, and he was engaged in a series of missions of great importance. "On a very critical occasion, when the civil and military authorities of Madras were at issue, he undertook the delicate and possibly hazardous office of executing an order of the Government, placing under arrest the commander-in-chief of the army, Major-General Stuart; and he thus preserved, by his vigour and promptitude, both the tranquillity of the settlement and the supremacy of the civil governor. But the transaction in which his diplomatic abilities were chiefly displayed, was the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Tipoo Sultan in 1784, by which the safety of our Indian possessions was secured at a crisis of great difficulty and peril. For this service he was immediately raised to a baronetcy, and the East India Company conferred on him a pension of £500 a year for life. On his return to England he also received the honorary degree of Doctor-of-Laws from the University of Oxford."⁴⁰ In 1792 he accompanied Lord Macartney as joint minister plenipotentiary on a mission to Peking. His health was sacrificed to his exertions on this occasion, and a few months after his return to England he was prostrated by an attack of paralysis. Retaining the full vigour of his intellect, he undertook the publication of a narrative of the proceedings of the Chinese embassy, a work of great interest, which was read with avidity at the time, and is referred to as one of the first authorities on all matters connected with China. Sir George died in London, 14th January 1801, aged 63, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Chantrey has been erected to his memory. He was, in the early part of his career at least, a decided Liberal in politics. [His son, Sir George T. Staunton,

Bart., born in England, an eminent Oriental and Chinese scholar, died in 1859.] ^{16 40 146}

Stearne, John, Dr., founder of the College of Physicians, Dublin, was born at Ardraccan, Meath, in the house of his grand-uncle, Archbishop Ussher, 26th November 1624. He entered Trinity College when but fifteen; in 1641 obtained a scholarship; in 1643 was elected a fellow; afterwards became lecturer on Hebrew; and in 1660 a senior fellow. The War of 1641 interrupted his studies, and he retired to Cambridge. After spending there seven years of "peculiar felicity and quiet," he removed to Oxford. On the return of peace his private practice as a physician in Dublin occupied most of his attention. In 1660, Trinity Hall (standing on the ground now occupied by Trinity-place), belonging to Trinity College, was set apart as a medical school, and Stearne was constituted president for life. In 1667 he obtained a charter, and the present College of Physicians was formally organized. Dr. Stearne, and thirteen other doctors of medicine, of whom Sir William Petty was one, were constituted Fellows. "Dr. Stearne had now seen the favourite project of his life accomplished, and was the acknowledged head of the medical profession in Ireland. Nothing further can be learned of his public life after this."³⁵ He died 18th November 1669, aged 45, and was buried in Trinity College, beneath the College chapel of that day, near the present belfry, most of the Library Square being then a cemetery surrounding the old chapel. "He was an Admirable Crichton in his way, and it may be said of him, in well-worn phrase, he touched nothing that he did not adorn. He excelled as a philosopher and physician, and equally so as a theologian, in an intensely theological age. Presuming his epitaph to have been written by Henry Dodwell, who knew him long and intimately, it may be maintained that with truth the pupil styled the master, 'Philosophus medicus summusque theologus idem.' Most of his writings were on theological subjects."³⁵

Stearne, John, Bishop of Clogher, son of the preceding, was born in Dublin in 1660. He was the predecessor of Swift in the deanery of St. Patrick's; was created Bishop of Dromore in 1713, and was translated to Clogher in 1717. He expended large sums on the cathedrals and palaces of the dioceses he presided over, built the College Printing-office, Dublin, at a personal cost of £1,200, and bequeathed £30,000 for various charitable uses. Swift corresponded with him for many years on the most intimate and friendly terms; but

in 1733 the Dean is said to have sent him a "letter full of bitter sarcasm and reproach, to which the Bishop returned an answer that marks a superior command of temper; but it appears . . . that his lordship deserved much of what Swift imputed to him." ^{42 118 315} Stearne died 6th June 1745. He left an estate for charitable purposes, which now produces £2,000 a year, and is administered by a body of trustees. Lawrence Sterne, the author, is said by some to have been descended from him.

Steele, Sir Richard, essayist and dramatist, the son of a lawyer who was private secretary to the Duke of Ormond, was born in Dublin early in 1671. He lost his father when still a child, and at twelve years of age, through the influence of the Duke, was admitted into the Charterhouse School, London. There he formed an intimacy with Addison, who was one year his junior. In 1689 he matriculated at Oxford; but left without taking his degree. He had a passion for military life, and greatly to the dismay of his friends, entered the army as a private. As he afterwards expressed it, he thereby "lost the succession to a very good estate in the County of Wexford, in Ireland, from the same humour, which he has preserved ever since, of preferring the state of his mind to that of his fortune." His talents and social qualities were not long in procuring him a commission—first as ensign, then as captain. He was also appointed secretary to Lord Cutts, his commanding officer. In 1701 he astonished his gay companions by the publication of a little book, *The Christian Hero*, designed to prove that "no principles but those of religion are sufficient to make a great man." The contrast between its precepts and the author's free-and-easy life was too great to escape general notice, and he was subjected to much raillery by his companions. In the following year he published his first comedy, *The Funeral*, and soon afterwards *The Tender Husband*. It has been remarked that "they were the first that were written expressly with a view, not to imitate the manners, but to reform the morals of the age. . . . Nothing can be better meant or more inefficient. It is almost a misnomer to call them comedies; they are rather homilies in dialogue." On the advent to power of his friends, the Whigs, in Queen Anne's reign, he was appointed (May 1707), chiefly through Addison's influence, editor of the *Gazette*, and one of the gentlemen ushers of the Prince Consort. Scarcely anything is known concerning his first wife, who

died a few months after their marriage. His profusion and generosity dissipated her fortune, and his income of £300 a year as *Gazetteer* was soon heavily forestalled. On the 7th September 1707 he married his second wife, Miss Scurlock, of Llangunno, in Caermarthenshire, a lady of great personal attractions, and possessed of an estate of about £400 a year. Steele continued devotedly attached to her through life. The most characteristic portions of his memoirs are the hundreds of short notes she received from him, which generally commence "Dear Prue," and abound with tender expressions on the most trivial occasions. He wrote constantly of their children. Mr. Forster says: "He writes to her on the way to the Kit-Kat, in waiting on my Lord Wharton or the Duke of Newcastle. He coaxes her to dress well for the dinner to which he has invited the Mayor of Stockbridge, Lord Halifax, and Mr. Addison. He writes to her in the brief momentous interval [to be afterwards referred to] when, having made his defence in the House of Commons, he was waiting for the final judgment which Addison was to convey to him. He writes to her when he has the honour of being received at dinner by Lord Somers; and he writes to her from among the 'dancing, singing, hooping, hallooing, and drinking' of one of his elections for Boroughbridge. He sends a special despatch to her for no other purpose than to tell her she has nothing to do but be a darling. He sends her as many as a dozen letters in the course of his journey to Edinburgh; and when, on his return, illness keeps them apart, one in London, the other at Hampton Court, her happening to call him 'Good Dick,' puts him in so much rapture, that he tells her he could almost forget his miserable gout and lameness, and walk down to her." Mrs. Steele was often sorely tried by his irregularities, extravagance, and convivial habits; and although considered by some of his friends stiff and prudish, she was acknowledged by all to be good-hearted, forbearing, and true. She even took to her home and heart Steele's illegitimate daughter, of whose existence, prior to her marriage, she had been ignorant. The Steeles commenced life in much style, with a town and country house, a chariot and pair, riding-horses, and a large establishment of servants. These expenses necessitated a loan of £1,000 from Addison, the non-payment of which eventually led to a breach between the friends. On 12th April 1709, Steele commenced the publication of the *Tatler*, the first of that series of periodicals with

which his name is imperishably united. His biographer says: "They formed a new era, and added an additional department to the national literature, which has commonly been designated by the title of the British Classics or Essayists. They produced such important effects for good in their own age, have had such a beneficial influence in giving a tone to the tastes and manners of successive generations since, have afforded mingled delight and instruction to such multitudes of readers, . . . and have left such an impress upon our language and literature, that it is difficult to speak justly of their various claims without appearing to exaggerate." The *Tatler*, price one penny per number, appeared thrice a week. Like the *Spectator* and other periodicals of which it was the forerunner, each number was a small folio leaf containing about 2,500 words, and generally comprising but one article or essay. Steele commenced the paper on the strength of his own resources; but he had proceeded only as far as the seventeenth number when Addison came to his aid. After publishing 271 numbers, extending over twenty-one months, he brought the *Tatler* to a close in the very height of its reputation, and to the great regret of his readers. "If less regular in its plan, and less elaborate in a literary point of view than its immediate or more celebrated successor, the *Spectator*, it has certainly at least a spirit more fresh and racy, if less dignified and elaborate."³⁶ Before the *Tatler* came to an end, he was appointed Commissioner of Stamps. He lost the position of Gazetteer, in consequence of some papers in which it was supposed he showed hostility to the Tory ministry. Swift accounted for his giving up the paper by saying that "he was so lazy and weary of the work." On 1st March 1711, the *Spectator* made its appearance. Steele was the responsible writer and conductor of the paper. Of the thirty numbers which contain the account of "Sir Roger de Coverly," Addison wrote about twenty, and Steele the rest. The *Spectator* comprised altogether 635 papers, of which 274 are attributed to Addison, and about 238 to Steele. The original series was brought to a close in December 1712. In March 1713, Steele commenced the *Guardian*. His biographer says: "We cannot regret the dropping of the different papers, and resuming his labours under a new title. It has contributed greatly to their variety, and each successive effort stimulated his invention to fresh sketches of character and clubs, and developed in new social combinations his

wonderful knowledge of human nature and of life."³⁶ The aim of the *Guardian* was narrower than that of its predecessor. In its publication he was aided by Addison, Berkeley, Gay, Ambrose Philips, Tickell, Rowe, and other eminent literary men. It was brought to a conclusion on the 1st October 1713, after an issue of 175 numbers. Steele's papers number eighty-two, Addison's fifty-one. On the 4th of June 1713, having, as he expressed it, "an ambition to serve in the ensuing Parliament," he resigned his commissionership of stamps, and in August was elected member for Stockbridge. The political fever with which he was seized displayed itself in the commencement of the *Englishman* a few days after the termination of the *Guardian*. It lived through seventy-two numbers, to 15th February 1714. When Parliament met in March, a complaint was made that some paragraphs in the *Englishman* of the previous January reflected upon the Queen's government. On the 18th Steele was arraigned at the bar of the House, and defended himself in an able and temperate speech of about three hours' duration. On a division it was resolved, by 245 votes to 152, "That Richard Steele, Esq., for his offence in writing and publishing the said scandalous and seditious libels, be expelled this house." Hallam observes: "This was perhaps the first instance wherein the House of Commons so identified itself with the executive administration, independently of the sovereign's person, as to consider itself libelled by those who impugned its measures." In addition to *An Apology* for himself and his writings, Steele about this time gave to the world a volume of *Poetic Miscellanies*, and a collection of poetry in three volumes, entitled the *Ladies' Library*. He also engaged in publishing the *Lover*, the *Reader*, and similar small periodicals. On the accession of George I., Steele, recommended to his notice as a zealous friend of his house, was appointed Surveyor of the Royal Stables at Hampton Court, and Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians, deriving from the latter appointment alone, some £1,000 a year. He was also made a Deputy-Lieutenant, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. In February 1715 he re-entered Parliament for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, and was shortly afterwards knighted. After the suppression of the rising of 1715, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1718 he entered upon an unfortunate speculation—the "fish-pool"—a project by which he hoped to bring fish alive to London, from remote parts of Ireland and Scot-

land, salmon then selling in London at 5s. per lb. In the same year he lost his wife. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. In 1719 Steele was for a time deprived of most of his offices, because of his determined opposition to the Peerage Bill—a Government measure. In 1720 he wrote strongly against the South Sea scheme; but his judgment in his own affairs was not sound enough to keep him clear of debt and difficulty, the consequences of extravagance. In 1724, broken down in health, he retired to Llangunnor, in Wales, an estate that had belonged to his wife. An adverse decision in a lawsuit was followed by an attack of paralysis. He abandoned literary pursuits, and lingered on, enjoying a quiet country life, until 1st September 1729, when he died, aged 58. He was buried by his own desire in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Carmarthen. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* sums up his character in the following terms: "Sir Richard was a man of undissembled and extensive benevolence, a friend to the friendless, and, as far as his circumstances would permit, the father of every orphan. His works are chaste and manly. He was a stranger to the most distant appearance of envy or malevolence, never jealous of any man's growing reputation, and so far from arrogating any praise to himself from his conjunction with Addison, that he was the first who desired him to distinguish his papers. His great fault was want of economy; and it has been said of him he was certainly the most agreeable and the most innocent rake that ever trod the rounds of dissipation." Thackeray, in his *Lectures on the English Humourists*, thus concludes his remarks on Steele: "We are living in the 19th century, and poor Dick Steele stumbled and got up again; and got into jail and out again; and sinned and repented; and loved and suffered; and lived and died, scores of years ago. Peace be with him! Let us think gently of one who was so gentle; let us speak kindly of one whose own breast exuberated with human kindness. . . . The great charm of Steele's writing is its naturalness. He wrote so quickly and carelessly, that he was forced to make the reader his confidant, and had not the time to deceive him. He had a small share of book learning, but a vast acquaintance with the world. . . . Women especially are bound to be grateful to Steele, as he was the first of our writers who really seemed to admire and respect them."¹⁶⁷ There are several references to Steele in *Notes and Queries*.^{16 33 48 124 167 316}

Steele, Thomas, M.A., a prominent Repealer, was born 3rd November 1788, at Derrymore, County of Clare. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1820. He soon afterwards became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. An uncle's death placed him in possession of the family property in Clare. Of an enthusiastic and adventurous temperament, he entered the Spanish service at 1823, and distinguished himself at the defence of Cadiz, and in other warlike operations. On his return to Ireland he became one of O'Connell's most strenuous supporters, and earned the title of "Head Pacifier," from his efforts in putting down the faction fights and local differences throughout Ireland which so materially weakened the popular cause. He seconded O'Connell's nomination for Clare. Sir Bernard Burke says that Steele used to prefer the old ruin of Craggan Tower, upon his property, to his comfortable house, and meditated its restoration; but his extravagance and utter recklessness regarding money matters prevented the carrying out of this and other fancies. Sir Bernard Burke continues: "He seemed utterly incapable of rationally estimating the value of money in his own case. Finance was with him a consideration wholly subordinate to the accomplishment of any project that seized on his fancy. In his mind there was no due proportion. He was as enthusiastic about the most trivial as the most important affairs. But he was intensely true and staunch to the political cause he espoused, and this quality of earnest sincerity, united with his unquestionable readiness to hazard his life at any moment in defence of his principles, or of his mighty leader, justly earned for him the name by which friends and foes alike agreed to designate him—'Honest Tom Steele.' In his private circle he was very popular; his eccentricities furnished matter of amusement, and his sterling worth was appreciated." It may be added that he was as careless of other people's money as of his own. His speeches were rhapsodical and romantic. Mr. Daunt thus describes his latter days: "When O'Connell died, life lost all its savour for Tom Steele. His heart and soul had been wrapped up in the movement of which his departed chief was the leader. To him there seemed nothing now worth living for. The hideous visitation of famine laid waste the land he loved so well. His private means had been long since exhausted; and it is painful to record that he tried to put an end to the existence which had now become a bur-

den, by leaping into the Thames from one of the bridges of London. He was taken up alive, but greatly injured by his rash attempt. A benevolent Englishman, the proprietor of Peele's Coffee House in Fleet-street, received the ill-fated agitator into his house, where he ministered with the utmost generosity and delicacy to the wants of poor Steele during the short remainder of his life." Lord Brougham and many political opponents generously came forward with offers of aid, which the dying man declined. He breathed his last on the 15th June 1848, aged 59. His remains were brought to Ireland, waked in Conciliation Hall, Dublin, and buried in Glasnevin. The *Standard* concluded its notice of his death with the words: "Fare thee well, noble, honest Tom Steele! A braver spirit, in a gentler heart, never left earth—let us humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest." In person Steele was tall and well-proportioned, and had a somewhat martial appearance, to which his military cap and frock-coat not a little contributed. His bronzed countenance wore an expression of resolute determination. 7 55 58 177 233

Steevens, Dr. Richard and Grissel, brother and sister, founders of the Dublin hospital bearing their name, were born in England the latter part of the 17th century. Their father, a royalist Church clergyman, for preaching against Oliver Cromwell, was obliged to seek refuge in Ireland, bringing with him his wife and twin infants, Richard and Grissel. He gave the former a good education, and at his decease in 1682 left his daughter a portion of £800. Richard, after proceeding so far in his divinity course as to be admitted to deacon's orders, devoted himself to the study of physic, and became a doctor. Impressed with the condition of the Dublin sick poor, he, when dying in 1710, left the whole of his property, consisting of real estate in the County of Westmeath and Queen's County, worth then £604 a year, in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his sister during her life, and after her death to be devoted to the foundation of a hospital. Grissel, desiring to see her brother's good intentions carried into effect during her own lifetime, surrendered the income bequeathed to her, reserving only £150 a year for her maintenance, and apartments in the proposed institution. She also contributed £2,000 of her own savings. Additional funds were collected, an Act of Parliament was procured, and a board of governors incorporated at Madame Steevens's desire, of which, Swift was a member. Among

the endowments was one from Esther Johnson, to continue only so long as the Episcopal Church remained in connexion with the state in Ireland. The building of the hospital was commenced in 1720 and completed in 1733, at a cost of £16,000; and it has ever since continued one of the most important and beneficial of Dublin charities. It was very generally believed amongst the poor that Madame Steevens had the face of a pig; to dissipate which absurd idea she was accustomed to sit in one of the corridors of the hospital with her veil up, for some hours once a week. Grissel Steevens died at an advanced age, in March 1747. Her portrait occupies a prominent position in the board-room of the institution. 146 3161

Sterne, Lawrence, Rev., author of *Tristram Shandy*, was born at Clonmel, on the 24th November 1713. His father, Roger Sterne, grandson of an Archbishop of York, was an ensign. His mother, Agnes Nuttle, a native of Clonmel, was the daughter of a sutler. They married during the campaign in Flanders. Sterne gives the following picture of his father: "My father was a little, smart man, active to the last degree in all exercises, most patient of fatigue and disappointments, of which it pleased God to give him a full measure; he was in his temper somewhat rapid and hasty; but of a kindly, sweet, disposition, void of all design, and so innocent in his own intentions, that he suspected no one; so that you might have cheated him ten times a day, if nine had not been sufficient for your purpose." Lawrence was born shortly after their return from the Continent. "My birth-day," he continues, "was ominous to my poor father, who was, the day after our arrival, with many other brave officers, broke, and sent adrift into the world, with a wife and two children." Much of his early life was passed in the different garrison towns. When seven years of age Mrs. Sterne and her family lived for a time with a relation at Annamoe, in the County of Wicklow. "It was in this parish," says Sterne, "during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape, in falling through a mill-race while the mill was going, and being taken up unhurt; the story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland, where hundreds of the common people flocked to see me." At eleven years of age he was sent to England, and put to school near Halifax, at the expense of his father's relatives. His father died in Jamaica in 1731, from the effects of a duel fought at Gibraltar a few years before. The widow, though

harassed with the care of a large family, survived him twenty-seven years. Lawrence made good progress at school, and in 1733 was sent, through the bounty of a relation and namesake, to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1736, and M.A. in 1740. He is described at this period as "a thin, spare, hollow-chested youth, with joints and members but ill kept together, with curiously bright eyes, and a Voltairean mouth. About the mouth and eye there was no very special air of sanctity." His uncle (a prebendary of Durham and of York) procured for him the small living of Sutton in Yorkshire. In 1741 he obtained a prebend, and on 30th March was married in York Minster to Elizabeth Lumley. The courtship had lasted for several years. The marriage was by no means a happy one, and the wife was often treated with the coldest neglect—Sterne perpetually falling into violent love fevers with one lady and another. Some years were now passed in attending to the duties of his cure. "I had then," he says, "very good health; books, painting, fiddling, and shooting were my amusements." He and his uncle had a quarrel shortly after his marriage, "because I would not write paragraphs in the newspapers: though he was a party man, I was not, and detested such dirty work, thinking it beneath me;" yet Sterne did go on doing this dirty work for his uncle for twenty years afterwards. A friend of Mrs. Sterne's presented him with the living of Stillington, near Sutton; and he remained nearly twenty years at Sutton doing the duty of the two places, not more than a mile and a half apart. In 1747 he published a charity sermon—*Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath*; in 1750 another sermon—*The Abuses of Conscience*. This last he subsequently introduced in the second volume of *Tristram Shandy*. Towards the close of 1759 appeared at York the first two volumes of *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.* Sterne had been unable to induce any London bookseller to run the risk of its publication. The work proved an immediate success, and raised him at once from obscurity to literary fame. Shortly after its appearance he repaired to London to enjoy the popular applause and other advantages in store for the author of so brilliant a work. He was offered £700 for the copyright of the first two volumes, and the expectation of two more, which he promised. The poet Gray wrote to a friend in June 1760: "*Tristram Shandy* is still a greater object of admiration—the

man as well as the book; one is invited to dinner, when he dines, a fortnight before. As to the volumes yet published, there is much good fun in them, and humour sometimes hit, and sometimes missed. Have you read his Sermons, with his own comick figure, from a painting by Reynolds, at the head of them? They are in a style I think most proper for the pulpit, and show a strong imagination and a sensible heart; but you see him often tottering on the verge of laughter, and ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience." These sermons, which eventually ran to seven volumes, had a large sale, due to Sterne's reputation as the author of *Tristram Shandy*. "Any man who has a name, or who has the power of pleasing, will be very generally invited," observed Dr. Johnson; "the man Sterne, I have been told, has had engagements for three months. . . . I did read them [the Sermons], but it was in a stage-coach. I should never have deigned even to look at them had I been at large." The remaining volumes of *Tristram Shandy* were published as follows: iii. and iv., in 1761; v. and vi., 1762; vii. and viii., 1765; ix., 1767. Sterne received the additional preferment of the curacy of Coxwold, in Yorkshire, from his friend Lord Falconbridge; he took a house in York for his wife and his child, Lydia, spending most of his own time in London and on the Continent. He resided much at Skelton Castle, or "Crazy Castle," as he called it, the seat of his friend, Mr. Hall. In 1762, he visited France, with his wife and daughter. He returned to England alone, and in 1764 went to Italy for the benefit of his health, then much impaired. We do not find him again in England until 1767, when he resided with his wife and daughter at York until he had written all that we have of his *Sentimental Journey*, which appeared in February 1768. Horace Walpole in writing to a friend, characterized this work as "very pleasing, though too much dilated, and infinitely preferable to his tiresome *Tristram Shandy*, of which I could never get through three volumes. In these there is great good nature and strokes of delicacy." Thackeray thus concludes a notice of the *Sentimental Journey*: "And with this pretty dance and chorus the volume artfully concludes. Even here one can't give the whole description. There is not a page in Sterne's writing but has something that were better away—a latent corruption—a hint as of an impure presence." Sterne was in miserable health when the *Sentimental*

Journey appeared, and survived but a few days. He died in a poor lodging in New Bond-street, London, in presence of a hired nurse and a footman who had been sent by a friend to enquire for him, 18th March 1768, aged 54. His last words were: "Now it is come." His remains, followed by only two mourners, were laid in the burying-ground of Hanover-square church. Disinterred and sold to the surgeons, they were a few days afterwards recognized by a friend, when too late for decent preservation, on the dissecting table in the medical school at Cambridge. A subscription of £1,000 and the proceeds of the sale of his sermons kept his widow and daughter from want. The former survived about four years. The latter married a Mr. De Medaille, and lived until the year 1790. In 1775 she published three volumes, containing letters and a short autobiography of her father. Some of the letters are of an extraordinary character to have been preserved by a wife and published by a daughter. Sterne was at times a plagiarist. He drew upon Rabelais, Burton, and other authors little read at the time. But this cannot dim the brilliancy and the originality of his genius. His "Uncle Toby," "Corporal Trim," and "Yorick" stand out as real personages, almost next to Shakspeare's creations. The *English Cyclopædia* contains the following discriminating criticism: "In the mere art of writing, also, his execution, amid much apparent extravagance, is singularly careful and perfect; it will be found that every touch has been well considered, has its proper purpose and meaning, and performs its part in producing the effect; but the art of arts, the *ars celare artem*, never was possessed in a higher degree by any writer than by Sterne. His greatest work, out of all comparison, is undoubtedly *Tristram Shandy*; although, among foreigners, the *Sentimental Journey* seems to stand in the highest estimation." Coleridge thus reprehends his moral laxity: "Sterne cannot be too severely censured for . . . using the best dispositions of our nature as the panders and condiments for the basest." Sir Walter Scott dwells on his inequality of workmanship: "In the power of approaching and touching the finer feeling of the heart, he has never been excelled, if, indeed, he has ever been equalled, and may at once be recorded as one of the most affected and one of the most simple of writers—as one of the greatest plagiarists, and one of the most original geniuses whom England has produced." "If I were requested,"

wrote Leigh Hunt, in a somewhat similar strain, "to name the book of all others which combined wit and humour under their highest appearance of levity with the profoundest wisdom, it would be *Tristram Shandy*." Thackeray was the most unsparing of Sterne's critics: "I suppose Sterne had . . . artistical sensibility; he used to blubber perpetually in his study, and, finding his tears infectious, and that they brought him a great popularity, he exercised the lucrative gift of weeping, he utilized it, and cried on every occasion. I own that I don't value or respect much the cheap dribble of those fountains. He fatigues me with his perpetual disquiet and his uneasy appeals to my risible or sentimental faculties. He is always looking in my face, watching his effect, uncertain whether I think him an impostor or not—posture-making, coaxing, and imploring me. 'See what sensibility I have—own now that I'm very clever—do cry now, you can't resist this.' The humour of Swift and Rabelais, whom he pretended to succeed, poured from them as naturally as song does from a bird; they lose no manly dignity with it, but laugh their hearty great laugh out of their broad chests as nature bade them. But this man, who can make you laugh, who can make you cry, too—never lets his reader alone, or will permit his audience repose: when you are quiet, he fancies he must rouse you, and turns over head and heels, or slides up and whispers a nasty story. The man is a great jester, not a great humourist." There are numerous references to Sterne in all the series of *Notes and Queries*. ^{16 40 46 167 254 317}

Stevenson, Sir John Armstrong, musical composer, was born in Crane-lane, Dublin, in the summer of 1762. His father and mother died when he was nine years old, and he was taken home by Mr. Gibson, a musical instrument maker, and was procured a place in the choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He early developed considerable musical talents, and showed a wonderful facility for composition. While yet a mere lad he gave music lessons and supported himself independently, and he early obtained musical engagements in both the Dublin Cathedrals. In 1800 the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, and in 1803 he was knighted. He composed glees, operas, and sacred music; but he will ever be best remembered by his arrangement of Irish airs for Moore's *Melodies*. Yet it has been objected that these settings are sometimes too elaborate for Irish music. Sir Jonah Barrington

used to say that they reminded him of the Rev. Mark Hare's whitewashing the Rock of Cashel, to give it a genteel appearance against a visitation. The *Biographie des Musiciens* says: "The fault of this collection, as of all others of a similar character, is that the original style of the melodies is destroyed by the modern accompaniment." Moore shields his friend from such accusations: "Whatever charges of this kind may have been ventured upon (and they are few and slight), the responsibility for them rests solely with me, as, leaving the harmonist's department to my friend Stevenson, I reserved to myself the selection and arrangement of the airs." Stevenson considered that his symphonies and accompaniments should ever be held subordinate to the melodies for which they were written, and he once remarked to Dr. Petrie: "I would recommend any person who means to sing them to purchase a piano about the value of £5, for it will be then likely that one may have a fair chance of hearing very little of the instrument and something of the melody and the poetry." The round of festivities in which Stevenson took part, would have left him little leisure for work, but that, according to his own account, he could do with only three hours' sleep. He was slight, and of middle height, and dressed in the pink of the fashion. His manners were somewhat pompous, yet he was at heart unaffected and kindly. He died at the seat of his son-in-law, the Marquis of Headford, in the County of Meath, 14th September 1833, aged 70. The orphan son of a poor coachmaker, he lived to see one daughter married to a marquis, another to an estates gentleman; one of his sons a rector, and another an officer in the army. An inscription to his memory has been erected in Christ Church Cathedral. One of the *Melodies* ("Silence is in our festal halls") was written by Moore on the occasion of his death. ^{116(37) 146 250}

Stewart, Alexander Turney, a wealthy New York merchant and capitalist, was born near Lisburn, 12th October 1803. He lost both parents before he was many days old, and was placed under the guardianship of Thomas Lamb, a member of the Society of Friends. The death of his grandfather interrupted his studies at Trinity College. He emigrated to the United States, and supported himself by teaching until he was of age, when he returned to Ireland, to receive his fortune of £2,000, with which he opened a drapery shop on Broadway, New York. His clear head, straightforwardness in business transactions, and his rule of never mis-

representing the quality of goods made him successful from the first, and after some changes he established his business in a splendid marble structure, occupying a full "block" on Broadway. He had agents for the purchase of goods in the leading European markets, and branch establishments in several minor cities and towns of the United States. His yearly sales are said latterly to have amounted to £10,000,000. During the Irish famine he sent an entire cargo of provisions for the relief of his suffering fellow countrymen. One of the most important of his permanent benefactions was the erection of an extensive residence in New York for working women. Mr. Stewart was strongly identified with the Republican party and the Federal cause during the war with the Southern States, and contributed largely to the Sanitary Commission. He was one of the United States representatives at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. In March 1869, he was nominated by President Grant for Secretary of the United States Treasury, but was found to be ineligible because of being engaged in business on his own account. He died in New York, 10th April 1875, aged 71, leaving his fortune of some £15,000,000 almost entirely to his wife.

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Stewart, Sir Robert, was made Governor of Londonderry and Culmore by Charles I., in 1643. On 13th June of the same year he defeated Owen Roe O'Neill at Clones, taking prisoner several foreign officers who had accompanied O'Neill to Ireland. Soon afterwards he embraced the Scottish engagement against the Parliament, and in his well-fortified stronghold of Culmore, prevented access by sea to Londonderry. In 1648 he was inveigled into attending a private baptism in Londonderry, seized by Coote, and compelled to give an order for the surrender of Culmore. By direction of Monk, he was removed to London, where he lay immured in the Tower for some years. After the Restoration he was reinstated in his honours, and died Governor of Londonderry in 1661. ^{217•}

Stewart, Sir William, Viscount Mountjoy, was born in 1653. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage, and appointed Master-General of the Ordnance and colonel of a regiment of foot. In 1686 he served in Hungary at the siege of Breda. On his return to Ireland he was made a brigadier-general. Macaulay styles him "a brave soldier, an accomplished scholar. . . . At Dublin he was the centre of a small circle of learned and ingenious men, who had, under his presidency, formed

themselves into a Royal Society." In 1688 he commanded a portion of the royal army stationed at Londonderry. But as he was a Protestant, Tircconnell, fearing his influence in favour of William, sent him, at the outbreak of hostilities, on a diplomatic mission to France, secretly intimating that his detention would be desirable. He was accordingly thrown into the Bastille, and kept confined there until 1692. On his release, he joined King William's army in Flanders, and lost his life at the battle of Steenkirk, 24th August 1692, aged about 39. ^{54 196 223}

Stewart, Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, 2nd Marquis of Londonderry, was born, probably at Mount-Stewart, in the County of Down, 18th June 1769. [His father, Robert Stewart, represented the County of Down in two Parliaments, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Stewart in 1789, advanced to be Viscount Castlereagh in 1795, Earl of Londonderry in 1796, and Marquis of Londonderry in 1816.] Robert Stewart is said to have inherited all his father's benevolence of heart and sweetness of disposition, united to a firmness and resolution of character which nothing could ruffle or intimidate. He received his early education at the Royal School of Armagh, and at seventeen entered St. John's College, Cambridge. He there devoted himself assiduously to study, taking good places at the half-yearly examinations; but left after that in December, 1787, when he was first in the first class. In the two following years he made the grand tour, visiting the principal cities of Europe. Evincing an ardent desire to engage in politics, in 1790 he was put in nomination by his father for a vacancy in the representation of Down, and was elected after a struggle of two months' duration, and an outlay of £60,000. This enormous expense obliged his father to abandon the intention of building a family mansion, and to reside for the remainder of his life in "an old barn, with a few rooms added." In 1793 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Londonderry militia, and in the following year married the youngest daughter of the Earl of Buckingham, "a lady whose congenial disposition, amiability, and talents made her his constant partner in every act of kindness or bountiful charity to which his generous nature incessantly prompted him."⁷² His career in the House of Commons was successful from the first. He sided with the popular party, and advocated, among other liberal measures, that which gave Catholics the vote in 1793. His opinions were so radical that he once pre-

sided at a public dinner where the toast, "Our sovereign lord, the people," was drunk. Gradually, however, his views underwent a complete change, in common with those of many of his contemporaries, influenced, probably, by the excesses of the French Revolution—and from an ultra Liberal he became the most strenuous supporter of conservative British influence in Ireland. This change must have taken place very soon after the passing of the Irish Reform Bill, as in the same year (1793) he advocated the suppression of the Volunteers, and the establishment of an Irish militia upon the same footing as that of Great Britain. Writing to his grandfather, Earl Camden, at this period, he says: "My opinion has invariably been that the country could never have any security against sedition as long as volunteering was tolerated, nor its internal peace be firmly established till a militia took its place." His letters and papers, relating to home and foreign politics, even at this early stage in his career, evince extraordinary foresight and sagacity. On the advancement of his father in the peerage in October 1795, he succeeded to the courtesy title of Viscount Castlereagh, by which he has been since known in history. In 1797 Lord Camden appointed him Keeper of the Privy Seal, and it was arranged that during Mr. Pelham's retirement in England, he should discharge the duties of Chief-Secretary of Ireland. He was thus at once introduced into active public life, from which he never withdrew till his dying hour. Pelham resigned in April 1799, from a conscientious objection to any further concession to the Catholics, and on the recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, the rule theretofore observed, that the Chief-Secretary should be an Englishman, was broken through, and Lord Castlereagh was given the office. From the time of his appointment as Lord-Keeper, however, he had discharged the whole duties of Secretary, and they were of a most arduous kind—covering the period of the Insurrection. Whilst he advocated the sternest measures of suppression, his private despatches clear his character from the charge of vindictiveness of motive. The acerbity of Irish parties during the struggle, the extent of disaffection, and the narrow escape the Empire had of dismemberment, confirmed Lord Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh in the belief that some change in the government of the country was absolutely necessary, and they both threw themselves with the utmost energy into Pitt's project of a union between Ireland and Great Britain. The following extracts from

Lord Castlereagh's papers embody the reasons that influenced him in differing from the vast body of his countrymen on such a vital question: "The times require that we should, if possible, strengthen the Empire as well as this Kingdom. We at present require, and shall continue, I fear, to require, a larger military force than our own resources can supply. There can be little doubt that a union, on fair and liberal principles, effected with the good will of both Kingdoms, would strengthen the Empire; and there can be as little question that Ireland would be more secure were the resources of England pledged to her by incorporation than, as they are at present, but as a favour. The complexion of our internal system is most unpleasant; it is strongly tinged with religious animosity, and likely to become more so. United with England, the Protestants, feeling less exposed, would become more confident and liberal; and the Catholics would have less inducement to look beyond that indulgence which is consistent with the security of our establishments. . . . A provincial legislature and a deputed executive want that policy of union, that weight and energy, necessary to contrive wise measures, but principally to carry them into effect against the powerful impulse of such combustible materials. The united strength and wisdom of the Empire alone, acting on a constant plan, and far removed from the little party squabbles that divide the inhabitants of this country, are adequate to command obedience, and impose silence on such jarring elements. . . . Both the Parliament and people of Ireland have, for the seventeen years past, been almost entirely engaged in lessening, by degrees, their dependence on Great Britain, in weakening the connexion, and paving the way for the separation of the two countries. It signified nothing to say that their views were honourable and patriotic; that Ireland was held in chains by the sister kingdom; and that they had a right to seize the moment of her depression and generosity, or what else you choose to call it, to rescue themselves from this indignant situation. . . . The connexion between the two countries is reduced by them almost to a single thread—the unity of the executive power, and a negative on the laws passed in the Irish Parliament. . . . I do not say that the present members of the Irish legislature are at all inclined to come to these extremities; their conduct has been in the highest degree loyal, and their attachment to England sincere. But who can answer for their successors; nay, who

can even answer for themselves, in case the rebellion should acquire a firm consistence, and be so powerfully supported by Gallic force or machinations as to seem in a fair way of succeeding? . . . When the political existence of one country is so dependent on the protection of another, as that she needs only to be deserted for a single moment in order to fall into the most miserable state of anarchy and disorder, surely the protecting country has a right to demand that the subordinate one should adopt every means for her own preservation that justice and equity may prompt her to offer. Though the preponderating country may not find it convenient or even safe to desert the other on account of her refusing to adopt these means, yet is the refusal itself an act of the most manifest and downright injustice that can possibly be conceived." As far as Great Britain was concerned, the question was decided without difficulty, on 31st January 1799, when eight resolutions in favour of the Union, moved by Mr. Pitt, were carried by 140 to 5 in the Commons, agreed to without a division in the Lords, and endorsed by a joint address of both Houses to the King. But it was in Ireland the real difficulty lay. On the morning of 23rd January, after a debate lasting twenty-one hours, the address in which the question was mentioned was carried by a majority of one (106 to 105); but next night the Union paragraph was expunged by 109 to 104, and the greatest rejoicings ensued throughout Ireland. The measure was abandoned for that session; Cornwallis was despondent as to the ultimate issue; but Pitt and Castlereagh were only the more confirmed in their resolution to let no obstacles prevent the accomplishment of their design. "The measure neither is nor never will be abandoned," wrote the Duke of Portland. Lord Castlereagh and his colleagues now bent themselves to bring about the Union by every means within their power. The story of their operations, from the point of view of their political opponents, will be best read in the *Life of Grattan* by his Son, and in *Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*; and as told by themselves, in the *Cornwallis Correspondence* and the *Castlereagh Papers*. The characters of the two leaders in the movement are strikingly exhibited in these works. Cornwallis continually shows his detestation of what he believes to be the unavoidable duty of bribery and violence imposed upon him—he longs to kick out of his presence the men with whom he traffics; whilst Castlereagh sets about his work in a cool and

business-like manner, without compunctions of any kind. Yet the former was sixty-one years of age, and the latter only thirty. Some members of Parliament were brought over by fair argument. The country was overawed by the presence of a large army. The Catholics were buoyed up with promises of Emancipation after the Union; and a State provision for their clergy was planned. Protestants were told that a union was the only means of preserving the Protestant establishment, and were terrified by the possible results of Catholic ascendancy in an Irish Parliament. Bribery was openly resorted to; and promises of place and peerages, or elevations in the peerage ("refined species of seduction," as Alison calls them), were freely made. All legitimate reforms, such as might render a union less likely to be called for, were opposed in Parliament. The wavering were brought over by declarations that the Government would never lose sight of the measure until it was carried. Opponents were dismissed from office. Officers in the army, who held seats in Parliament, and were likely to vote against the measure, were refused permission to return home. Means were resorted to, but with little success, to get up petitions in favour of the Union; and every effort was made to discourage adverse petitions. No stronger admission can be cited as to the means it was found necessary to employ to carry the measure, than a passage in Lord Castlereagh's memoirs (vol. ii. p. 13), where he endorses Cornwallis's opinion, that the event of the question of Union was altogether dependent on the continuance of the English militia in Ireland. The difficulties these statesmen had to wade through were complicated by the necessity of concealing from Lord Clare and others of their colleagues, the prospects of speedy emancipation and possible endowment that were privately held out to the Catholics as the price of their tacit concurrence. After another year of unwearying and unflinching labour on the part of the Irish executive, the preliminary motion in favour of the Union was carried in the Commons, about one o'clock on the morning of 6th February 1800, by a vote of 158 to 115; and thenceforward all was easy work for Castlereagh and his friends. The Irish House of Lords was from the first largely in favour of the measure. The only matter of surprise is that, in view of threats and arguments, lavish promises of place and title, and boundless resources for "compensation" and bribery, in the face of the recent insurrection, and of the revolutionary troubles in France, so

many members of the Irish House of Commons stood out to the last, and refused to make terms with those who sought the extinction of the autonomy of their country. Thomas De Quincey, who was present, thus concludes, in his *Autobiographic Sketches*, a vivid account of the last act in the drama: "The Bill received the royal assent without a muttering, or a whispering, or the protesting echo of a sigh. . . One person only I remarked whose features were suddenly illuminated by a smile, a sarcastic smile, as I read it; which, however, might be all a fancy. It was Lord Castlereagh, who, at the moment when the irrevocable words were pronounced, looked with a penetrating glance amongst a party of ladies. His own wife was one of that party; but I did not discover the particular object on whom his smile had settled. After this I had no leisure to be interested in anything which followed. 'You are all,' thought I to myself, 'a pack of vagabonds henceforward, and interlopers, with actually no more right to be here than myself. I am an intruder, so are you.'" The last Act of the Irish Parliament was 40 George III. cap. 100, "For the better regulation of the Butter Trade of Cork." The Act of Union is 40 George III. c. 38 (1st August 1800) of the *Irish Statutes*, and 39 & 40 George III. c. 67 (2nd July 1800) of *British Statutes*. It came into operation on 1st January 1801. Its chief provisions were: (1) That the two islands should be united as "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" that the affairs of the Empire should in future be carried on in that name, as they had been under that of "England" before the union with Scotland in 1707, and under that of "Great Britain" subsequently. By royal proclamation the red "saltier" cross of St. Patrick was added to the Union Jack, "interfused" with the white cross of St. Andrew, which had been added after the Scotch union. (2) The Parliaments of the Kingdoms were to be united; Ireland sending 100 members to the Commons, and 4 spiritual and 28 temporal peers to the Lords. (3) The Churches of England and Ireland were united, and "the continuance and preservation" of the Established Church of England and Ireland was "deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union." (4) The subjects of both countries were placed on the same footing regarding foreign trade. (5) The public debts of the two countries were to be kept separate, and for twenty years the relative contributions for imperial purposes were to be two shares by Ireland to fifteen by Great Britain. After twenty

years, under certain contingencies, the exchequers of the countries might be united. Mr. Lecky says: "The Union was emphatically one of that class of measures in which the scope for statesmanship lies not in the conception but in the execution. Had Pitt carried it without offending the national sentiment—had he enabled the majority of the Irish people to look back on it with affection or with pride—had he made it the means of allaying discontent or promoting loyalty—he would indeed have achieved a feat of consummate statesmanship. But in all these respects he utterly failed. There was, it is true, no small amount of dexterity of a somewhat vulpine order displayed in carrying the bill; but no measure ever showed less of that enlightened and far-seeing statesmanship which respects the prejudices and conciliates the affections of a nation, and thus eradicates the seeds of disaffection and discontent. . . . The manner in which it was carried was not only morally scandalous; it also entirely vitiated it as a work of statesmanship." Lord Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh experienced almost as much difficulty in redeeming their promises as to the granting of peerages as they had in passing the measure. The English cabinet stood aghast at the list presented; and it was only by threatening to resign office that the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief-Secretary were able to secure the fulfilment of their pledges. The Catholics; however, found themselves completely betrayed. Their tacit assent, or at least quiescence, without which it would have been all but impossible to succeed, had been secured by assurances that the measure would be speedily followed by Emancipation. Pitt had astutely omitted to make this part of the negotiation known to George III.; and when, after the Union, the King was approached on the subject, it was found he would never agree to such a change in the constitution—the very mention of it caused him to shed copious floods of tears, and unbalanced his mind for some time. To save appearances, Pitt resigned, and with him Lords Castlereagh and Cornwallis. In order not to further embarrass the Government, Lord Castlereagh refrained from seeking immediate advancement for himself in recognition of his services in bringing about the Union. He represented the County of Down in the United Parliament, where his administrative powers were soon recognized; but he was, not unnaturally, regarded by the great majority of his fellow-countrymen and the English liberals with feelings of the deepest ran-

cour. Although he was nominally out of office, he gave every assistance to the Government in carrying on its Irish policy. There are in his *Correspondence* some remarkable memoirs penned by him at this period for the guidance of the Ministry—urging the necessity of Catholic Emancipation, the payment of the Catholic clergy, the substitution of a charge upon land for tithe, and the erection of military works of defence in Ireland. In July 1802 he was appointed President of the Board of Control, and Mr. Alison says: "From this time forward his main attention was directed to foreign affairs; and his biography becomes the diplomatic history of Europe, down to the period of his death, twenty years afterwards." Lord Wellesley bears this testimony to his Indian administration: "The whole course of my public service, as far as it was connected with the public acts of that most excellent and able personage, affords one connected series of proofs of his eminent ability, spotless integrity, high sense of honour, comprehensive and enlarged views, sound practical knowledge, ready despatch of business, and perfect discretion and temper, in the conduct of the most arduous public affairs. . . . He never interfered in the slightest degree in the vast patronage of our Indian empire; and he took especial care to signify this determination to the expectants by whom he was surrounded." He retained the Presidency of the Board of Control after Pitt's return to power in May 1804, and a year later was transferred to the head of the War Department. He lost this position on the death of Pitt in January 1806, but was re-instated on the return of the Tories to power in April 1807, and remained in office until September 1809. Mr. Alison thus eulogizes his administration: "He entered upon the direction of the War Office in April 1807. . . . When removed from office in September 1809, he had succeeded, by his unaided efforts, not only in securing the independence of his country, and arresting the torrent of Napoleon's victories, but he had set in motion that chain of events which in their final results produced his decline and fall. . . . He had resuscitated the contest on the Continent. . . . He had fitted out an army, and appointed a commander whose exploits had already recalled the days of Crecy and Agincourt. . . . He had established a military system for the defence of the country. . . . Never was a minister who in so short a time had conferred such benefits on his country, or so quickly raised it from a state of imminent danger to one of com-

parative security and imperishable glory. . . If Lord Castlereagh had not broken through the usual routine of military promotion, and given Wellington the command in Portugal, and supported him and urged the continuation of the Peninsular war, when both were violently assailed by a violent opposition, and Government had only a slender majority, . . the campaign of Torres Vedras would have never encouraged the Russians to resist French invasion, and furnished a model on which their system of defence was to be framed. If he had not, in the same year, strenuously combated the recommendation of the Bullion Committee, . . national bankruptcy would have prostrated Great Britain at the very crisis of the war. If he had not withstood the loud clamour against the Peninsular war, if he had failed in feeding Wellington with adequate supplies, the battle of Vittoria would never have caused Joseph's crown to drop from his head, or brought Austria at the decisive moment into the field, after the armistice of Pleswitz." On the 4th of April 1809, in consequence of disagreements between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning as to the conduct of the war, it was resolved, at a private meeting of the Cabinet, at which the former was not present, that his lordship should be called upon to resign. This resolution was not communicated to him until the 7th of September. The result was a duel between Castlereagh and Canning, in which the latter was wounded, and the resignation of both of them. As a member of the House of Commons, he continued to take the keenest interest in public affairs, and upon Lord Wellesley's resignation in February 1812, he was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a post he held until his death. He is said soon to have communicated the impress of his mind to the whole Ministry, and to have gained an ascendancy over his colleagues in forwarding an active and energetic war policy against France—occupying in this, as in many other respects, the position formerly held by Pitt. In December 1813, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary with the allied Sovereigns; and although not actually a member of the Chatillon Congress of the following February, exercised, through his brother, a preponderating influence upon its proceedings and in the settlement of Europe at the period of Napoleon's retirement to Elba. For these services he was decorated with the order of the Garter. Alison says that he earnestly sought to bring about the formation of a strong German Confederation, and, as

a curb upon the ambition of Russia, the restoration of Poland as an independent monarchy. He also strenuously advocated the abolition of the slave trade. When Castlereagh made his first appearance in Parliament after his return from the Congress of Vienna, the whole house spontaneously rose, and received him with cheers. During the Hundred Days he was indefatigable in his exertions to keep together the Grand Alliance and prepare the means of resisting Napoleon, and after the battle of Waterloo he went to Paris to conduct in person the negotiations then pending for the settlement of the affairs of Europe. There he seconded Wellington's efforts to restrain the extreme measures threatened by Blücher against the capital of France; while, on the other hand, he had a large share in compelling the restoration of the works of art—the plunder of Europe—with which Paris had been enriched. After these events his attention was mainly directed to home politics, and the course he took was one of uncompromising opposition to all measures of reform and all efforts to satisfy the political aspirations of the people. Not being a man to shun danger, or to shirk the responsibility of the policy he believed right, he did not in any way seek to conciliate opposition. In 1821, on the death of his father, he became Marquis of Londonderry. The arduous nature of his duties in connexion with the congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, which assembled between 1820 and 1822, pressed very heavily upon a mind already overtaxed with public affairs, and produced a state of febrile excitement similar to what he had experienced after the passing of the Act of Union. The King and Wellington separately remarked a change coming over him. The family and his physician were put upon their guard, a watch was set upon him, and even his razors were removed from within reach. On the morning of 12th August 1822, after passing a restless night, he went into his dressing-room, and desired his physician to be sent to him. Dr. Bankhead hurried in and found him standing facing the window, with his hands above his head, his throat cut and bleeding profusely. He had managed to conceal a penknife. Castlereagh threw his arms round the doctor's neck, and, saying in a feeble voice, "Bankhead, let me fall on your arm; I have opened my neck; it is all over"—sank on the ground and expired. He was then 53 years of age. No words can express the varied feelings of grief, horror, and delight that pervaded the

country at the news of this catastrophe. The funeral procession to Westminster Abbey was attended by an immense concourse of people, who, while the coffin was being removed from the late peer's residence to the hearse, and again from the hearse to the Abbey, vented their joy at his death in shouts of exultation. The feelings of the masses in Ireland, so far as they found expression, were not more respectful to the memory of the deceased statesman. Lord Castlereagh was greatly beloved by his family; he was munificent to the poor, and encouraged letters both in Ireland and England. He delighted in field sports. The statue over his remains in Westminster Abbey almost looks down upon the simple flagstone that marks the grave of Henry Grattan. Sir Robert Peel bears testimony to Castlereagh's abilities: "I doubt whether any public man (with the exception of the Duke of Wellington) who has appeared within the last half century, possessed that combination of qualities, intellectual and moral, which would have enabled him to effect under the same circumstances what Lord Londonderry did effect in regard to the Union with Ireland, and to the great political transactions of 1813, 1814, and 1815. To do these things required a rare union of high and generous feelings, courteous and prepossessing manners, a warm heart and a cool head, great temper, great industry, great fortitude, great courage, moral and personal, that command and influence which makes other men willing instruments, and all these qualities combined with the disdain for low objects of ambition, and with spotless integrity."⁷² Barrington says: "In private life, his honourable conduct, gentlemanly habits, and engaging demeanour were exemplary. Of his public life, the commencement was patriotic, the progress was corrupt, and the termination criminal. His first public essay was a motion to reform the Irish Parliament, and his last was to corrupt and annihilate it by bribing 154 of its members. It is impossible to deny a fact so notorious. History, tradition, or the fictions of romance contain no instance of a minister in Ireland who so fearlessly deviated from all the principles which ought to characterize the servant of a constitutional monarch, or the citizens of a free country." Lord Brougham thus sums up Lord Castlereagh's character: "His capacity was greatly underrated from the poverty of his discourse; and his ideas passed for much less than they were worth, from the habitual obscurity of his expressions. . . . Scarce any man

of any party bore a more important place in public affairs, or occupies a larger space in the history of his times. . . . He was a bold and fearless man; the very courage with which he exposed himself unabashed to the most critical audience in the world, while incapable of uttering two sentences of anything but the meanest matter in the most wretched language; the gallantry with which he faced the greatest difficulties of a question; . . . all this made him upon the whole rather a favourite with the audience whose patience he was taxing mercilessly, and whose gravity he ever and anon put to a very severe trial. . . . In council he certainly had far more resources. He possessed a considerable fund of plain sense, not to be misled by any refinement of speculation, or clouded by any fanciful notions. . . . The complaints made of his Irish administration were well grounded as regarded the corruption of the Parliament by which he accomplished the Union; . . . but they were wholly unfounded as regarded the cruelties practised during and after the rebellion. Far from partaking in these atrocities, he uniformly and strenuously set his face against them. . . . Lord Castlereagh's foreign administration was as destitute of all merit as possible. No enlarged views guided his conduct; no liberal principles claimed his regard; no generous sympathies, no grateful feelings for the people whose sufferings and whose valour had accomplished the restoration of their national independence, prompted his tongue. . . . He flung himself at once and for ever into the arms of the sovereigns." The Marquis of Londonderry was succeeded in his honours by his brother Charles. The *Memoirs and Correspondence*, edited by the latter, appeared in twelve volumes, between 1848 and 1853. Sir Archibald Alison's *Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart*, 3 vols. 1861, embrace in reality a history of Europe during his lifetime, from a very conservative point of view. 21 72 721 87 986 127 212 281 313 314

Stewart, Sir Charles William Vane, 3rd Marquis of Londonderry, younger brother of preceding, was born in Ireland, 18th May 1778. At six years of age he was sent by his grandfather, Lord Camden, to Eton. He entered the army in 1791, and received a company, and when but sixteen was Assistant Quartermaster-General in an expedition to Flanders, where he was wounded. In 1796 he was Major of the 5th Dragoons, and served in Holland, and in 1803 was promoted to a colonelcy, and appointed Aide-de-camp to the King and Under-Secretary of State

for Ireland. In 1808 he married Lady Catherine Bligh, daughter of the Earl of Darnley. He served through the Peninsular war, and had numerous honours conferred upon him. Shortly before his return home, early in 1812, his wife died, leaving an only son. In March 1813 he was appointed Minister at the Court of Prussia, and during the campaign of 1814 acted as Military Commissioner in the armies of the allied sovereigns. Shortly afterwards he was called to the peerage as Lord Stewart. He was British representative at the Congress of Chatillon in 1814, and was actively engaged in many of the operations, both civil and military, that led to the Peace of Paris, and, after Waterloo, to the second Treaty of Paris, in November 1815. From 1814 to 1822 he held the position of British Minister at Vienna. In 1819 he married Lady Frances Anne Vane-Tempest, a young lady of wealth and beauty, by whom he had a numerous family. On his marriage he added the surname and arms of Vane to his own. In 1822, upon the death of his brother, to whom he was warmly attached, he succeeded to the title of Marquis of Londonderry, when he resigned his appointment, and returned home. In the same year he acted with the Duke of Wellington as plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona. Although, after that congress, his official career came to an end, he continued to take an active part in the proceedings of the House of Lords. He devoted much attention to the improvement of his estates at Wynyard and Seaham. He supported Catholic Emancipation, but offered a steady opposition to the Reform Bill. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel gave him the appointment of Ambassador at St. Petersburg; and in 1839 he fought a duel with Henry Grattan, junior, on account of some political differences. In 1828 he published *Narrative of Events in Spain and Portugal*, and in 1841, a more important work, *The War in Germany and France in 1813-14*. Between 1848 and 1852, he devoted himself to the collection and arrangement of his brother's papers, and the publication of that invaluable work, the *Castlereagh Correspondence*, in twelve volumes. He was the warm friend and admirer of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who frequently enjoyed the hospitalities of Wynyard Park. Lord Londonderry died at Holderness House, London, 6th March 1854, aged 75, and was interred in the family vault at Wynyard Park. Besides the vast revenues of his wife's estates in Durham, he left a personalty of £300,000. Sir Archibald Alison praises him in an almost extra-

vagant manner, as "a Christian," "the idol of his family," "chivalrous," "equally fitted to lead a headlong charge of horse, and to combine the military movements which were essential to the success of a great campaign;" "a statesman," "one who reared the princely halls of Wynyard," and "bridled the Northern Ocean amidst the rocks of Seaham;" but liberal politicians form a different estimate of his character. Carpenter says in his *Peerage for the People*: "As a military officer, Lord Londonderry has managed to acquire a reputation for great valour; but, if discretion be the better part of valour, the title to this distinction must be very defective. There are few men in public life who evince so little judgment, or who exhibit so much intemperance of feeling and manner. Even the Tory party, to which he is so thoroughly devoted, would be glad to be rid of one who perpetually places their projects in such jeopardy by his folly and his passion; and in private life he is little better than in public." 721 281

Stokes, Whitley, M.D., was born in 1763. He was grandson of Gabriel Stokes, Deputy-Surveyor of Ireland, and son of Gabriel Stokes, a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Educated at the Endowed School in Waterford, he entered Trinity College, obtained a scholarship in 1781, a fellowship in 1788, and took out his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1793. Of known nationalist tendencies, he was summoned before Lord Clare at his visitation in April 1798, which was held for the purpose of purging the College of all those in sympathy with the United Irishmen. Dr. Stokes admitted having been a member of the Society before, but not since, 1792; having visited professionally an insurgent who was sick and in distress; and having furnished information to Lord Moira relative to the atrocities and tortures inflicted on the people in the south of Ireland; but he emphatically denied having taken any part in the revolutionary movement, and was believed by all who knew him. Nevertheless, he was suspended from his teaching functions for three years. Tone writes in his journal, under date 20th May 1798: "With regard to Stokes, I know he is acting rigidly on principle, for I know he is incapable of acting otherwise; but I fear very much that his very metaphysical unbending purity, which can accommodate itself neither to men, times, nor circumstances, will always prevent his being of any service to his country, which is a thousand pities: for I know no man whose virtues and whose talents I more sincerely reverence. I see only one place fit for him

and, after all, if Ireland were independent, I believe few enlightened Irishmen would oppose his being placed there—I mean at the head of a system of national education.” When the passions of the time had worn themselves out, Stokes regained his former position. In 1805 he was co-opted a senior fellow; in 1816 he was appointed Lecturer on Natural History; and in 1830, became Regius Professor of Physic to the University, which appointment he held until 1842, when he was succeeded by his more distinguished son. He died at his residence in Harcourt-street, Dublin, 13th April, 1845, aged 82. ^{233 324 331}

Stokes, William, M.D., an eminent physician, son of preceding, was born in Dublin in 1804. He was never at school or at college; and was educated chiefly by the Rev. John Walker. He took his diploma, along with Sir Dominic Corrigan, in Edinburgh, in 1825, and in 1828 married, and commenced his career in Dublin, where he attained to one of the largest practices ever enjoyed in Ireland, and for fifty years held a prominent position in the medical profession. He was the author of numerous medical treatises. The first, on *The Application of the Stethoscope*, which appeared in 1828, immediately attracted the attention of the faculty, and laid the foundation of his fame. He was appointed physician to the Meath Hospital, and there, in conjunction with his friend, Dr. Graves, initiated a general medical reform, and commenced the system of clinical lectures. In 1837 he published his masterly work on *The Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Chest*, which brought him many honours and honorary degrees at home and abroad. In 1839 Trinity College conferred on him the degree of M.D., and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, of which on three separate occasions he was president. His statue, by Foley, was placed in the hall of the institution in 1876. In 1845, on the death of his father, he was chosen Regius Professor of Physic to Dublin University. In 1849 he produced the most important of his medical works—*The Diseases of the Heart and Aorta*. As remarked by Dr. Haughton at the time of his death, “His medical treatises on the stethoscope, the chest, and the heart would be his monument for ever—a monument more lasting than brass. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that he could have been only a physician. Those who were honoured with his immediate friendship and intercourse knew that he was so keen an observer of nature that the very

qualities which made him a great clinical physical physician would, if directed into other channels, have made him not second to Darwin himself. His keen appreciation of nature and his love of its study, extending from the highest to the lowest animals, and at the same time the profound reverence and awe with which he regarded all the phenomena of nature, as coming from a high spiritual power, would have rendered Dr. Stokes, had he cultivated natural science, second to none that he was acquainted with, living or dead, amongst the students of nature.” In 1865 Oxford gave him its honorary D.C.L., and Cambridge its honorary LL.D. in 1874. Edinburgh also conferred upon him its honorary LL.D., 18th May 1866, at the same time as the Rev. W. Reeves, and John Foster, the biographer. In 1875 the German Emperor presented him with the envied Prussian Order of Merit. Dr. Stokes was remarkably successful as a teacher. Much of his attention was devoted to Irish history and antiquities; he was an ardent disciple of George Petrie, whose *Life* he wrote; and he accompanied the Earl of Dunraven in several of his archaeological tours in Ireland. Dr. Stokes was a man of affectionate and sociable disposition, and to the last was surrounded by a large circle of devoted relatives and friends. His professional residence was in Merrion-square, Dublin; but he delighted in his country seat at Carrig Breac, on the side of Howth, in view of Dublin bay and the mountains. There he died, 7th January 1878, aged 76, and was buried on Howth, beside the ancient ruined chapel of St. Fintan. The following remarks form part of a brilliant personal sketch, by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, which appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February 1878: “William Stokes . . . was indeed the greatest physician in Ireland, whose books on the chest and heart have been, for a generation, standard books all over the world, but who was a far greater man than all these things signify, and whom strangers will never know and estimate at his true value. . . . He represented, moreover, another combination, which now-a-days might be thought a contradiction, but which was the leading feature in the very remarkable society about him: I mean the society led by Graves, Todd, Ferguson, Petrie, Wilde, and Reeves. These men were thorough patriots, who spent all their leisure studying their country and promoting her interests, while at the same time they were the most loyal subjects, and had no sympathy, or rather had a profound contempt, for the noisy policy of ex-

hibiting a love of Ireland by railing against England. . . . Though Stokes was all his life a staunch Tory, even the men of '48—Davis and Mangan, and their comrades—all knew him and loved him, and felt that they had, in some respects, his sincere sympathy. There were indeed few people who were not attracted by the largeness of his heart, and the quick response of his overflowing sympathy.”²³³

Sullivan, Francis S., an eminent legal writer, was born in the south of Ireland early in the 18th century, and graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he was elected a fellow in 1738. He died about 1775. His principal works were, a *Treatise on Feudal Law*, and *Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of England*. Of the first, an eminent legal writer, quoted by Allibone, says: “We know of no work on feudal learning and the first principles of the English constitution, equal in merit or interest. . . . Copious in detail, and exhibiting ably, among other topics, the influence of the feudal system upon the modern law of tenures.”^{26 332}

Sullivan, Sir Richard Joseph, Bart., the author of numerous works, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. He spent part of his early life in India in the service of the East India Company, and on his return made a tour of Great Britain. His first work appears to have been *The Political History of India*, London, 1779. Next year followed *A Tour through England, Scotland, and Wales*. His other writings were of a minor character, except a *View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps*, 6 vols. 1794. “The last volume alone,” says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, “is in any degree worthy of a philosophic pen.” He entered Parliament in 1802, was created a baronet in 1804, and died at his seat in Surrey, 17th July 1806.¹⁴⁶

Sullivan, Robert, LL.D., the author of a number of educational works, was born at Holywood, County of Down, in January 1800. He was educated at the Belfast Academical Institution, graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1829, and, on the introduction of the system of National Education into Ireland in 1831, was appointed an inspector. He was afterwards transferred to the Training Department, as Professor of English Literature. His *Geography*, *Spelling Book*, *Literary Class Book*, *Grammar*, and *Dictionary*, have gone through numerous editions, and are constantly being reprinted. The touching expressions he received from time to time of the gratitude of those whom his sympathy had encouraged or his genero-

sity had aided, showed the kindness of his nature, and his success in communicating knowledge. He died in Dublin, 11th July 1868, aged 68, and was buried at Holywood. The most important of his works, his *Dictionary of the English Language*, has been improved in recent editions by the labours of Dr. P. J. Joyce.²³³

Sweetman, John, a leading United Irishman, a Dublin brewer, and a connexion of Lord Cloncurry, was born in 1752. He took an active part on the Catholic Committee, and was one of the delegates to the Catholic Convention, the proceedings of which resulted in the partial Relief Act of 1793. He was greatly beloved and trusted by the leading United Irishmen, and assisted the escape of Hamilton Rowan to France. In March 1798 he was arrested, and after an incarceration of some months was sent to Fort George, Scotland, with the other state prisoners, and was deported to the Continent in 1802. He was afterwards permitted to return to Ireland. He died in May 1826, aged 74, and was buried at Swords. Dr. R. R. Madden describes him as “a man of high intelligence, sound judgment, and sober, well-considered opinions, strongly attached to the rights and interests of his country, as they were understood, and acted on conformably. Of his integrity there seems to have been but one opinion entertained—all his associates placed entire confidence in him.” Wolfe Tone writes in his *Journal* on 1st March 1798, on receiving a report of his death: “A better and a braver heart, blood never warmed; I have passed some of the pleasantest hours of my life in his society. If he be gone my loss is unspeakable, but his country will have a much severer one; he was a sincere Irishman, and if ever an exertion was to be made for our emancipation, he would have been in the very foremost rank; I had counted upon his military talents.”^{324 334}

Swift, Jonathan, Dean of St. Patrick's, was born at 7 Hoey's-court, Dublin, 30th November 1667. [His father, an Englishman, was steward of the King's Inns, and died some months before Jonathan's birth, leaving his wife and children dependent mainly on the bounty of his brother Godwin, who, with other members of the family, had settled in Ireland.] When Jonathan was some months old, his English nurse, having occasion to cross to Whitehaven, on the death of a relative there, “stole him on shipboard unknown to his mother and uncle,” as he says himself, and he was not brought back to Ireland for more than two years. In that

interval she taught him to spell, and by the time he was three years old he could read any chapter in the Bible. He had a sickly childhood; at six he was placed at Kilkenny school; and in his fifteenth year, on 24th April, 1682, he entered Trinity College, Dublin. He remained at college for nearly seven years (taking his bachelor's degree in February 1685-'6), not leaving until the breaking out of the "troubles" in 1689. He acquired more than the average amount of learning requisite for taking his degree. He was never a profound or exact scholar, but he attained considerable intimacy with the great writers of antiquity, had a command of Latin, was accomplished in French, and possessed an extensive store of general information. His uncle, Godwin Swift, at whose expense he had been educated, died shortly before he took his degree, and Jonathan would have been badly off but for his other uncle, William, who resided in Dublin. His mother and sister were then living in Leicester, where, during the remaining twenty-two years of his mother's life, he visited her seldom less frequently than once a year. She was a connexion of the wife of Sir William Temple, and when the disturbed state of Ireland, in 1689, compelled Swift to seek employment in England, he was received as companion and secretary into the family of the retired statesman, near London, and later at Moor Park, close to Farnham. His first sojourn with Temple lasted over five years, from 1689 to 1694. In May 1690 he visited Ireland for his health, and possibly in the hope of preferment from Sir Robert Southwell, but "growing worse," in his own words, "he soon went back to Sir William Temple's, with whom, growing into some confidence, he was often trusted with matters of great importance." After his return he took his master's degree at Hertford College, Oxford. When Swift went to Moor Park, he found a Mrs. Johnson living there as friend and companion to Lady Giffard, Sir William Temple's sister. Her two daughters lived with her—Esther, a child of eight (born 13th March 1681), and a younger, Anne, of whose attractive appearance and modest manners mention is made in Swift's writings. He became first the playfellow, and subsequently the volunteer teacher of Esther, and in after years reminded her how he had guided her little hand in writing, and how his spirit had given to hers its first impress. In Sir William Temple's house Swift more than once met William III., who occasionally sought that great man's advice; and, upon at least one occasion,

Swift was sent to Kensington, charged personally to enforce Sir William's views upon the King. In 1694 a coolness arose between Swift and his patron, in consequence of Swift's desire to seek a more independent position elsewhere. Temple wished to retain him permanently in his service, and even offered him a sinecure, a clerkship of £120 a year on the Irish Rolls, if he would remain. Swift's mind was, however, made up. He paid his annual visit to his mother at Leicester, passed over to Ireland, received deacon's orders on 28th October 1694, and priest's orders three months later. Recommended by family friends to Lord Capel, then Lord-Deputy, he was presented with the prebend of Kilroot, near Carrickfergus, worth £100 a year. Swift held this living a little over eighteen months, at the end of which time he joyfully accepted Sir William Temple's invitation to return to Moor Park. During his occupation of Kilroot, he became engaged to be married to a Miss Waring (of whom he wrote as "Varina"), sister of a college friend resident at Belfast. From this engagement both parties apparently were not sorry to be ultimately released. Swift left Kilroot in charge of a college friend, Winder, for whom, early in 1698, when it became apparent that his residence with Temple would be protracted, he obtained the succession. During his second residence at Moor Park, which was only terminated by the death of Temple, in 1698-'9, he was occupied in the revision of his friend's writings, in the self-imposed task of superintending the education of Esther Johnson, now a beautiful girl of fifteen, and chiefly in study, to which he devoted nearly ten hours a day. Sir William Temple had engaged in a controversy regarding the comparative merits of ancient and modern authors, advocating the claims of the former; and Swift came to his assistance in his first important essay in composition—*The Battle of the Books*. It was widely circulated in manuscript before Sir William's death, but did not appear in print until four years later. "There is," says Mr. Forster, "not a line in this extraordinary piece of concentrated humour, however seemingly filled with absurdity, that does not run over with sense and meaning. If a single word were to be employed in describing it, applicable alike to its wit and its extravagance, *intensity* should be chosen. Especially characteristic of these earliest satires is what generally will be found most aptly descriptive of all Swift's writing: namely, that whether the subject be great or small, everything in it, from the first word to

the last, is essentially part of it; not an episode or allusion being introduced merely for itself, but every minutest point not only harmonizing or consisting with the whole, but expressly supporting and strengthening it." Sir William Temple died on 27th January 1698-'9, "and with him," writes Swift, "died all that was good and amiable among men." Then closed the quietest and happiest period in Swift's life. Sir William left him a small legacy, and committed to him "the care, and trust, and advantage, of publishing his posthumous writings." The amount ultimately received for the five volumes was about £40 a piece. Swift confided in King William III.'s promise of the first vacant prebend at Westminster or Canterbury, and dedicated to him his edition of Temple's works; but neither promise nor dedication brought him any preferment. In the summer of 1699, he accompanied Lord Berkeley to Ireland as chaplain and private secretary, on his appointment as one of the Lords-Justices. He was soon, however, ousted from the secretaryship, and deprived by intrigue of the expected deanery of Derry, but remained chaplain at the Castle, continuing his service, for political as well as personal reasons, under two later Viceroy's. He lived upon terms of the most affectionate intimacy with the Berkeleys, for whose amusement some of his cleverest poetical pieces were thrown off. In February 1699-1700 Swift was made vicar of Laracor, near Trim. With this appointment was united the adjacent rectory of Agher, and afterwards the living of Rathbeggan, all in the diocese of Meath. Although nothing now stands but a ruined wall of his glebe-house at Laracor—although the church has been rebuilt, and few traces remain of the garden, the willows, and the stream in which he delighted, the place will long be regarded with interest from the fact of his having resided there. Often, when in London, his heart reverted to the spot, and he wrote as longing to be away from court and politics, and amongst his fishponds and the sylvan beauties of the locality. His income at this time was £230, or about £600 in present value. Esther Johnson had been left by Sir William Temple a legacy of lands in "Monistown, in the County of Wicklow." Her property altogether amounted to about £1,500. After the break-up of the household at Moor Park, she resided at Farnham with her friend Mrs. Dingley. In 1700, says Swift, "I prevailed with her and her dear friend

and companion, the other lady, to draw what money they had into Ireland, a great part of their fortune being in annuities upon funds. Money was then ten per cent. in Ireland, besides the advantage of returning it, and all necessaries of life at half the price. They complied with my advice, and soon after came over; but I happening to continue some time longer in England, they were much discouraged to live in Dublin, where they were wholly strangers. She was at that time about nineteen years old, and her person was soon distinguished. But the adventure looked so like a frolic, the censure held for some time, as if there were a secret history in such a removal; which, however, soon blew off by her excellent conduct." He writes of her at this period: "She was sickly from her childhood until about the age of fifteen; but then grew into perfect health, and was looked upon as one of the most beautiful, graceful, and agreeable young women in London, only a little too fat. Her hair was blacker than a raven, and every feature of her face in perfection." Excepting visits to her friends in England in 1705 and the winter of 1707-'8, Esther Johnson spent the remainder of her life in Ireland. When Swift was at home, she and Mrs. Dingley occupied lodgings near him in Dublin or in Trim. They kept up a comfortable establishment—two maids and a manservant, and at times a riding-horse for Esther. When Swift was absent they occupied his house in Dublin, or the vicarage at Laracor. On company days she and Mrs. Dingley presided at Swift's entertainments. "She grew to love Ireland," says Swift, "much better than the generality of those who owe both their birth and riches to it. . . . She detested the tyranny and injustice of England in their treatment of this kingdom. She had indeed reason to love a country where she had the esteem and friendship of all who knew her, and the universal good report of all who ever heard of her." It is not probable that any more reasonable explanation of the relations that subsisted between Esther and Swift will ever be given than what is advanced by Mr. Forster in his *Life of Swift*. Referring to a letter dated April 1704, wherein Swift had discouraged the suit of a clergyman named Tisdall, he says: "Written when Esther Johnson was in her twenty-second year and Swift in his thirty-sixth, the letter describes with exactness the relations that, in the opinion of the present writer—who can find no evidence of marriage that is at all reasonably sufficient—subsisted

between them at the day of her death, when she was entering her forty-sixth year and he had passed his sixtieth. Even assuming it to be less certain than I think it, that she had never given the least favourable ear to Tisdall's suit, there can be no doubt that the result of its abrupt termination was to connect her future inalienably with that of Swift. The limit as to their intercourse expressed by him, if not before known to her, she had now been made aware of; and it is not open to us to question that she accepted it with its plainly implied conditions, of affection, not desire. The words 'in all other eyes but mine' have a touching significance. In all other eyes but his, time would take from her lustre; her charms would fade; but to him, through womanhood as in girlhood, she would continue the same. For what she was surrendering, then, she knew the equivalent; and this, almost wholly overlooked in other biographies, will be found in the present to fill a large place. Her story has indeed been always told with too much indignation and pity. Not with what depresses or degrades, but rather with what consoles and exalts, we may associate such a life. This young friendless girl, of mean birth and small fortune, chose to play no common part in the world; and it was not a sorrowful destiny, either for her life or her memory, to be the star to such a man as Swift." The endearing epithet "Stella" does not appear to have been applied to Esther Johnson until about 1712. Swift visited his friends in England at least once a year; and upon each occasion took a higher place among the literary men of the time, and with the Whig statesmen, to whose service he so freely lent his pen. The publication of the *Tale of a Tub*, in April 1705, proved one of the most important events in his life. Mr. Forster says: "His title to take higher intellectual rank than any man then living, and his perpetual exclusion from the rank in the Church which in those days rewarded the most commonplace ability and questionable character, were settled by" the publication of this work, which he characterizes as the "earliest of the two greatest prose satires in the English language, remaining, with *Gulliver*, after the test of nearly two centuries, among the unique books of the world." It was published anonymously, as were most of his other works. He gave it to the public as sailors throw a tub to a whale, to divert it from more dangerous pursuits. It recounts the adventures of three brothers—Peter (the Church of Rome), Martin (the Established

Church), and John (the Presbyterian). The work abounds in coarse passages and occasionally treats religious questions with levity. These were the points which, reported with exaggeration to Queen Anne by his enemies, effectually shut against him the doors of Church preferment. Swift went to London in September 1710, not expecting to be absent many weeks. The visit extended until June 1713. No portion of his life is more fully illustrated; for, commencing with the day of his arrival at Chester, and ending with that of his reaching the same place on his return, he kept a journal letter which he transmitted every few days to Esther Johnson. In these communications, evidently meant for her and Mrs. Dingley alone, he pours out his inmost confidences, from the minutest particulars regarding his interviews with courtiers and wits, to the commonest interests of his and their everyday life. Every page of these letters breathes the tenderest regard for Esther Johnson; and they abound with playful child's language, manifestly such as he had learned to use to her in their early intercourse. Swift writes of himself throughout as "Pdfr," "Podefar," "F R," or other fragments of what may be presumed to be "Poor dear foolish rogue." Besides "Ppt," presumably "Poppet," or "Poor pretty thing," Esther Johnson is for the most part designated by "MD," "My dear," though this occasionally refers to Mrs. Dingley as well. For the latter lady, "D" or "D D," "Dingley" or "Dear Dingley," stands always; "M E," or "Madam Elderly," being only now and then applied to her. These wonderful letters were preserved by Esther Johnson; were borrowed by Swift to assist him in his political writings, and remained among his papers. The literary world is largely indebted to Mr. Forster for his care in collating portions, at least, of current editions with the originals, and pointing out liberties taken with them by previous biographers. Swift, who had for some years been growing less zealous in support of his Whig friends, soon after his arrival in London openly went over to the Tories. Mr. Lecky says: "The reasons he assigned for this change were very simple. He had originally been a Whig because he justified the Revolution, which could only be defended on Whig principles. On the other hand, as a clergyman and a High Churchman, he considered the exclusion of Dissenters from state offices essential to the security of the Church. . . . It was almost inevitable that a young man brought up in the house of Sir W. Temple

should begin his career as a Whig. It was almost equally certain that a High Church clergyman would ultimately gravitate to the Tories. Swift, though he disliked William, never appears to have questioned the necessity of the Revolution, and in this respect he continued a Whig. Nor was he ever implicated, like his Tory friends, in negotiations with the Pretender. . . . No doubt his junction with the Tories in 1710 was eminently to his advantage, but it should not be forgotten that in his later years he defended tests and disqualifications quite as jealously in Ireland, at the very time when he was endeavouring to unite all Irishmen in their national cause. Such a bigotry is far from admirable, but it may at least claim the merit of sincerity." Swift's immediate business in London, to secure for the Irish clergy a remission of the rights of the Crown to the first fruits and twentieth parts, was accomplished in less than a year; but he was detained from month to month by the Ministry, who found his services invaluable as a writer for the press and otherwise. "The nation, dazzled by the genius of Marlborough, and fired by the enthusiasm of a protracted war, was fiercely opposed to a party whose policy was peace; but Swift's *Examiners* gradually modified this opposition, and his *Conduct of the Allies* for a time completely quelled it. The success of this pamphlet has scarcely a parallel in history. It seems to have for a time almost reversed the current of public opinion, and to have enabled the Ministers to conclude the Peace of Utrecht."²¹² But, while his influence was great, and he was successful in procuring preferment for others, it was denied to himself; and all that his friends could prevail upon the Queen to grant him was the deanery of St. Patrick's. The patent was signed, 23rd February 1712-13, and he returned to Ireland in June. His friends Oxford and Bolingbroke fell from power on the death of Queen Anne a year later; and the rest of his life may be said to have been passed in and for Ireland. At the period of his final settlement in this country he was forty-six years of age. His personal appearance was still attractive; his features were regular and striking: he had a high forehead and broad massive temples; heavy-lidded blue eyes, to which his dark complexion and bushy black eyebrows gave unusual capacity for sternness, as well as brilliance and kindness; a slightly aquiline nose; a resolute mouth; a handsome, dimpled double chin, and over all the pride of a confident, calm superi-

ority. During his sojourn in London, Swift formed a friendship with Hester Vanhomrigh (better known by his pet name for her, "Vanessa"), daughter of a deceased Dutch merchant, Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, who had profited to the extent of some £16,000 by dealings connected with the forfeitures in Ireland. The family lived within a few doors of his lodgings; and there are constant references to them in his letters to Esther Johnson. Hester Vanhomrigh was born about 1692, and was consequently twenty years old; not remarkable for personal beauty; but of captivating manners, and endowed with brilliant talents and a greater inclination for reading and mental cultivation than was then usually combined with a gay temper. The Queen of Learning sowed—

"Within her tender mind
Seeds long unknown to womankind,
For manly bosoms chiefly fit,
The seeds of knowledge, judgment, wit.
Her soul was suddenly endued
With justice, truth, and fortitude;
With honour which no breath can stain,
Which malice must attack in vain;
With open heart and bounteous hand."

Swift thus writes in his poem of *Cadenus and Vanessa*, considered by Goldsmith to be one of the best of his pieces. It was penned at Windsor in 1713, and gives an account of the progress of a friendship which resulted in her open declaration of love for him. After his return to Dublin, Hester Vanhomrigh removed thither, and passed the remainder of her life there and at Marlay Abbey, Celbridge. She died ten years afterwards, in May 1723, aged 36. There seems to be small ground for the web of mystery that has been thrown around her intimacy with Swift. Scott says: "Enough of blame will remain with Swift, if we allow that he cherished, with indecisive yet flattering hope, a passion which, in justice to himself and Vanessa, he ought, at whatever risk to her feelings and his own, to have repressed as soon as she had declared it." Through their correspondence there is nothing to lead us to suppose that Swift ever addressed her as a lover. She reproaches him with coldness and unkindness, but not with inconstancy. His letters indicate the utmost perplexity—he remonstrates, reasons, and scolds; he soothes and flatters. He adopted every device that ingenuity can suggest to bring her to reason. He seconded the addresses of two unexceptionable suitors for her hand. The stories about Hester Vanhomrigh's letter to Esther Johnson; Miss Johnson's transmission of it to Swift, and Miss Vanhomrigh's retirement to Celbridge; Swift's angry visit to her there; her consequent death; and

Swift's remorse, are unsupported by evidence, and appear to be fully disposed of by a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for May 1876. Hester Vanhomrigh, as has been said, died in May 1723, and is supposed to have been buried at Leixlip. Her will (made 1st May, and proved 6th June) is an orderly document, exhibiting no traces of the resentment against Swift attributed to her. Dr. George Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, and Robert Marshall, of Clonmel, are named her executors, and are bequeathed all her property, some £9,000, except small legacies to servants and friends, amounting to not more than £500. Marlay Abbey, at Celbridge, will ever be associated with the memories of Swift and Hester Vanhomrigh; there he often visited her; and there, to commemorate his visits, she planted beside the Liffey laurels, the off-shoots of which are still shown. All through the time of his acquaintance with Hester Vanhomrigh, his affection for Esther Johnson continued unabated. The story of her pining under his unkindness is unsupported by reliable evidence. Some of his tenderest and purest effusions are his birthday odes to her for 1719, 1720, 1722, and 1723. Esther Johnson and Mrs. Dingley, far from living lonely and neglected in Dublin, moved in the best society the city afforded, and occasionally paid prolonged visits to friends in remote parts of the country. There is no proof of the private marriage that is said to have taken place between Swift and Esther Johnson, in 1716. The first positive statement regarding it appears in Lord Orrery's *Remarks*, penned in 1751; and the most recent researches fail to find any evidence to support it. Capable of the warmest friendship, Swift appears to have been insensible to the passion of love. It has been said that in the whole of his writings not one word occurs, in the whole course of his life not one act is recorded, indicative of passion. Mrs. Dingley, who was never separated from Esther Johnson from the time of their arrival in Dublin until the death of the latter, and who could not by possibility have been ignorant of the marriage, had it taken place, laughed at the story "as an idle tale, founded only on suspicion." Swift's life, from his settlement in Ireland until his first appearance in Irish public matters in 1720, was chiefly occupied with the affairs of his Cathedral, in study, and in intercourse with his friends. His zeal for the rights and welfare of the Church soon made his influence paramount with his chapter. Perhaps for economy, he boarded with a friend whose wife pre-

served that neatness and good order which was particularly agreeable to him. He kept two public days weekly at the deanery, where his entertainments were accounted rather parsimonious. He had received his preferment on terms that involved him in considerable debt; yet his parsimony, though often ludicrous, and in his declining years deplorable, never interfered with the claims of justice or benevolence. He gathered round him a coterie, for whose amusement many of his verses, and those of his friends Sheridan and Delany, were thrown off. He sometimes resided for months at a time at Sheridan's residence at Quilca, or at Gaultstown House, the seat of Chief-Baron Rochford. During these years he renewed his early intimacy with Addison, which had been broken off by the political events of 1711. In 1720 he entered the arena of Irish politics by the publication of a *Proposal for the Universal use of Irish Manufactures*. Government sought in vain to punish the printer. His satirical essays on the project for a National Bank caused the measure to be rejected by Parliament; and his *Last Dying Speech* of Elliston, a noted thief, intimating that he had left a list of the names of his companions, to be proceeded against in case they did not relinquish their evil courses, almost put an end to street robberies in Dublin for some years. In 1723 Swift electrified the Irish nation by the publication of his *Drapier's Letters*. Ireland had for some time been suffering from the want of copper currency; and Walpole, through the influence of the Duchess of Kendal, the king's mistress (who stipulated that she should receive a large share of the profits), granted a patent to a person of the name of Wood, for the coinage of £108,000 in halfpence. Neither the Government nor the people of Ireland were in any way consulted in the matter—a striking proof of the condition of subserviency to which the country had been reduced. Its dignity and independence were felt to be grossly outraged; and the report that the coins were not worth their nominal value spread through the country, and was confirmed by Parliament. Swift, somewhat disingenuously, it is true, seized the opportunity to arouse the public spirit of Ireland; and, writing in the character of a Dublin draper, printed a series of letters, in which he asserted that all who took the new coin would lose nearly elevenpence in the shilling; that every section of the community would lose by their introduction; the beggars were even assured that halfpence had been selected for adulteration, so that their ruin at least should

be compassed. A great turmoil was created; and a general panic ensued, which the Ministry in vain endeavoured to allay by an examination of the coin at the mint, and the issue of a certificate of its purity signed by Sir Isaac Newton. Swift's fourth letter turned the agitation into the desired channel. Declaring that a people long used to indignities soon lose by degrees the very idea of liberty, he boldly and clearly defined the limits of the prerogatives of the Crown, asserted the independence of Ireland, and the nullity of those measures which had not received the sanction of the Irish Parliament. "He avowed his entire adherence to the doctrine of Molyneux; he declared his allegiance to the King, not as King of England, but as King of Ireland; and he asserted that Ireland was rightfully a free nation, which implied that it had the power of self-legislation; for, 'government without the consent of the governed, is the very definition of slavery.'" ²¹² All parties in Ireland combined in resistance to the obnoxious patent; the Lord-Chancellor denounced the coin; the Lords-Justices refused to sanction its circulation; Parliament voted addresses against it; most of the grand juries at quarter sessions condemned it; Primate Boulter lamented "that the people of every religion, country, and party here are alike set against Wood's halfpence, and that their agreement in this has had a very unhappy influence on the state of this nation, by bringing on intimacies between Papists and Jacobites, and the Whigs." Neither the Duke of Grafton nor his successor, Lord Carteret, was able to quell the agitation; a reward of £300 was in vain offered for the discovery of the author (who was well known to be Swift); the grand jury refused to find a bill against the printer; public feeling grew stronger every day; and at last Walpole was compelled to cancel the patent. Mr. Lecky says: "Such were the circumstances of this memorable contest—a contest which has been deservedly placed in the foremost ranks in the annals of Ireland. There is no more momentous epoch in the history of a nation than that in which the voice of the people has first spoken, and spoken with success. . . . Before this time rebellion was the natural issue of every patriotic effort in Ireland. Since then rebellion has been an anachronism and a mistake. The age of Desmond and of O'Neill had passed. The age of Grattan and of O'Connell had begun. Swift was admirably calculated to be the leader of public opinion in Ireland, from his complete freedom from the character-

istic defects of the Irish temperament. His writings exhibit no tendency to exaggeration or bombast; no fallacious images or far-fetched analogies; no tumid phrases, in which the expression hangs loosely and inaccurately around the meaning. His style is always clear, keen, nervous, and exact. He delights in the most homely Saxon, in the simplest and most unadorned sentences. His arguments are so plain that the weakest mind can grasp them, yet so logical that it is seldom possible to evade their force. . . . After the *Drapier's Letters*, Swift published several minor pieces on Irish affairs, but most of them are very inconsiderable. The principal is his *Short View of the State of Ireland*, published in 1727, in which he enumerated fourteen causes of a nation's prosperity, and showed in how many of these Ireland was deficient. He also brought forward the condition of the country indirectly, in his amusing proposal for employing children for food—a proposal which a French writer is said to have taken literally, and to have gravely adduced as a proof of the wretched condition of the Irish. His influence with the people, after the *Drapier's Letters*, was unbounded. . . . There are few things in the Irish history of the last century more touching than the constancy with which the people clung to their old leader, even at a time when his faculties had wholly decayed; and, notwithstanding his creed, his profession, and his intolerance, the name of Swift was for many generations the most universally popular in Ireland. He first taught the Irish people to rely upon themselves. He led them to victory at a time when long oppression and the expatriation of all the energy of the country had deprived them of every hope." ²¹² Swift's scornful feelings towards the native Irish have been much exaggerated. In a letter addressed by him to Sir Charles Wogan in July 1732, we find the following estimate of the Irish Catholics abroad and at home: "I cannot but highly esteem those gentlemen of Ireland, who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, I think above all other nations, which ought to make the English ashamed of the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dullness, and the want of courage in the Irish natives; those defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base, corrupt spirit of too many of

the chief gentry." Swift's masterpiece, *Gulliver's Travels*, one of the most popular works in the English language, was published in two octavo volumes, with plates, in London, in 1726-7. Its full title was as follows: *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in four parts, by Lemuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships*. The first edition contains some anecdotes omitted in subsequent issues. Swift had had the work on hands for some time. It is likely that the immense popularity it almost immediately attained was a great surprise to him. Racy and brilliant as it reads in the present day, it must have appeared infinitely more so at the date of its first publication, when every allusion to the politics and customs of the time was at once appreciated. Lord Jeffrey wrote of it: "*The Voyages of Captain Lemuel Gulliver* is undoubtedly his greatest work. The idea of making fictitious travel the vehicle of satire as well as of amusement is at least as old as Lucian, but has never been carried into execution with such success, spirit, and originality as in this celebrated performance." Sir Walter Scott says: "Perhaps no work ever exhibited such general attractions to all classes. It offered personal and political satire to the readers in high life, low and coarse incident to the vulgar, marvels to the romantic, wit to the young and lively, lessons of morality and policy to the grave, and maxims of deep and bitter misanthropy to neglected age and disappointed ambition." In the same year that *Gulliver* was published, Swift paid a visit to London, to enjoy the society of such of his old friends as survived, and the credit arising from the book; but he was suddenly called home by the illness of Esther Johnson. She lingered for nearly a year. Her death, on 28th January 1727-8, was the greatest affliction of his life. Few nobler tributes have ever been paid to the memory of a deceased friend than that penned by him at the time: "The truest, most virtuous, and valuable friend that I, or perhaps any other person, was ever blessed with. . . I knew her from six years old, and had some share in her education, by directing what books she should read, and perpetually instructing her in the principles of honour and virtue, from which she never swerved in any one action or moment of her life. . . Never was any of her sex born with better gifts of the mind, or who more improved them by reading and conversations. . . Her advice was always the best, and with the greatest freedom, mixed with the greatest

decency. She had a gracefulness somewhat more than human, in every motion, word, and action. Never was so happy a conjunction of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity. . . With all the softness of temper that became a lady, she had the personal courage of a hero." By her own desire she was buried in the aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Most of her property was left in trust for the benefit of her mother and sister, and after their death for the payment of the salary of a chaplain for Steevens' Hospital, unless, "which God forbid, at any time hereafter the present Established Episcopal Church of this kingdom should come to be abolished and be no longer the national established Church of this said kingdom." (Swift, who probably drew up her will, subsequently left lands for the benefit of Laracor upon similar conditions.) She also left legacies to her servants, and money to apprentice a little boy, Brian McLoghlin, whom she was charitably bringing up. Swift increased his reputation by literary and patriotic labours after Esther Johnson's death; but his spirits never recovered the shock. A sad list of "men famous for their learning, wit, or great employments or quality, of my acquaintance, who are dead," bears date February 1728-9. A growing misunderstanding with the Court party in England ended in a complete rupture in 1731, owing to some unfortunate interference of Mrs. Barber. In 1736 the attacks of giddiness to which he had been subject through life, culminated in confirmed ill-health; already he had penned his characteristic "Lines on the Death of Dr. Swift." The first collected edition of his works was published by George Faulkner about this time. In 1740 Swift settled down into a condition of hopeless imbecility. According to Sir William Wilde, this was due, not to insanity or idiocy, but to effusion on the brain, in addition to chronic meningitis and cerebritis. Some of his last lucid thoughts were given to arrangements for the Hospital for the Insane, for which he had been saving during the latter part of his life. The last words he ever penned were in a note to his cousin, Mrs. Whiteway: "If I do not blunder, it is Saturday, July 26th 1740." His estate was put under the management of trustees, and his person was carefully tended by Mrs. Whiteway for the sad three remaining years of his life, in the course of which he was known to speak only once or twice. On 19th October 1745, in the 78th year of his age, he was released from his sufferings. "It was then," says Scott, "that the gratitude of

the Irish showed itself in the full glow of national enthusiasm. The interval was forgotten during which their great patriot had been dead to the world, and he was wept and mourned, as if he had been called away in the full career of his public services. Young and old of all ranks surrounded the house, to pay the last tribute of sorrow and of affection." Swift was by his own desire interred privately in St. Patrick's Cathedral, beside the remains of Esther Johnson. The epitaph was prepared beforehand by himself: "Hic depositum est corpus Jonathan Swift, S.T.P., hujus ecclesiæ Cathedralis Decani: ubi sæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit. Abi viator, et imitare, si poteris, strenuum pro virili libertatis vindicem. Obiit anno 1745: mensis Octobris: die 19: ætatis anno 78." In old age Swift's countenance conveyed an expression which, though severe, was noble and impressive. About £10,000 of his property was available for the foundation of the Hospital for the Insane in Dublin, which bears his name, and which for generations has tended to alleviate the sufferings of that unhappy class. It would be impossible in a notice of this character to do justice to Swift's genius by an effective examination of his writings. The coarseness that disgraces them cannot be palliated, and has done more than anything else to unfairly degrade his character in the eyes of posterity. Scott says that three peculiarities stamped his character as an author—originality—total indifference to literary fame or to the profits arising from his works—and the distinguished pitch of excellence which he attained in every style of composition he attempted: he might have added his entire absence of any feelings of literary jealousy. Mr. Lecky thus concludes the ablest essay that has ever been written upon Swift's life and character: "Of the intellectual grandeur of his career it is needless to speak. The chief sustainer of an English Ministry, the most powerful advocate of the Peace of Utrecht, the creator of public opinion in Ireland, he has graven his name indelibly in English history, and his writings, of their own kind, are unique in English literature. . . *Gulliver* and the *Tale of a Tub* remain isolated productions, unrivalled, unimitated, and inimitable." Swift showed himself through life a sincere Churchman, of the type that would now be considered "high." There is no reason to suppose that he participated in the latitudinarian views of many of his contemporaries and friends. While he made no pretence of re-

ligion, it is known that in all his cures, at Kilroot, Laracor, and afterwards as Dean of St. Patrick's, he was strict in the performance of the ceremonies of the Church. It was only by chance his friends discovered that he used to steal out to early service in London, and that he read prayers regularly in his own family. His principles regarding Church prerogative were extreme. He advocated the passage of the Test Act, which would have prevented all but members of the Church from filling public offices; whilst he brought the proposal for the equality of Protestant dissenters in Ireland to the supposed *reductio ad absurdum* that it would imply a like freedom being accorded to Catholics. The best edition of his *Life and Works* is that by Sir Walter Scott, in 19 vols. Literature has, in the present century, sustained few greater losses than the death of Mr. Forster before the completion of his *Life of Swift*. The work, imperfect as it stands, is the most important contribution yet made towards enabling the world to form a proper estimate of Swift's character. 212 233 320

Swift, Deane, the grandson of Godwin Swift, Jonathan Swift's uncle, was born about 1707. The Dean, in a letter to Pope, dated 28th April 1739, thus recommends him: "This cousin of mine, who is so desirous to wait on you, is named Deane Swift, because his great grandfather . . . was Admiral Deane, who, having been one of the regicides, had the good fortune to save his neck by dying a year or two before the Restoration. I have a great esteem for Mr. Deane Swift, who is much the most valuable of any of his family: he was first a student in this University [Dublin], and finished his studies at Oxford. . . . He has a true spirit for liberty, and is a perfect master, equally skilled in the best Greek and Roman authors." In 1755 he published an essay on the life of Jonathan Swift, and ten years afterwards contributed two volumes to Hawkesworth's edition of his great relative's *Life and Writings*. Neither of these works is of much value. Mr. Forster, in his *Life of Swift*, speaks of "The entire untrustworthiness of all Mr. Deane Swift's family flourishes"—"One of the few passages worth preserving from Mr. Deane Swift's dull and incoherent essay." Deane Swift died in Worcester, 12th July 1783. [His son Theophilus, who inherited estates in the County of Limerick, and died in 1815, was the author of several miscellaneous works of small merit. His grandson, Deane, was a writer in the *Press*, one of the organs of

the United Irishmen, and was proscribed in the Fugitive Bill of 1798. He was living in Dublin in 1858.] ^{10 146 320 321 331}

Synge, Edward, Archbishop of Tuam, was born in Cork in 1659. He was a Doctor in Divinity of the University of Dublin, was rector of St. Werburgh's, in 1714 was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, and in 1716 was translated to the archbishopric of Tuam. This prelate voluntarily resigned to his clergy the "Quarta pars Episcopalis" of the tithes of the diocese, which his predecessors had always enjoyed. Cotton says: "He presided over his sees with exemplary diligence for twenty-five years; and during that time exerted himself in the publication of tracts upon religious and moral subjects, to the number of fifty or more. A list of these may be seen in Ware's *Writers*. . . Many of them have been adopted . . . by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge." He died at Tuam, 23rd July 1741, aged about 82, and was buried in the churchyard of his cathedral. [There was an extraordinary succession of prelates of the Irish Church in his family. His father (Edward), his uncle (George), and his two sons (Edward and Nicholas) were bishops.] ^{41 118 339 254(3)}

Taafe, Sir William, of Ballymote, distinguished himself on the Government side in the O'Neill wars, and was knighted for his services at the siege of Kinsale, in 1601. In December 1602 he commanded the Irish in the Queen's pay in Carbery, and defeated a body of the enemy under "the Apostolick Vicar, Owen MacEgan," killing 140 men, including the commander. In the ensuing confiscations of the territory of the MacCarthys, Sir William "had not the least share of her Majesty's bounty." He died 9th February 1630, and was buried at Ardee. ²¹⁶

Taafe, Sir Theobald, Viscount Taafe, and Earl of Carlingford, was grandson of preceding, and eldest son of Sir John, who was created Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Taafe in August 1628, and who died before 1642. Sir Theobald fought for Charles I. against the Parliament in England, and subsequently assisted the Marquis of Ormond in his negotiations with the Confederates for a cessation of arms. On the recommencement of hostilities, he took the command of a force of 9,000 Irish in Munster, but did not attempt to prevent Lord Inchiquin from taking Cahir Castle on the 3rd September 1647. He is reported, however, to have afterwards shot the governor and 100 of his men for their

pusillanimous defence. On the 13th of November in the same year, he was defeated by Lord Inchiquin at Knocknaunus, in the County of Cork. Carte gives the following account of the battle: "Taaffe had with him about 7,500 foot, and four regiments of horse, making 1,200 men, and took his post in the left wing, with 4,000 Munster foot and two regiments of his horse. The rest of the foot were posted in the right wing under Lieutenant-General MacDonnell, supported by Colonel Purcell with two regiments of horse. [See MACDONNELL, ALASTER MACCOLL, p. 310.] When the battles joined, Purcell charged the English horse opposed to him with great bravery; and MacDonnell's Highlanders, after a fire, throwing down their pieces, fell sword in hand into the enemy's left, and drove them two miles before them with considerable slaughter, and, with very little loss on their own side, made themselves masters of the cannon and carriages, keeping possession of them for a full hour. Inchiquin in the meantime broke the left wing of the Irish army, all the Munster regiments, except Lord Castleconnell's, after a single fire, throwing down their pieces and running away; nor could the General stop their flight, though he killed several of them with his own hand. Inchiquin did not amuse himself in following the runaways, but turned back to assist his left wing. Purcell, seeing him advance, retired with his horse, and left the Highland foot, drawn up about the cannon which they had seized, without a general to command them; for MacDonnell, after his success, had sent to give notice of it to the other wing, and his messengers not returning, he had moved to an eminence at a little distance from his men, to observe from thence what was doing in the field. As he returned, he was intercepted and killed by a small party of fourteen horse. His men stood their ground till 700 of them were killed, when the rest threw down their arms, and cried for quarter. The Irish lost all their arms, ammunition, and baggage, and about 3,000 men in this action, wherein the flower of the Munster army were cut in pieces." Lord Taaffe commanded Ormond's infantry at the battle of Rathmines, in 1649, and was again defeated. He was one of the deputies who in 1651 went to the Continent to offer the sovereignty of Ireland to the Duke of Lorraine, and was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell. After the Restoration he received sundry grants of land, and was created Earl of Carlingford. He died 31st December 1677, and was buried at Ballymote.

[His brother, Lucas, was a Major-General in the army of the Confederates, and was Governor of New Ross in 1649. Theobald's eldest son, Nicholas, the 2nd Earl, fell at the Boyne in 1690, in command of a regiment of foot under the banner of King James. The second son, Francis, 3rd Earl, entered the Austrian service, became Chamberlain to the Emperor Ferdinand, a Marshal of the Empire, and Councillor-of-State, and died in August 1704. The title became extinct on the death of Francis's nephew, Theobald, the 4th Earl.] ^{54 80 216 271}

Taafe, Nicholas, Viscount, cousin of preceding, was born in Ireland in 1677. He became a Field-Marshal in the Imperial service, was Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles VI. and his successor, and fought with distinguished bravery during the war against the Turks, in 1738. Late in life he took a prominent part in the agitation for Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, and in 1766 published *Observations on Affairs in Ireland from the Settlement in 1691 to the Present Time*. Mr. Wyse, in his *Historical Sketch of the Catholic Association*, speaks of him as "the German statesman and general, the Irish sufferer and patriot;" and eulogizes "his unchanging attachment to an unfortunate country . . . [at a time when] the clergy stood altogether aloof from the people. . . His perfect simplicity of purpose; his calm and mild wisdom; his untiring zeal for the depressed caste with which his name and birth, much more than his connexions and property, had associated him, would add a lustre to . . . any country. . . No views of leadership mingled with his zeal. . . His rank in the Imperial court gave him access to the first circles in Great Britain. Bred in camps, and educated in Germany, he impressed on senators and courtiers the impolicy and injustice of the Penal Code, with the bluntness of a soldier and the honesty of a German. His efforts had no small weight in softening the rigour of persecution. . . His ardent zeal in the cause of his oppressed countrymen procured him a preponderating influence in the councils of the Catholics; that influence was exerted in the great purposes, during a long life, of promoting union, extinguishing dissension, and rousing to exertion." He died at his seat of Elishau, in Bohemia, 30th December 1769, aged 92.¹⁴⁶ [His descendant, the 11th Viscount Taafe, is an Austrian count, and Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.] ^{16 54 73 146}

Taafe, Denis, Rev., a Catholic clergyman, author of a History of Ireland, was

born in Ireland in the middle of the 18th century. He was educated at Prague, entered the priesthood, and returned home. He took an active part in the Insurrection of 1798, and headed the insurgents at Ballyellis, in the County of Wexford, in an engagement where they almost annihilated a detachment of the regiment of Ancient Britons. He was afterwards wounded, but managed to escape into Dublin secreted in a load of hay. Being suspended from his sacerdotal functions, he became a Protestant. He wrote against the Union, and, between 1809 and 1811, published four volumes of *An Impartial History of Ireland*. Although written hastily, and from meagre materials, it contains some matter of importance not to be met elsewhere. He became reconciled to his Church before his death in 1813, but continued hostile to the Government to the last, bitterly complaining to a friend who visited him in sickness of having to occupy lodgings in sight of "that cursed red flag," flying from the Magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park. His remains were laid in St. James's churchyard, Dublin, near Sir Toby Butler's monument. ^{16 112 208}

Talbot, Richard, Duke of Tircconnell, son of Sir William Talbot, of Carton, in the County of Kildare, was born in Ireland early in the 17th century. At nineteen years of age he went to the Continent, and rose to the rank of colonel in the French service. Though a Catholic, he was subsequently induced by the Ormond party to return to Ireland, where he served against Owen Roe O'Neill. He was with the army that defended Drogheda against Cromwell; but in the storm and slaughter of the garrison, his life was saved by Reynolds, a Parliamentary officer. Escaping to Flanders, he entered the service of the Duke of York, with whom he returned to England on the Restoration. There appear to be no grounds except party animosity for the black colours in which his character is sketched by many writers. In person he was above the common stature, extremely graceful and well-made. In *Grammont's Memoirs* he is described as "possessed of a pure and brilliant exterior; his manners were noble and majestic; no one at court had a better air." The character given him by a contemporary author—his over-readiness "to speak bold, offensive truths, and to do good offices"—is inconsistent with his having been a mere cringing courtier. In 1664 he was committed to the Tower for using threatening words to the Duke of Ormond touching the Act of Explanation, a measure which he considered extremely

unjust to many of his countrymen who had suffered in the cause of the Stuarts. In November 1670 he drew up a petition to the Crown setting forth the services of the loyalist Irish. His advocacy of the claims of the ousted Catholic land-owners, strenuously persevered in, made him many enemies. It is not so well known that he was equally distasteful to the ultra-Catholic or French party, who were ready to sacrifice everything to their desire to sever the connexion between Ireland and England. Selected by Titus Oates in 1677 as one of his victims, he fled to the Continent; but on his return soon afterwards was received into great favour at Court. His first wife was Miss Boynton, maid-of-honour to the Queen, sister-in-law to Lord Roscommon, the poet. She died in Dublin, in March 1679, and was buried, with her child, in Christ Church Cathedral. Within a year Colonel Talbot married, in Paris, Frances Jennings, sister of Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough. According to Sir Bernard Burke, "she had the fairest and brightest complexion that ever was seen; her hair a most beauteous flaxen, her countenance extremely animated, though generally persons so exquisitely fair have an insipidity; her whole person was fine, particularly her neck and bosom. The charms of her person and the unaffected sprightliness of her wit gained her the general admiration of the whole [English] court; in these fascinating qualities she had other competitors; but scarcely one except Miss Jennings maintained throughout the character of unblemished chastity." During the reign of Charles II., Colonel Talbot lived mostly in Ireland, where he was regarded by all of his creed as a countryman who stood high in favour, and would stand higher as soon as the Duke of York came to the throne. When that event occurred, in February 1685, King James, "to mitigate a little the cruel oppression the Catholics had so long groined under in that kingdom, thought it no injury to others that they who had tasted so deeply of his sufferings should now, in his prosperity, have a share at least of his protection;" and for other considerations thought it "necessary to give a commission of Lieutenant-General to Colonel Richard Talbot, a gentleman of an ancient family in that kingdom, a man of good abilities and clear courage, and one who for many years had a true attachment to his Majesty's person and interest." "In the same year he was created Baron of Talbot's Court, Viscount Baltinaglass, and Earl of Tirconnell; and in

February 1686-'7, he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His administration of affairs in the interest of the Catholics increased the discontent and alarm aroused in the minds of the Protestants by the accession of James. Two Catholic judges were appointed in each court, the third being a Protestant; Catholics were made high-sheriffs and privy-councillors, granted commissions of the peace, and admitted members of corporations, and the army was flooded with officers of that Church. When James II. retired to France in December 1688, Tirconnell adhered to his cause, and at once set about organizing forces in his interest. There are some grounds "for the belief that great temptations were held out by King William to win him over to his side. When James landed at Kinsale in March 1688-'9, Tirconnell met him, and was thereupon made a duke. During the ensuing campaign he continued to be the King's principal adviser. [See JAMES II., p. 261.] He fought at the battle of the Boyne in July. Lady Tirconnell did the honours of Dublin Castle with singular tact and grace. "The dignity of her character was shown on the evening of the battle of the Boyne, a day which she had spent in an agony of suspense, and which was only terminated by the arrival of the King and Talbot, all weary and travel-stained, as they had ridden from the field. She received them at the top of the stairs at the Castle, and knelt to James, asking him to honour her by refreshing himself with a supper which she had prepared."²³ James is said to have replied that his breakfast had left him no appetite; and to have complimented her on the alertness of the heels of her husband's countrymen; whereupon she rejoined that in that respect "his Majesty had the advantage of them." Tirconnell did not take a very prominent part in affairs after James's departure for France. His overbearing manner made him increasingly unpopular with his countrymen; and the infirmities of age obliged him to make way for younger and more vigorous men in the support of a declining cause. When Limerick was besieged by William III., in August 1690, and General Lauzun declared that the place could be "taken with roasted apples," Tirconnell retired with the French troops to Galway, leaving Sarsfield to reap the glory of the successful defence. In the autumn he visited France, delegating his civil authority to one council, and his military to another, but giving Sarsfield a low place on the list of military councillors. In January 1691 he entered the Shannon with three frigates laden

with provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition; and about £8,000 in money. After the defeat at Aughrim he acted as Governor of Limerick; but died of apoplexy, 14th August 1691, just as the advanced-guard of the English army came again within sight of the town. He was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral. No inscription marks the spot. Lady Morgan says: "Much ill has been written, and more believed; but his history . . . has only been written by the pen of party steeped in gall, and copied servilely from the pages of prejudice by the lame historians of modern times, more anxious for authority than for authenticity. Two qualities he possessed in an eminent degree—wit and valour; and if to gifts so brilliant and so Irish be joined devotion to his country, and fidelity to the unfortunate and fated family with whose exile he began life, and with whose ruin he finished it, it cannot be denied that in his character the elements of evil were mixed with much great and striking good." His widow resided for some time in France. She subsequently returned to Ireland, and in Dublin, where she had once done the honours of a court, established a nunnery in which she spent the remainder of her days. On the morning of the 7th of March 1730-31, in her 93rd year, long after most of her contemporaries had passed away, and when her existence was almost forgotten, she was found dead on the floor of her cell. She was interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral. An inscription to her memory may be seen in the old Scots College, in the Rue des Fosses St. Victor, Paris.

Talbot, Peter, Archbishop of Dublin, younger brother of preceding, was born at Malahide, County of Dublin, in 1620. He was educated principally in Portugal. In 1635 he was received into the Society of the Jesuits, and he was subsequently ordained a priest at Rome, and sent to Antwerp as a teacher of moral theology. His intimacy with Dominick a Rosario, Portuguese ambassador in Paris, enabled him to render many services to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II.), and it is said to have been mainly through his influence that the Prince secretly joined the Catholic Church. Sent to England to promote the interests of Catholicism, it is stated that he wormed himself into the confidence of Cromwell, and that he was among those who attended his funeral as a mourner. On 9th May 1660, at Antwerp, he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and immediately proceeded to administer the affairs of his

diocese, which for twenty years had been almost entirely neglected. His supposed influence at the English court, and his uncompromising assertion of the claims of his Church exposed him to the bitter hostility of a large party; and early in 1673 he was banished the kingdom. He returned from the Continent to England in 1675, and resided for a while in Cheshire, in poor health, until, through the influence of the Duke of York, he obtained permission to return home. In October 1678, the aged and infirm prelate was arrested at his father's house, near Carton, Maynooth, on the charge of participation in a "Popish plot," and "committed close prisoner to the Castle, with a person to attend him in his miserable and helpless condition, the violence of his distemper [calculus] being scarce supportable, and threatening his death." On examination, nothing appeared against him; yet he was retained in confinement, and died in Dublin Castle in 1680, aged about 60. He was a man of singular ability and learning, and wrote numerous theological works, thirteen of which are named in *Harris's Ware*. 74 128f 339

Tandy, James Napper, a prominent actor in Irish affairs between 1780 and the Union, was born in Dublin in 1740. He was engaged in business, and from an early period took part in every popular movement in the Irish capital. In 1780 he was expelled from the Dublin Volunteer Artillery for the expression of extreme opinions, and two years afterwards was imprisoned by an order of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, in sending a challenge to Mr. Toler, the Solicitor-General. Wolfe Tone remarks in his *Journal*: "It is but justice to an honest man, who has been persecuted for his firm adherence to his principles, to observe here that Tandy, in coming forward on this occasion, well knew that he was putting in the most extreme hazard his popularity among the corporations in the city of Dublin, with whom he had enjoyed the most unbounded influence for near twenty years; and, in fact, in the event, this popularity was sacrificed. This did not prevent him taking his part decidedly." At times Tandy did not figure very creditably, as when he headed a mob that endeavoured to destroy the works connected with the new Custom House in Dublin, because they feared its erection would injure the trade of those who lived in the vicinity of the old one. In the spring of 1793 proceedings were instituted against him for distributing a pamphlet, entitled *Common Sense*, em-

bodily severe strictures on the Beresford family; and, finding that a bill had been found against him for communicating with the "Defenders" in the County of Louth, with a view to induce them to join the United Irishmen, he thought it wise to fly to America. He established himself at Wilmington, Delaware, until 1798, when the progress of events in Ireland induced him to proceed to France. He was there given the provisional rank of general, and entrusted with the command of a small body of Irish refugees intended to form the nucleus of an army in Ireland. They sailed in the frigate *Anacreon*, and on 16th September landed on the island of Aran, off the coast of Donegal, where they heard of Humbert's defeat at Ballinamuck eight days previously. They almost immediately re-embarked, after scattering a few bombastic proclamations calling upon Irishmen "to strike from their blood-cemented thrones the murderers of your friends," and to "wage a war of extermination against your oppressors." To avoid British cruisers, the *Anacreon* sailed north, and landed Tandy and his companions in Norway. Thence he endeavoured to make his way to France, but was arrested at Hamburg through the influence of the Czar, detained in prison for some years, and ultimately delivered to the British authorities. He was tried in Dublin for complicity in the Insurrection of 1798, but was acquitted on a point of law. He was then sent to Lifford, and on 7th April 1801 was arraigned for his part in the attempted invasion, and the proclamations. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death. Two months before the trial Lord Cornwallis had interceded with the Ministry in London on his behalf; and, in Cornwallis's own words, "considering the incapacity of this old man to do further mischief, the mode by which he came into our hands, his long subsequent confinement, and, lastly, the streams of blood which have flowed in this island for these last three years," his life was spared, on condition of his leaving the country for ever. He spent the remainder of his days at Bordeaux, where he died in the latter part of 1803, aged 63. His name occupies a prominent place in the government despatches of the time. Barrington says of Napper Tandy: "His person was ungracious; his language neither eloquent nor argumentative; his address neither graceful nor impressive; but he was sincere and persevering, and though in many instances erroneous and violent, he was considered to be honest. His private character furnished no ground to doubt the

integrity of his public one; and, like many of those persons who occasionally spring up in revolutionary periods, he acquired celebrity without being able to account for it, and possessed influence, without rank or capacity." ^{21 72 87 330}

Tate, Nahum, Poet Laureate to William III., was born in Dublin about 1652. [His father, Faithful Teate, D.D., minister of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, was the author of Sermons, and minor works, published between 1655 and 1672.] Soon after taking his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, Nahum Tate removed to England, where he resided the rest of his life. In 1692 he was appointed Poet Laureate. According to Harris's *Ware*, "he was a man of learning, had a winning, affable behaviour, and a good share of wit." Conjointly with Dr. Brady, he wrote a metrical version of the *Psalms*, which was until lately in general use by the Established Church. The poet Dryden selected him to continue his *Ab-salom and Achitophel*. Tate spent the latter part of his life in reduced circumstances, and died a prisoner for debt in London, 6th ²⁵⁴ August 1715. His poetry excelled rather in quantity than quality, and his name is not even included in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. Charles Knight says: "There is an English word-joiner—author we will not call him—who has had the temerity to accomplish two things, either of which would have been enough to have conferred upon him a bad immortality. Nahum Tate has succeeded, to an extent which defies all competition, in degrading the *Psalms* of David and the *Lear* of Shakspeare to the condition of being tolerated, and perhaps even admired, by the most dull, gross, and anti-poetical capacity. These were not easy tasks; but Nahum Tate has enjoyed more than a century of honour for his labours, and his new version of the *Psalms* are still sung on (like the shepherd in Arcadia piped) as if they would never be old, and his *Lear* was the *Lear* of the playhouse at the time of the publication of our first edition, with one solitary exception of a modern heresy in favour of Shakspeare." ^{10 254(3) 339}

Taylor, George, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. At an early age he was placed with a physician to study medicine, but not liking the profession he ran away from home without consulting his friends. Finding a vessel ready to sail for Philadelphia, he entered as a "redemptioner"—one who sailed on the chance of having his passage paid at the port of arrival by some person to whom

he would mortgage his services. He was redeemed by a Mr. Savage of Durham, Pennsylvania, owner of some ironworks, who employed him as a worker in his smelting house. Resolute, and ambitious of gaining the approbation of all around him, he persevered without complaint, through the unwonted toil imposed on him, until Mr. Savage discovered his intelligence, education, and talents, and made him a clerk in his office. There he was soon esteemed for his correct deportment, and admired for clearness of perception and soundness of judgment. After the death of Mr. Savage he married his widow, and thus became sole owner of a large property. He was elected, in 1764, to the Provincial Assembly at Philadelphia, and for five years took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was afterwards made judge of the County Court and colonel of militia. In 1775 he was again returned to the Assembly, became one of the Committee of Safety, the virtual executive, and continued to exercise a powerful and salutary influence until the summer of 1776, when he became a member of the Continental Congress, and endorsed with his signature to the Declaration of Independence, the principles of liberty he had so boldly advocated. In the spring of 1777, after having successfully negotiated a treaty with some of the Indian tribes, he retired from Congress and from public life to Delaware, where he died 23rd February 1781, aged about 65. ^{37*}

Taylor, Jeremy, Bishop of Down and Connor, one of the greatest theologians and writers of his age, was born at Cambridge, 15th August 1613. He accompanied Charles I. on some of his campaigns. After undergoing hardships and imprisonments at the hands of the Parliamentary party, he was, in 1658, induced by some of his friends to seek a retreat in Ireland. Sir William Petty procured him a farm on advantageous terms, and gave him introductions to persons of influence; Cromwell granted him a passport and protection for himself and his family; and in June 1658, he settled near Kilulta, eight miles from Lisburn. There, in a half-ruined church, he occasionally preached to a small congregation of royalists. According to tradition, it was his wont occasionally to retire to Rams Island, in Lough Neagh, for study and devotion. Poor as he was, this is said to have been the happiest period of his life, as he had abundant leisure for daily if not hourly devotions and literary composition. Upon one occasion, in the dead of winter, he was brought before the Privy Council in Dublin, on a charge of

using the sign of the cross in baptism. Just before the Restoration he proceeded to England, and in August 1660 was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor, and was shortly afterwards elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. In February 1661 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and in April was entrusted with the administration of the small adjacent see of Dromore. The disorganized condition of his see taxed all his energies. For the University he revised the statutes, settled rules for the conferring of degrees, appointed lecturers, and otherwise contributed to forward its interests and increase its reputation. Bishop Taylor died at Lisburn, 13th August 1667, aged 53, and his remains were interred in the cathedral at Dromore, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. His second wife, Joanna, daughter of his friend and patron, Charles I., survived him some years. One of his daughters married Francis Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin. A monument to his memory was erected by Bishop Mant in Lisburn church in 1821. A list of his works occupies nearly four pages of Allibone. John Forster says: "From the little I have yet read, I am strongly inclined to think this said Jeremy is the most completely eloquent writer in our language. There is a most manly and graceful ease and freedom in his composition, while a strong intellect is working logically through every paragraph, while all manner of beautiful images fall in as by felicitous accident." Cotton says: "Of his character and talents it is needless to speak. His works have been long before the world, and have proved their author to have been one of the best of men, and one of the most shining lights of our church." . 16 118 322†

Taylor, Thomas, M.D., a botanist of some note, stated to have been an Irishman, was born near the end of the 18th century. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, took his medical degree in 1814, and became attached to some of the Dublin hospitals. He exhibited a marked predilection for the study of nature, and in his excursions into the County of Wicklow, with his friends Dr. Whitley Stokes and Mr. Mackay, evinced those talents that afterwards distinguished him. He was the joint author, with Sir William J. Hooker, of the *Musculologia Britannica* (1818), and contributed the articles "Mosses" and "Ferns" to Mackay's *Flora Hibernica*. He added a new genus to the order Hepaticæ, and a good many undescribed species in the order of Lichens. He also gave to

science a detailed account of the collection of John Templeton of Belfast, said to have been one of the earliest, as well as most distinguished and original of Irish zoologists. After the withdrawal of the government grant to the Cork Scientific Institution, to which he was Lecturer on Botany and Natural History, he retired to an estate at Dunkerron, near Kenmare, where he spent the remainder of his life, discharging the duties of a magistrate, occupying himself with country pursuits, and devoting his leisure to botany. He died February 1848. ^{16 115(3)}

Taylor, William B. Sarsfield, artist and author, was born in 1781, presumably in Ireland. On his father's side he was descended from an officer of the Enniskilleners, and on his mother's from General Sarsfield. He wrote chiefly on the fine arts, and contributed critical essays to the *Morning Chronicle*. For many years he was Curator of the Model Academy in St. Martin's-lane, London. He was also a prominent archæologist. The most important works from his pen were : *History of the Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland*, 2 vols., 1841 ; *History of the University of Dublin*, octavo, 1845, originally commenced in quarto numbers, with coloured plates, many years before. He died 23rd December 1850, aged 69. ^{7 16}

Taylor, John Sydney, a writer, younger brother of preceding, was born at Donnybrook, near Dublin, in 1795. At Trinity College he was the intimate friend of the Rev. Charles Wolfe. In 1824 he was called to the English Bar, and subsequently took part in some remarkable trials, but devoted himself chiefly to literature. By his contributions to the *Morning Herald*, extending over a period of fourteen years, he materially advanced the cause of Parliamentary Reform and the amelioration of the criminal code. Several beautiful old English churches are said to owe their preservation to his vigorous articles in denunciation of proposed "restorations." He died in London, 10th December 1841, aged 46, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. A volume of selections from his writings was published in 1843. ^{16 332}

Taylor, William Cooke, LL.D., a voluminous writer, was born at Youghal, 16th April 1800. When little more than sixteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained many prizes, graduating B.A. in 1825, and LL.D. in 1835. His first work was a classical geography for the use of Youghal school. His connexion with literature in London commenced in 1828, when he contributed to Pinnock's series

a *Catechism of the Christian Religion*. Thenceforward a constant succession of works, chiefly historical and biographical, flowed from his pen. In Allibone's list they number twenty-six, the last being *Memoirs of the House of Orleans*, 3 vols., 1849. He was a strenuous advocate for the repeal of the Corn Laws and of the introduction of the system of National Education in Ireland. In politics he was a Whig, "without bitterness or asperity." He was employed by Government in the preparation of several important reports, and was enrolled in Lord Clarendon's Irish administration as Statistician, in which capacity his services were of infinite value. He edited the *Evening Post*, the Government organ in Ireland. He died of cholera in Dublin, 12th September 1849, aged 49, leaving a widow and family, for whose benefit a public subscription was made. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in noticing his death, says : "In the fields of miscellaneous literature, he was, for constancy of application, fertility of thought, and variety of subject, quite unrivalled. He did not affect to climb the heights of science, or penetrate the depths of a profound philosophy. Neither his habits nor his inclinations would have led him to any secluded or exclusive application of his powers, even if the exigencies of his position did not require of him a compliance with the demands of the publisher in the line, whatever it was, to interest 'the reading public.' He was literally a writer for his daily bread ; and the calls upon him, multiplied and various as they were, never found him unprepared. . . His style was equable and unpretending ; always clearly expressive of the thought which it conveyed. . . On proper occasions he could be touching and pathetic in a very high degree." ^{16 145}

Teeling, Bartholomew, a leading United Irishman, was born at Lisburn, of an old Catholic family, in 1774. His father, Luke Teeling, suffered imprisonment for many years, as a suspect, through 1798 and the Union, not being liberated until 1802. Bartholomew received a good classical and general education. He entered with ardour into the United Irish movement, and was well known and beloved by several of the leaders, especially by Lord Edward FitzGerald. He enlisted in the French army under the name of Veron, and held the rank of captain in Humbert's expedition that landed at Killala in August 1798. His bravery in the field was only equalled by his humanity in saving the persons and property of the gentry from the hands of the insurgent peasantry.

After the battle of Ballinamuck, he was identified and sent to Dublin for trial, despite Humbert's efforts to secure for him the same honourable treatment as the French-born officers. He was tried by court martial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, and made an able and manly defence, but was sentenced to death, and executed at Arbour Hill on 24th September (1798). Mr. Madden says: "Neither the intimation of his fate, nor the near approach of it, produced on him any diminution of courage. With firm step and unchanged countenance he walked from the Prevot to the place of execution, and conversed with an unaffected ease while the dreadful apparatus was preparing." He died in his French uniform. His remains, with those of many other executed persons, were thrown into what was known as "the Croppy's Hole," at Arbour-hill. [His nephew, Bartholomew Teeling, a barrister, who died in 1844, was the author of a *Narrative of the Irish Rebellion of 1798*, which passed through more than one edition.³³⁹

Temple, Sir John, was born in Ireland in the year 1600, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which his father was a fellow, and afterwards Provost. He was knighted in 1628, and in 1640 was appointed Master of the Rolls and a Privy-Councillor. Upon the breaking out of the war in October 1641, he was most active in issuing proclamations and putting Dublin in a proper state of defence. In 1643 he was imprisoned for a few months, with Sir W. Parsons, Sir A. Loftus, and Sir R. Meredyth, for opposing the cessation of arms which the Earl of Ormond was commanded by the King to agree to. Regarded as a sufferer for the cause of the Commonwealth, he was provided with a seat in the English Parliament, and received its special thanks for the services he had rendered at the commencement of hostilities. Sir John is worthy of notice principally on account of his *History of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, together with the Barbarous Cruelties and Bloody Massacres that ensued thereupon*, first published in 1646. The work went through many editions, and is the source whence numerous historians, including Mr. Froude, have drawn their evidence that the Irish Catholics, in 1641 and following years, perpetrated frightful atrocities, and massacred in cold blood from 100,000 to 300,000 Protestant settlers. Temple's own words are that: "Since the rebellion first broke out, unto . . . September 15, 1643, which was not full two years after, above 300,000 British

and Protestants were cruelly murthured in cold blood, destroyed some other way, or expelled out of their habitations." Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities in 1641, two commissions were issued to enquire among the thousands of panic-stricken Protestants who crowded into Dublin, into the perpetration of atrocities by the Irish. The original manuscript depositions of the witnesses examined on oath are preserved in Trinity College. A large proportion of them are not signed by the deponents, and where they are signed it is generally with a mark. Sir John Temple says in his preface: "And that I might in some measure compass my design herein, and give satisfaction even to the most curious inquisitors after truth, I did with great care and diligence turn over the very originals or authentical copies of the voluminous examinations remaining with the publick Register, and taken upon oath, by virtue of two several commissions issued out under the great seal of this kingdom, to examine the losses of the British, the cruelties and horrid murders committed by the Irish in the destruction of them. I have perused the publick despatches, acts, and relations, as likewise the private letters and particular discourses sent by the chief gentlemen out of several parts of the kingdom, to present unto the Lords-Justices and Council the sad condition of their affairs. And having been made acquainted with all the most secret passages and councils of the state, I have, as far as I could without breach of trust, and as the duty of a Privy Councillour would admit, communicated so much of them as I conceived necessary and proper for publick information. And . . . I may confidently avow that I have been so curious in gathering up my materials, and so careful in putting them together, as very few passages will be found here inserted which have not either fallen within the compass of my own knowledge, or that I have not received from those who were chiefly intrusted in matters of action abroad; or that came not to my hands attested under the oaths of credible witnesses, or clearly asserted in the voluntary confessions of the rebels themselves." We may, therefore, reasonably suppose that the eighty witnesses whose names and depositions he gives, are selected as those likely to tell most strongly against the Irish. (The edition here referred to is that of 1724, printed in Dublin.) A careful collation of the evidence of these eighty deponents shows that but fourteen of them testify to what they saw themselves. (The evidence of the others is entirely hearsay.)

(1) William Clerk says that he, with about 100 men, women, and children were driven like hogs six miles to Portadown bridge, which was cut down under them: and that his companions were barbarously murdered when in the water. [His deposition is signed with a mark, in ink fresher looking and quite different from that with which the body of the document is written.] (2) Margaret Fermen's husband was murdered in her sight, and she was stripped of her clothes. (3) James Geare saw a man murdered and his entrails taken out, "yet he bled not at all." (4) Anne Hill's child was killed, and she and her four surviving children were stripped. (5) Mary Barlow's husband was killed, and she and her six children were stripped. (6) Elizabeth Green was stripped, and her five children died from exposure. (7) Anne Read was stripped, and her children died from exposure. (8) Adam Clover "observed" 30 persons murdered and about 150 wounded. [The words "or thereabouts" are in the original after "30 persons." The deposition is signed with a mark; and a note thereon shows that he was a soldier, so that there is little wonder he saw 30 persons killed and 150 wounded in the rebellion. The same note mentions that he desires liberty for his wife and five children to pass over to England, so they were not amongst the killed.] (9) Edward Banks and (10) Antony Stratford were imprisoned. (11) William Parkinson saw a boy led out to execution. (12) Philip Taylor drove a pig away from eating the carcase of a child. (13) Katherine Coke was obliged to hide among the rushes in a ditch of water: she saw the spirit of a murdered person. (14) Elizabeth Price saw the spirit of a murdered woman, which cried "Revenge, revenge, revenge!" Thirteen of the other witnesses testify only to hearing threats and treason. All the "horrid inhuman cruelties," such as boiling children alive, buying alive, and the unearthly atrocities depicted on the frontispiece of some editions of the work, are stated purely on hearsay. It is remarkable that, with the exception of one case, these acts of cruelty are not mentioned in the first series of depositions taken in January, February, and March 1641-'2, and to be found in a letter from the Lords-Justices, 7th March 1641-'2, published in the *Thorpe Papers*, vol. ii. It is also worthy of note that in none of the printed depositions, whether hearsay or otherwise is there any hint of criminal assaults on women. There is sufficient evidence to prove that men, women, and children were murdered, or turned out naked

from house and home (as has happened in time of war and revolution at the present day); but there is nothing to show a pre-meditated massacre in cold blood of tens of thousands of people. In 1648 Sir John Temple was appointed Commissioner of the Great Seal of Ireland, and in November 1653 a Commissioner of Forfeited Estates. Hereceived large land grants in the Counties of Carlow and Dublin. On the Restoration he was re-instated in his office of Master of the Rolls, and in 1673 was appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. He died 14th November 1677, and was buried beside his father in Trinity College, near where the campanile now stands. [Two of his sons, born in England, rose to eminence—Sir William, the statesman, the friend and patron of Swift; and Sir John, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, from whom the late Lord Palmerston was lineally descended.] 16 216 232 254 323 323*

Tennent, Gilbert, a distinguished Presbyterian preacher in America, was born at Armagh, 5th February 1703. At fifteen years of age he accompanied his father, a Presbyterian minister, to America, and assisted in conducting an academy opened by him near Philadelphia; and, having studied theology and medicine, was in 1726 ordained pastor of a congregation at New Brunswick. In 1740 and 1741 he travelled through New England, at the request of Whitefield, preaching with great success. Drake says: "He was one of the most conspicuous ministers of his day, ardent in his zeal, forcible in his reasoning, and bold and passionate in his addresses to the conscience and the heart." He affected eccentricity in his preaching, allowed his hair to grow long, and when in the pulpit wore an overcoat bound with a leathern girdle. In 1743, about the time of his father's decease, he founded a Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, and subsequently resumed the practice of itinerant preaching. In 1753 he visited England to solicit benefactions for the spread of religion in America. He was the author, amongst other works, of *The Lawfulness of Defensive War* (1747), and *Sermons on Important Subjects* (1758). He died 23rd July 1764, aged 61. 37*

Tennent, William, brother of preceding, also a clergyman, was born in the County of Antrim, 3rd January 1705. He studied theology under his brother; and when near the completion of his course experienced a remarkable trance, during which he narrowly escaped being buried as one dead. He was ordained in 1733, and was pastor of a church for forty-four years. He died at Freehold, New Jersey.

8th March 1777, aged 72. A *Memoir*, giving a full account of his trance, was published in the United States in 1847. ^{37*}

Tennent, Sir James Emerson, Bart., son of William Emerson, was born in Belfast, 7th April 1794,⁷ and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. He afterwards travelled on the Continent and took part in the war for the liberation of Greece, where he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron. In 1831 he was called to the English Bar, and in June of the same year married the heiress of a wealthy Belfast banker, whose name and arms he assumed. He entered Parliament as member for Belfast in 1832, and with some intermissions retained a seat until 1845, when he accepted the position of Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He was knighted on his acceptance of this office, which he occupied until 1850. After his return he held several posts under Government, such as Secretary to the Poor-law Board and Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1852 he re-entered Parliament as member for Lisburn. In 1867 he was created a baronet. The *Annual Register* says: "In politics Sir James was a Conservative of the English rather than the Irish type. In early life, indeed, he had been a Liberal of a somewhat advanced character, and he first entered Parliament as a reformer. He was, however, one of those who went over to the Tories about the same time with Lord Stanley, and during several sessions his votes were given on the Tory side; but in his advanced years he adhered to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and it was from Lord Palmerston's government that he accepted his baronetcy." It is as an author that Sir James is best remembered. The *History of Modern Greece* (1833), according to one critic, "presents a mass of valuable information;" while, according to another, "it is thoroughly weak both in conception and execution, unpleasing in style, feeble in narrative, and full of portentous blunders." Incomparably the most important of his works is his *Account of Ceylon*, a finely illustrated book, published in 1859. It has gone through several editions, and was declared by the *Edinburgh Review* to be "the most copious, interesting, and complete monograph which exists in our language on any of the possessions of the British crown." His *Story of the Guns*, published in 1864, one of the lighter productions of his pen, advocated the merits of the Whitworth gun, in opposition to that invented by Sir William Armstrong. These are, however, only a few of his numerous

publications. He died in London, 6th⁷ March 1869, aged 74. ^{7 18 40 116(39)}

Thompson, William, an artist, born in Dublin in 1726, was the author of a work entitled *The Principles of the Beautiful*. He practised portrait painting in London, and his name appears in the catalogues of the several picture exhibitions from 1761 to 1776. Bryan says: "Though he was not considered a painter of the first eminence, his pictures possessed the merit of a faithful resemblance and a natural tone of colouring." He died in London in 1800. ²⁷⁷

Thompson, William, Brigadier-General in the American Revolutionary War, was born in Ireland. He was captain of horse in America during the French War (1759-'60). In June 1775 he was made colonel of one of the regiments of riflemen which marched to the camp at Cambridge, Massachusetts; and on 10th November his command had skirmish with the British at Lechmere Point. He was made Brigadier-General the following March, and succeeded Lee in the command of New York. In April he was ordered to Canada to reinforce General Sullivan, by whose orders he attacked the enemy at Three Rivers, where he was taken prisoner. He was allowed to return to Philadelphia on parole, but was not exchanged for nearly two years. He died at his residence near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 4th September 1781. ^{37*}

Thompson, William, a naturalist, was born in Belfast, 2nd December 1805. [His father was a linen merchant, and at an early age he was himself apprenticed to the business.] His attention appears to have been turned to natural history by a copy of Bewick's *Birds*, after reading which most of his spare time was devoted to that study. For a while he carried on business on his own account; but want of success induced him to give it up, and thenceforward science was not only the pleasure but the occupation of his life. In 1826 he joined the Natural History Society of Belfast; in 1833 he was chosen one of the Vice-Presidents, and in 1843, on the retirement of Dr. Drummond, was elected President. His systematic observations appear to have dated from 1832 from which time he continued steadily recording the occurrence of species previously unknown as Irish, and gradually accumulating the materials for an account of the fauna of Ireland. As his labours became known, correspondents in every part of the country sprang up, and information of the most varied character poured in upon him. He occasionally contributed papers to English societies, and an annual visit

to London became one of the delights of his life. In 1840 he laid before the British Association a report on the vertebrata of Ireland. In 1841 he joined his friend Edward Forbes in a naturalist cruise in H.M.S. *Beacon* in the Ægean Sea. The first three volumes of his *Natural History of Ireland*, comprising the Birds, were published between 1849 and 1851. The work was most favourably received, and has since been regarded as a standard authority on the subject. He died suddenly in London, 17th February 1852, aged 46, and was interred at Belfast. "Mr. Thompson differed from the generality of naturalists in the wide range of his research. He gave attention not only to the long series of vertebrate and invertebrate animals (excepting insecta and infusoria) but also to the vegetable kingdom in all its various forms." He made several contributions to the *Phycologia Britannica* of Dr. W. H. Harvey. By a provision in his will, his unpublished papers were left in the hands of his friends Robert Patterson and James R. Garrett, the former of whom edited the fourth volume of his *Natural History of Ireland*, published in 1856. The book is prefaced by a memoir, from which this notice is taken: it concludes with a catalogue of Mr. Thompson's publications, numbering seventy-three, and a list of ten species to which his name has been given. ³²³

Thomson, Charles, LL.D., Secretary of the United States Congress during the Revolutionary War, was born at Maghera, in the County of Londonderry, 29th November 1729. In 1741 he and three sisters landed penniless at Newcastle, Delaware. He was educated by Dr. Allison, and became teacher in a school belonging to the Society of Friends. He early enjoyed the friendship of Benjamin Franklin. In 1758 he was sent to treat with the Indians at Oswego. The Delaware tribe adopted him, and conferred on him an Indian name signifying "One who speaks truth." He consistently espoused the cause of the Revolution, and his services as Secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 to the organization of the government under the Federal Constitution in 1789, were highly esteemed. He made copious notes of the proceedings of Congress and the progress of the Revolution; and after retiring from public life prepared a history of his own times. But his goodness of heart would not permit him to publish it, and a short time before his death he destroyed the manuscript, giving as a reason that he was unwilling to blast the reputation of families rising into repute, by placing on

record the want of patriotism of their progenitors during the war. He was a good classical scholar, and was the author of a *Harmony of the Gospels*, a translation of the Old and New Testaments, and an *Inquiry into the cause of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians*. He died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 16th August 1824, aged 94. ^{37* 40*}

Thorkil, or Turgesius, a Scandinavian chieftain who held sway in Ireland from about 832 to 845. It has been suggested by some writers that he was identical with Ragnar Lodbrok. He arrived with three fleets. Dr. Todd says: "He seems to have had in view a higher object than the mere plunder which influenced former depredators of his nation. He aimed at the establishment of a regular government or monarchy over his countrymen in Ireland, the foundation of a permanent colony, and the subjugation or extermination of the native chieftains. For this purpose the forces under his command, or in connexion with him, were skilfully posted on Lough Ree, at Limerick, Dundalk Bay, Carlingford, Lough Neagh, and Dublin. He appears also to have attempted the establishment of the national heathenism of his own country, in the place of the Christianity which he found in Ireland. . . . With this view he placed his wife, Ota, at Clonmacnoise, at that time second only to Armagh in ecclesiastical importance, who gave her audiences, or according to another reading, her oracular answers, from the high altar of the principal church of the monastery." He was reinforced from time to time by the arrival of contingents of his countrymen, but in 845 was arrested in his victorious course by Malachy I., then King of Meath, who had him drowned in Lough Owel. The romantic story of his death, told by Cambrensis, evidently an imitation of the story of Hengist's treacherous banquet to Vortigern, although repeated by Keating, is not found in any ancient Irish authority. ¹⁴⁴

Thornton, Matthew, Colonel, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1714. He went to America at an early age, studied medicine, and settled as a physician at Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1745 he served as a surgeon in an expedition against Louisburg, and was appointed a colonel of militia. In 1775 he presided over the convention which assumed the government in the name of the people of the colony. He was a delegate to Congress in 1776, in which capacity he signed the Declaration of Independence.

He held the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire until 1782, was subsequently a member of the House and of the Senate, and in 1785 of the Council. He died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, 24th June 1803, aged about 89. ^{37*}

Threlkeld, Caleb, M.D., author of *Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum* . . . *The first Essay of the kind in the Kingdom of Ireland* (Dublin, 1727), was born in Cumberland, 31st May 1676. After studying at Glasgow, where he acquired a taste for botany, he settled near his birth-place as a dissenting clergyman. In 1712 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, and next year, "having a straight income, and a large family, he removed to Dublin, and settled there in the united character of divine and physician." He ultimately devoted himself entirely to medicine, and became a successful and respected practitioner. He died in Mark's-alley, Dublin, 28th April 1728, aged 51, and was buried in "the new burial ground, belonging to St. Patrick's." His botanical work, above mentioned, which claimed to be the first essay of the kind attempted in Ireland, was published in Dublin the year before his death. Dr. Pulteney, in his *Sketches of Botany*, from which this notice is taken, says: "Threlkeld's Flora . . . does not contain more than 535 species. The author appears to have been better acquainted with the history of plants than with plants themselves, and seems not to have studied botany in a systematic way." ⁴⁶¹

Thurot, Francois, a French privateer captain, who made a descent upon Carrickfergus in 1760, was born in France, 21st June 1727. His maternal grandfather, Captain O'Farrell, an Irishman, served in the Irish Brigade. Thurot was singularly successful in his operations against British commerce, in one year capturing no fewer than sixty vessels. In 1759 it was decided by the French government, taking advantage of the known charm of his name in Ireland, to make a diversion against England by sending an expedition thither under his command. He accordingly left Dunkirk in October, with a squadron of six vessels, and 2,000 troops under Brigadier de Flobert. Steering north, to elude the British fleet, he put in at Gottenberg and Bergen. Scarcity of provisions compelled him to cruise among the Hebrides for some weeks. On the 24th January 1760, he sighted Tory Island, but a violent storm prevented his effecting a landing on the coast of Donegal. His fleet was then reduced to three shattered vessels, and

Flobert unsuccessfully urged him to abandon the expedition. At Islay a number of soldiers were landed to procure provisions, and so great was their hunger that they were glad to dig up potatoes with their bayonets and eat them raw. There Thurot received the discouraging news of the defeat by Hawke of the larger French expedition under Conflans. He however entered Belfast Lough, anchored off Carrickfergus on 21st February, and landed a body of 1,000 soldiers and sailors. The small garrison was soon overpowered, and the castle taken, the victors agreeing not to injure the town if furnished with provisions. These not being supplied, the French troops commenced pillaging, which Thurot and his officers unsuccessfully endeavoured to restrain. Lord Charlemont hurried down to the north, where his estates lay, and enrolled his tenantry in a yeomanry corps; and the principal Catholics of Ireland were induced to come forward with an address of loyalty and adhesion to the Government. The reception of this address by the Lord-Lieutenant may be said to have been the first public recognition since the Treaty of Limerick of the Catholics of Ireland as a body. The country people did not flock to Thurot's standard, as he had expected. Without their assistance he could effect nothing; and accordingly, having virtualised his vessels, he re-embarked his troops, and sailed early on the 26th of February. Thurot's three vessels (the *Belleisle*, 44 guns; *Blonde*, 32; and *Terpsicore*, 26) were, however, intercepted in the Irish channel by a British fleet, consisting of the *Æolus*, 32; *Pallas*, 36; and *Brilliant*, 36, under Captain John Elliott, which had been driven into Kinsale by stress of weather, and there received news of Thurot's expedition. The vessels came to an action off the coast of the Isle of Man on the 28th. For an hour and a half Thurot, in the *Belleisle*, defended himself against Elliott's whole fleet; but his consorts held aloof, his dispirited and worn-out crew fought badly, and he was himself killed in the last broadside, and his body committed to the deep before his vessel struck. We are told that many even in England lamented the death of Thurot, who, even when he commanded a privateer, fought less for plunder than for honour. His successful and almost unopposed landing was remembered with great satisfaction by the oppressed Irish Catholics, and commemorated in lines commencing: "Blest be the day that O'Farrell came here." His body was washed ashore in Luce Bay, on the coast

of Wigtonshire, and being recognized by some personal tokens, was respectfully buried in the churchyard of the ruined chapel of Kirkmaiden. [In June 1864, an ivory-handled poniard, found in Thurot's belt, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh.] ^{34 186 233}

Tichborne, Sir Henry (son of Sir Benjamin Tichborne, ancestor of the English baronets of that name), was born in 1581. He was for some time governor of the Castle of Lifford, and was knighted by James I. in 1623. On the rising of the Catholics in October 1641, he was commissioned by the Lords-Justices to raise a regiment of 1,000 men, and he occupied Drogheda on the 4th of November. His heroic four months' defence of the town against overwhelming forces of the Irish insurgents under Sir Felim O'Neill, until the siege was raised early in March, is fully narrated in a letter to his wife, written in 1651, which is generally to be found bound with Sir John Temple's *History of the Irish Rebellion*. After the northward retreat of the Irish, he followed them to Ardee, took Dundalk, and for a time occupied Carlingford. In 1642 he was made one of the Lords-Justices. On the Restoration, Charles II. constituted him Field-Marshal of his forces in Ireland. Clarendon writes of him as a man of "excellent fame." He died in 1667, aged 85, and was buried at Drogheda. [His grandson was knighted by William III. in 1694, and was in 1715 created Baron Ferrard of Beaulieu, in Louth.] ^{52 54 80 323}

Tighe, Mary, the author of *Psyche* and of other poems, daughter of William Blachford, was born in Ireland on 9th October 1772. Highly connected, beautiful, and gifted, she was at an early age the centre of attraction in the Viceregal court of Dublin, and in 1793 married her cousin Henry Tighe, of Rosanna, in the County of Wicklow. The union was not happy. The publication of *Psyche* in 1795 established her reputation as a poet. This work has been characterized as "pure, polished, sublime—the outpouring of a trammelled soul yearning to be freed from its uncongenial surroundings." In a contemporary portrait "she is depicted with rich flowing, dark-brown hair, a few tendrils of which stray upon her smooth, intellectual forehead. The eyes are of a deep blue, large and pellucid; the lower part of the face is exquisitely formed, . . . the general expression of the countenance is sweet, innocent, and lofty, but tinged with a look of inexpressible sadness." She was attacked with consumption, and, after wandering in search of health for some

years, died at the residence of her brother-in-law, at Woodstock, in the County of Kilkenny, 24th March 1810, aged 37, and was buried in the churchyard of Inistioige, where a monument by Flaxman marks her grave. ¹⁹⁶¹

Tighernach, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, historian and annalist, lived in the 11th century. O'Curry says his "name stands among the first of Irish annalists. . . . If we take into account the early period at which he wrote, the variety and extent of his knowledge, the accuracy of his details, and the scholarly criticism and excellent judgment he displays, we must agree . . . that not one of the countries of northern Europe can exhibit a historian of equal antiquity, learning, and judgment." O'Donovan says: "His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others." Eight copies or fragments of his annals are known to exist; but no one of them is perfect. Two are in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; two in the Royal Irish Academy; one in Trinity College; two in the British Museum; and one in the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. Professor O'Curry gives a minute account of these manuscripts. Tighernach died in 1088, and was buried at Clonmacnoise. ^{134 260}

Todd, James Henthorn, D.D., a distinguished author and antiquary, was born in Dublin, 23rd April 1805. [His father, Dr. Robert Todd, of Kildare-street, Dublin, was cut off early in life.] He graduated Bachelor of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1825, obtained a fellowship in 1831, was elected Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University in 1849, and Librarian in 1852. He was elected Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1837. He became a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1833, was elected on the Council in 1837, was Secretary from 1847 to 1855, and for five years from 1856 filled the office of President. The life of this eminent scholar was uneventful. He contributed largely to the literature of his country, and took part in various movements for its advancement in arts and literature: he was, in fact, as Archdeacon Cotton designated him in 1850, "the *sine quo non* of every literary enterprise in Dublin." He devoted himself with zeal to the study of Irish history and archæology, and was one of the foremost workers in that great movement for the

restoration and reform of Celtic studies, which marked the second generation of the present century in Ireland. Dr. Todd exerted himself particularly in procuring transcripts or accurate accounts of Irish manuscripts existing in foreign libraries—"endeavouring," in the words of Professor O'Curry, "to recover for his native country" as large a portion as possible "of her long lost and widely dispersed ancient literary remains." He edited for the Archæological Society the Irish version of the *Historia Britonum* of Nennius, with a translation and notes, and the *Liber Hymnorum*. He was the author of elaborate introductions to the works of other contributors to the publications of the same society. A list of Dr. Todd's published sermons and minor works will be found in Cotton's *Fasti*, ii., 126. He edited the *Wars of the Gaedhill and the Gaill* for the Master of the Rolls' series. One of his most important and exhaustive volumes was a *Life of St. Patrick* (1864), and another valuable one was his *Catalogue of Graduates who have proceeded to Degrees in the University of Dublin* (1866). He was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*. Dr. Todd collected a valuable library of books and manuscripts. He died at Rathfarnham, 28th June 1869, aged 64, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral churchyard, where a Celtic cross marks his resting-place. "At the sale of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Todd," says *Notes and Queries*, "the books fetched prices far higher than were ever known in Dublin. His Irish manuscripts realized £780, and his interleaved copy of *Ware*, richly annotated by Dr. Todd, produced no less than £450; it was bought for the University Library [Cambridge]. O'Connor's *Scriptores Hiberniæ* fetched £36; Fleming's *Collectanea Sacra*, £70; the *Ritual of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, dated 1352, sold for £73 10s.; the *Book of Lismore*, £43 10s.; and the *Book of Clonmacnoise*, £31 10s. Many of the manuscripts were copied for Dr. Todd [by O'Curry] from unique manuscripts in the public libraries of England, Ireland, and Belgium." Some of the particulars in this notice have been taken from the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i., 1870-74. A movement has been set on foot to found a Celtic scholarship in connexion with the Academy, to perpetuate Dr. Todd's memory. ^{16 40 118 233}

Todd, Robert Bentley, M.D., F.R.S., younger brother of preceding, was born in Dublin in 1809. He was educated at Trinity College, went to London in 1831, rose rapidly into practice and prominence, and was appointed Professor of Physiology

in King's College in 1837. He took a leading part in founding King's College Hospital, to which he was physician from its opening in 1839 until within a few weeks of his death. He originated the plan of St. John's Training Institution for Nurses in 1847. The *Annual Register* says: "From the first he had shown the strongest taste for anatomical and physiological pursuits, which he followed with uncommon ardour, and became a lecturer on these subjects in the schools. They were the foundation of his subsequent success, giving to his thoughts and views that sound practical tone so much in harmony with the force of his own character, and which impressed itself so strongly on the medical doctrines of the day." In conjunction with Dr. Grant, he projected the *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, published between 1836 and 1859. With Dr. Bowman, he brought out an important work on *Physiological Anatomy*. He also published *Clinical Lectures on Paralysis* (London, 1854), *Clinical Lectures on the Urinary Organs* (London, 1856), and numerous other works. Dr. Todd died at his residence in London, 30th January 1860, aged about 51, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. ^{7 16}

Toland, John, a theologian, was born at Eskahaen, in the County of Donegal, 30th November 1670. His real name was O'Tuathalain. Harris says that he was baptized Janus Junius. In the preface to his *Pantheisticon* he signs himself Janus Junius Eoganesius. Before he was sixteen he left the Roman Catholic Church, in the tenets of which he had been educated, and afterwards passed some time successively at the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leyden, and Oxford. By constant reading in the Bodleian Library, he collected the materials for much of his subsequent writings. Early in life he showed that predilection for paradoxes and curious speculations which formed afterwards a marked feature of his literary productions. He became the correspondent of Leibnitz, Le Clerc, and Bayle, and had established a literary reputation almost before he attained man's estate. His first great work, published in 1696, *Christianity not Mysterial*, was received with great disfavour by the orthodox world. Toland denied that it was designed in any way as an attack on Christianity, but "only on those subtractions, additions, and other alterations, which have corrupted that pure institution." To avoid the storm it caused, he returned to Ireland; but the book preceded him, he was generally avoided, and a jury, some of the members of which

confessed they could not comprehend a page of it, condemned the volume to be burned by the common hangman. The sentence was carried into effect in Dublin, in September 1697. He returned to England, and for a time turned his attention to political matters; and as his first work on theology had stamped his religion with something worse than heresy, so his edition of Milton's prose writings branded him as a Commonwealth man. It has been said that with Toland opposition produced controversy, which he loved, and controversy produced books, by which he lived. Yet for a time he renounced his heterodox opinions, and informed the Archbishop of Canterbury that he was willing to reform his religion to the prelate's liking. This apparent change of views cannot be reconciled with the tenor of his after writings. In his *Pantheisticon*, he describes a society of pantheists, worshipping the universe as God—their prayers, passages from Cicero and Seneca; instead of psalms, chanting long poems. Several liturgies are burlesqued in the book. Notwithstanding his poverty, he occasionally visited the Continent, where he became a favourite with the Electoral Princess Sophia and the Queen of Prussia, to whom he addressed his *Letters to Serena*, published in 1704. He then completely threw off the mask of orthodoxy. To the discomforts of poverty in his latter days were added the agonies of acute rheumatism. Lord Molesworth contributed somewhat to cheer his dying hours, passed in a poor lodging over a carpenter's shop in Putney. He sustained a philosophical patience to the last, replying to the enquiries of a friend: "I desire but death." He passed away 11th March 1722, aged 51. His property consisted almost solely of 155 volumes piled on four chairs. Disraeli calculates that he did not receive in the aggregate more than £200 for the fifty works he contributed to the literature of his country; this, however, does not accord with the statement that he lived by his literary labours. Toland may be said to have died with the pen in his hand. He avenged himself on an unskilful physician, by leaving behind an *Essay on Physic without Physicians*; as a dying politician, he had reached as far as the preface of a pamphlet on *The Danger of Mercenary Pamphlets*; and as a philosopher he composed his own epitaph in Latin, which is thus translated: "A lover of literature, and knowing more than ten languages; a champion of truth, an assertor of liberty, but the follower or dependent of no man; neither menaces nor fortune

could bend him; the way he had chosen he pursued, preferring honesty to his interest. His spirit is joined with its ethereal father, from whom it originally proceeded; his body, likewise, yielding to nature, is again laid in the lap of its mother: but he is about to rise again in eternity, yet never to be the same Toland more." The notice of his life in the *Biographie Générale* thus concludes: "Toland and his writings have been presented too often in a false light. . . His faults are chiefly to be attributed to an excessive vanity—he affected to be singular in all things; and he had neither critical taste, elevation of ideas, nor style. Nevertheless, a true passion for liberty, and generous ideas possessed him; nor can we reproach him with evil actions. Rationalistic as Locke at first, he gradually arrived at the deism, or rather the pantheism, he had at first combated." Toland had a perfect vernacular knowledge of Irish. ^{34 66}

Toler, John, Earl of Norbury, an Irish judge, noted for the severity of his disposition on the bench, descended from one of the Cromwellian planters, was born in July 1740. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, took his degree in 1761, was called to the Irish Bar in 1770, and entered Parliament as member for Tralee in 1776. It was his favourite boast that he commenced his legal career with £50 in cash and a brace of hair-trigger pistols. In 1781 he obtained a silk gown, in 1789 became Solicitor-General, and in 1798 Attorney-General. For a vote in favour of the Union he was made Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and raised to the peerage as Baron Norbury. The following remarks upon his character will be found in *Curran and his Contemporaries*: "Despite of many drawbacks, Norbury was . . a very extraordinary man. If he was deficient in learning, he abounded in common sense; if divested of genius, he was given, as its substitute, a thorough knowledge of the world, and consequently a thorough contempt for it. His very appearance set dignity at defiance, and put gravity to flight. The chivalry of Quixote was encased in the paunch of Sancho Panza. Short and puffy, with a jovial visage, and little, grey, twinkling, laughing eyes, he had a singular habit of inflating his cheeks at the end of every sentence, and, with a spice of satire, was called 'Puffendorf,' in consequence. His court might be distinguished by the bursts of merriment that issued through its portals. . . There he sat in all his glory, good humour personified, puffing, and punning, and panting, till his ruddy countenance glowed like a

full moon. . . Norbury was all things to all men, and equally sincere to all—that is, meaning nothing to any. . . With good humour ever in his looks, and merriment, also, ever on his lips, he was by nature fierce, obdurate, and callous. Utterly reckless of life himself, he seemed scarcely to comprehend how others could value it. . . Either not feeling or defying pain, he was a stranger to sympathy.”⁷⁵ Lord Norbury was a fitting instrument to carry out the severe policy of the Irish government at the period of the Union, and the assizes at which he was present were invariably followed by wholesale executions. He presided at the trial of Robert Emmet, and more than once interrupted him in the course of his speech before sentence. After he became unfitted by age for the due performance of the duties of his office, several ineffectual efforts were made to induce him to resign. At length, however, in consequence of his having fallen asleep during a trial for murder, a petition to Parliament, through Mr. O’Connell, enforced his resignation in 1827. The blow was softened by his advance in the peerage as Viscount Glandine and Earl of Norbury. He died 27th July 1831, aged 91. ^{23 54 96 1251 177}

Tone, Theobald Wolfe, was born in Dublin, 20th June 1763. [His grandfather owned property at Bodinstown, County of Kildare; his father carried on business as a coachbuilder, in Stafford-street, Dublin.] Theobald, with his brothers William and Matthew, attended a school kept by Rev. William Craig, where he managed to pull through his lessons in three days out of the six, and devoted the rest of the week to country rambles and attending the parades, field days, and reviews of the Dublin garrison. In February 1781, much against his will, he entered Trinity College. He says: “I continued my studies at college as I had done at school; that is, I idled until the last moment of delay. I then laboured hard for about a fortnight before the public examinations, and I always secured good judgments, besides obtaining three premiums in the three last years of my course.” In 1784 he obtained a scholarship, and in the following year he eloped with Matilda Witherington, a girl of sixteen, who lived with her grandfather, an elderly clergyman, at his Grafton-street. He describes her at this time as “beautiful as an angel,” and says that after their marriage she grew more and more upon his heart. To the last hour of his life he continued to pay her the most devoted homage. Writing in after years he remarked: “Women in general, I

am sorry to say, are mercenary, and especially if they have children, they are ready to make all sacrifices to their establishment. But my dearest love had bolder and juster views. On every occasion of my life I consulted her; we had no secrets, one from the other, and I invariably found her to think and act with energy and courage, combined with the greatest prudence and discretion. If ever I succeed in life, or attain at anything like station or eminence, I shall consider it as due to her counsels and example.” In February 1786 he took his degree of B.A., resigned his scholarship, and left the University. He had been Auditor of the Historical Society, and was one of its most distinguished ornaments. His father became bankrupt, and retired to Bodinstown; and with him the young couple sojourned for a time. In 1787 Theobald entered the Middle Temple, London, took chambers in Hare-court, and supported himself mainly by contributions to the *European* and other magazines. In partnership with his friends Jebb and Radcliff, he wrote *Belmont Castle*, a burlesque novel. After about a year he was joined by his brother William, who had been serving the East India Company. The brothers were often without a guinea, yet the recollection of happy days spent with him and other friends in London afterwards filled Theobald’s mind with a “tenderly melancholy.” He had read nearly every book relating to the buccaneers, the South Seas, and South America, and conceived the plan of a military settlement on one of the islands lately discovered by Cook—“in order to put a bridle on Spain in time of peace, and to annoy her grievously in that quarter in time of war.” He forwarded a memorial on the subject to Mr. Pitt, but it met with no response. At length the brothers Tone became so reduced, that they applied at the India House to be sent out as volunteers; but were refused.—“I believe we were the single instance since the beginning of the world, of two men, absolutely bent on ruining themselves, who could not find the means.” After two years’ residence in London, Theobald returned home with but a small knowledge of law. His wife’s grandfather made them a present of £500. Tone was called to the Bar in February 1789, purchased £100 worth of law books, and took lodgings in Clarendon-street. But he hated and despised the profession, and it was impossible he could make any way in it. He was somewhat attracted to the Whig Club, and wrote a pamphlet in its favour, and in the gallery of the Irish House of Commons he became acquainted with

Thomas Russell, an ensign in the army. Their sentiments coincided, and they soon became most intimate. Writing a few years afterwards, he says: "I frame no system of happiness for my future life in which the enjoyment of his society does not constitute a most distinguishing feature, and if I am ever inclined to murmur at the difficulties wherewith I have so long struggled, I think on the inestimable treasure I possess in the affections of my wife and the friendship of Russell, and I acknowledge that all my labours and sufferings are overpaid." He describes delightful days spent at a simple cottage he had taken for his wife at Irishtown, in company with Russell, his father and brother, and his own brother William. Mrs. Tone was the centre and soul of the party. They talked politics and loitered by the sea, and each bore a part in the housekeeping. He depicts Russell, in his laced uniform, helping to cook a dinner. The South Sea project again came up, was again brought before Government, and was this time civilly considered, but came to nothing. Soon Irish affairs took the foremost place in his thoughts, and he formed those decided opinions that influenced all his future life: "I made speedily what was to me a great discovery, though I might have found it in Swift and Molyneux, that the influence of England was the radical vice of our Government, and consequently that Ireland would never be either free, prosperous, or happy, until she was independent, and that independence was unattainable whilst the connexion with England existed. . . This theory . . . has ever since unvaryingly directed my political conduct." In the winter of 1790 he and his friends John Stack, William Drennan, Joseph Pollock, Peter Burrowes, William Johnson, Whitley Stokes, and Thomas Russell, formed themselves into a club for the discussion of political and literary subjects. Russell removed to Belfast, and stirred up their friends there into sympathy with the efforts the Catholics were making to secure a measure of political equality. In September 1791 Tone published *An Argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland*. This work brought him into intimate relation with the principal Catholic leaders, who induced him to accept the office for which Richard Burke had proved himself unsuitable—that of paid Secretary of the Catholic Committee. The Society of United Irishmen, for securing Catholic Emancipation and Reform, was inaugurated about the same period. The progress of the French Revolution vivified the whole

political atmosphere. Tone's papers abound with sketches of the principal men with whom he was brought into contact, and give a particular account of the proceedings of the Catholic Committee, the Catholic Convocation of 1792, and the deputations and discussions in Parliament that led to the large measure of relief embodied in 33 George III. c. 21—followed as it was by cap. 29, the Convention Act, which rendered effective political action difficult, and tended to make the United Irishmen a secret society. [See KEOGH, JOHN, p. 273.] When war was declared against France, efforts were made by Government to suppress the French principles that so largely prevailed in Ireland. The Volunteers were discouraged, and ultimately broken up. The Catholics saw no hope of securing full political rights, and Tone and many of his friends engaged eagerly in the secret designs of the revolutionists. In April 1794, the Rev. William Jackson, who had come over on a mission from France to ascertain to what extent the Irish people were ready to support a French invasion, was betrayed by his associate Cockayne, and arrested on a charge of high treason. Tone had had many conferences with Jackson, and had warned him against Cockayne, who, he declared, must, as an Englishman, be a traitor either to his country or to his friends. After Jackson's arrest, Tone's position was known to be precarious. Some of his friends entered into negotiations with Government, it is said without his knowledge, and it was finally arranged that if he left the country no proceedings should be taken against him. If the statement in his memoirs is correct, he did not in any way bind himself as to his future course. Before leaving Ireland he communicated to his friends Russell and Thomas Addis Emmet his determination, upon his arrival in Philadelphia, to seek an interview with the French Minister there, with a view to interest him in the affairs of Ireland, and point out the deadly blow that through her could be struck at English prestige. Tone was presented by the Catholic Committee with a sum of £300 in recognition of his services. He paid his debts, settled with everybody, and, on 20th May 1795, with his wife, sister, and three children, left Dublin to take shipping at Belfast. Apart from clothes and books, his whole property consisted of about £700. His friends detained him nearly a month in Belfast; and there, on Cave Hill, on the summit of McArt's fort, Russell, Neilson, McCracken, and Tone took a solemn obligation never to desist in their efforts until they had secured the in-

dependence of Ireland. Within a few weeks two of them by their death on the scaffold, one by his own hands in prison, and one in exile, had proved the sincerity with which they had made the engagement. On 13th June Tone and his family sailed in the *Cincinnati* for Wilmington—300 passengers in a ship of 230 tons. They had a tolerably fine voyage of seven weeks; but were boarded by officers from British cruisers, who pressed fifty of the passengers and all but one of their crew. Nothing but the tears and entreaties of his wife and sister prevented Tone being carried off with the others. "It would have been a pretty termination to my adventures. . . . The insolence of these tyrants, as well to myself as to my poor fellow passengers, in whose fate a fellowship in misfortune had interested me, I have not since forgotten, and I never will." They landed at Wilmington 1st August; and at Philadelphia, where they arrived a few days later, he met his friends Hamilton Rowan and Dr. Reynolds. Furnished with a letter of introduction from Rowan, two resolutions of thanks from the Catholic Committee, and the certificate of his enrolment as an Irish Volunteer, he waited on Adet, the French Minister, and explained to him his plans for a French invasion of Ireland. Adet spoke English imperfectly; Tone, French a great deal worse; but they managed to understand one another, and at the Minister's request Tone prepared a memorial. Then, feeling he had done his duty, he bought a farm near Princeton, fitted up a study, and began to think of settling down as an American farmer. In the autumn he received letters from Keogh, Russell, and Simms, informing him of the advance of revolutionary opinions in Ireland, and imploring him, if possible, to force his way to the French government, and supplicate its active assistance. He consulted with Rowan, and again saw Adet, who now entered warmly into his plans, and furnished him with a letter to the Committee of Public Safety in France. The conduct of Mrs. Tone was singularly self-forgetful. She concealed from her husband the fact of a probable early increase in their family, and implored him to let no consideration stand in the way of his duty to his country. He drew upon Simms for £250, £100 of which he left with his wife; he sent his brother Arthur to Ireland, to inform the leaders that he was starting for France, and to tell his parents that he was settling on a farm: he spent a day in Philadelphia with Rowan, Reynolds, and Napper Tandy; and, at four o'clock on a

December morning, embraced his wife, children, and sister, and set off for New York.—"The courage and firmness of the women supported me; . . . we had neither tears nor lamentations; but, on the contrary, the most ardent hope and the most steady resolution." On 1st January 1796 he sailed from New York, and landed at Havre on 1st February. It was now that Wolfe Tone commenced his remarkable *Journal*, scarcely to be equalled in interest by any similar record in the English language, except perhaps Swift's *Journal to Stella*, on which it is probably modelled. It commences the day after his arrival in France, and continues uninterruptedly till 1st January 1797, the morning of his return from the Bantry Bay expedition. It is resumed on the 1st of the following month, and continued with less minuteness (one entry sometimes covering a month) until 30th June 1798, before his last and fatal expedition. Besides this, commencing on 7th August 1796, with the words, "As I shall embark in a business, within a few days, the event of which is uncertain," he wrote out some particulars of his past career, which expanded into a memoir of his life to the time of his arrival in France. In the *Journal* he unreservedly records all his doings—whether it is "a sad rainy day, and I am not well, and the blue devils torment me," or whether he tells of his confidential interviews with Carnot. His "dearest love" and his "darling babies" are ever present in his thoughts. Thomas Russell is constantly referred to by the pseudonym of "P.P." Without friends, with but an imperfect knowledge of French, and a small sum of money which soon ran out, and having no credentials but Adet's letter and the resolutions of the Catholic Committee, he was a few days after his arrival in Paris, in intimate communication with the heads of the French government. He passed openly as citizen Smith, but was known to the Government under his true name. His views were warmly seconded by Madgett, an exiled Irishman, engaged in the Foreign Ministry. On the 24th February he had an interview with Carnot at the Luxembourg. Tone writes: "I am a pretty fellow to negotiate with the Directory of France, pull down a monarchy and establish a republic; to break a connexion of 600 years' standing, and contract a fresh alliance with another country." Again: "Here I am, with exactly two louis in my exchequer, negotiating with the French Government, and planning revolutions. I must say it is truly original." He presented two memorials to the Government,

pointing out the advantages they would gain from assisting Ireland: the reduction of English power could alone be accomplished by the separation of Ireland from Great Britain: Ireland was a rich recruiting field both for the army and navy: The Protestant aristocracy (450,000) of the country were but a small body: the Dissenters (900,000) were largely imbued with French principles: the Catholics (3,150,000), ground down by oppressive laws, were "trained from their infancy in an hereditary abhorrence of the English name." To a large extent, the old volunteers and the militia would be likely to join the invaders. All the waverers would soon go over to the new government. If possible, 20,000 men should be sent, of whom 15,000 should land near Dublin, and 5,000 near Belfast. These once landed, the Irish government would fall to pieces without the possibility of effort. Should it be impossible to send such a force, 5,000 was the very lowest number with whom the attempt could be made with anything like certainty of success, and they should be landed in the north of Ireland, where the people were in the greatest forwardness as to military preparation. But with only 5,000 there might be a civil war, which he "would most earnestly wish, if possible, to avoid." As to arms, 100,000 stand should be sent; as to money, pay for 40,000 men for three months would be amply sufficient, "as before that time was expired, we should have all the resources of Ireland in our hands." There should be an absolute disavowal of ideas of French conquest. The expedition should be commanded by a General whose name and character were well known in Ireland. The war should not be a rose-water war: every shilling of English property in the island should be confiscated. Such was the substance of his memorials. They concluded, as they commenced, with the assurance of "what a staggering blow the separation of Ireland would be to England in a commercial point of view, not to speak of the military, or, which is of far more consequence, the naval part of the question. . . It is in Ireland, and in Ireland only, that she [England] is vulnerable." While, from Tone's point of view, and that of many of his countrymen, the proposed invasion was perfectly justifiable, the statements in his memorials as to the state of feeling in Ireland, and the importance of Ireland to England, went largely to justify the subsequent policy of Pitt and Castlereagh. In a few months an expedition was decided upon, and on the 12th of July Tone was

introduced to Hoche as the probable commander-in-chief. He dined in state with Carnot, and his personal money troubles were put an end to by his appointment as chef-de-brigade. In the middle of September he left Paris for Brest, with the expectation of immediate embarkation. There were delays that almost broke his heart, and caused many a page of his *Journal* to be blotted with imprecations; but at length, on the 16th of December, he embarked in the *Indomitable*, 80, one of a fleet of forty-three vessels (seventeen sail of the line, thirteen frigates, seven corvettes, and six transports), carrying some 15,000 of the best French troops, under Hoche, one of the ablest of French Generals, the object of the armament being the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and its erection into an independent republic under the ægis of France. The vessels encountered very bad weather; but escaped meeting any portion of the British fleet. On the 21st they were off Cape Clear, but thirty sail to be seen. The wind was dead ahead, and Tone was furious with impatience and vexation. He calculated, however, there were still in the vessels in company 41,160 stand of arms, and twenty field pieces, besides a large quantity of powder and other requisites. Further dispersions reduced the fleet still more. A descent in force at Bantry appeared impossible; but he urged upon the captain of his vessel the advisability of landing him and ever so small a force at Sligo, so as to make a desperate attempt to effect something. For days the fleet rode at anchor in Bantry Bay, in the midst of blinding snow storms, unable to communicate with the shore; and, at last, on 29th December, the seven sail to which the once proud expedition was reduced, were obliged to slip their anchors and make the best of their way back to Brest. "It was hard," says Tone, "after having forced my way thus far, to be obliged to turn back; but it is my fate, and I must submit. . . Well, England has not had such an escape since the Spanish Armada; and that expedition, like ours, was defeated by the weather; the elements fight against us, and courage is of no avail." His wife and children had meanwhile arrived at Hamburg, and peaceful ideas of settling in France floated through his brain. He draws affecting pictures, in his letters to his wife and children, of how happy they would be in some small country place on his pay as chef-de-brigade. They met at Amsterdam in May; but Tone was soon hurried off to join Hoche and the Batavian army, as the way began to open for another

expedition to Ireland. Indeed twenty sail, carrying 15,000 troops, with arms and supplies in proportion, were already assembled; and his friend Lewines, of Dublin, had arrived as accredited agent of the Leinster Directory of United Irishmen with the French government. Bonaparte's Italian policy (his suppression of liberty and evident personal ambition) gave Tone much uneasiness. He told Hoche plainly that such doings would never answer in Ireland; as it was an ally, not another master, the country desired. On 8th July Tone went aboard the *Vry-head*, a fine vessel of seventy-four guns, lying in the Texel, and was presented to Admiral De Winter, who was to command the proposed expedition. As before the Bantry expedition, his time was fully occupied conferring with the commanders, arranging plans for landing, and drawing up proclamations. On 14th July he notes the "glorious prospect" of the Dutch fleet, ready to weigh anchor—fifteen sail of the line, ten frigates, ten sloops, twenty-seven transports. The instructions of the Dutch government, as shown to him by General Daendels, commander of the troops, were most satisfactory; the object of the expedition was not conquest, but to aid the Irish people in establishing their liberty and independence. But again he was doomed to disappointment. Delays, unaccountable to him, occurred. Hoche, whom he regarded as his best friend, and who had always entered heartily into his plans, died in September; and on 11th October, Admiral Duncan almost annihilated the Dutch fleet in an engagement off Camperdown. Still Tone did not despair. He had several interviews with Bonaparte. "His manner is cold, and he speaks very little; it is not, however, so dry as that of Hoche, and seems rather to proceed from languor than anything else." One of his last notes in 1797 is: "It is a droll thing that I should become acquainted with Bonaparte. This time twelve months I arrived in Brest from my expedition to Bantry Bay. Well, the third time, they say, is the charm." The early part of 1798 was spent in Paris, urging on ministers the organization of another expedition, and conferring with the numerous Irish refugees now beginning to come over. He was agonized at the fate of his friends at home, unsupported in their attempted insurrection, and torn with mortification that he could not be present with a French contingent to aid at such a critical juncture. Hope almost deserts him on 26th May 1798, when he offers to go out to India in the

service of the French government. "My blood is cooling fast; 'my May of life is falling to the sear, the yellow leaf.'" His journal ends with the 30th June—"If the Irish can hold out till winter, I have every reason to hope that the French will assist them effectually. All I dread is, that they may be overpowered before that time." In the middle of August Humbert forced the precipitate sailing of the desperate Killala expedition. Three Irishmen accompanied it—Tone's brother Matthew, Teeling, and Sullivan. About the same time a small party commanded by Napper Tandy landed at Rathlin, spread some proclamations, and, hearing of Humbert's defeat at Ballinacuck, escaped to Norway. Tone did not sail with either of these expeditions, as he still cherished the hope of being able to influence the despatch of one more likely to be effective. In September preparations were made for another expedition. The *Hoche*, 74, eight frigates, and the *Biche*, despatch schooner, were collected at the Baye de Camaret. Tone was now in the deepest despondency as to Irish affairs, and was hopeless of success. But he had all along said that while an army of 20,000 men was desirable, and 5,000 necessary, he would accompany even a corporal's guard. His death in case of failure was all but certain. Such had been the indiscretion of the French government, that his name in full was allowed to appear in the Parisian papers as having embarked on the *Hoche*. We have no particulars of the parting with his wife, further than that he assured her, in case of capture, he would never suffer death by the halter. The fleet sailed about the 20th September, under Admiral Bompert. Again the good genius of England was in the ascendant. Contrary winds scattered the fleet, and on 10th October only the *Hoche*, *Loire*, *Resolue*, and *Biche* arrived off Lough Swilly. At daybreak next morning, before they could effect a landing, a superior British fleet, under Sir John Borlase Warren, appeared on the horizon. Bompert determined to fight the *Hoche* to the last, but signalled the frigates and schooners to retreat through the shallow water. A boat came from the *Biche* for last orders, when the French officers entreated Tone to escape on board of her—"Our contest is hopeless, we shall be prisoners of war, but what will become of you?" "Shall it be said," he indignantly replied, "that I fled, whilst the French were fighting the battles of my country?" For six hours the *Hoche* engaged five sail of Admiral Warren's fleet, Tone commanding one of the batteries with the

utmost coolness and bravery. At length the ship struck, after she had become a dismantled wreck, with five feet of water in her hold, and the cockpit full of dead and dying. All the French squadron were ultimately taken, with the exception of two frigates, and the *Biche*, in which Tone might have escaped. The captive officers were landed and marched to Letterkenny, where the Earl of Cavan invited them to breakfast. It was believed that Tone was among them. Sir George Hill entered the room, followed by some soldiers, recognized Tone, and said: "Mr. Tone, I am very happy to see you." Tone replied with perfect composure: "Sir George, I am happy to see you; how are Lady Hill and your family?" On being removed to another room, and finding handcuffs about to be placed on him, he flung off his uniform coat, saying: "These fetters shall never degrade the revered insignia of the free nation which I have served." Resuming his composure, he held out his hands, and added: "For the cause which I have embraced I feel prouder to wear these chains than if I were decorated with the Star and Garter of England." He was taken under an escort of dragoons to Londonderry, and thence to Dublin, where he was placed in the provost prison at the Royal Barracks. On the 10th November a court-martial was called to try him. Tone appeared in his French uniform. He made an eloquent and touching speech—avowed everything, and declared his love for Ireland, and his belief in the necessity of a separation from England—"For it I became an exile; I submitted to poverty; I left the bosom of my family, my wife, my children, and all that rendered life desirable. After an honourable combat, in which I strove to emulate the bravery of my gallant comrades, I was forced to submit, and was dragged in irons through the country, not so much to my disgrace, as to that of the person by whom such ungenerous and unmanly orders were issued." Knowing that conviction was certain and sentence of death inevitable, he pleaded that he should meet a soldier's death—within an hour if it were practicable. The voices of the court were immediately collected and submitted to Lord Cornwallis, who confirmed the verdict of guilty, and directed that he should be hanged within forty-eight hours. This was on Saturday. He wrote to the French Directory, commending his wife and children to their protection and support. He wrote one note on Saturday and another on Sunday to his wife, full of resignation and affection: "The

hour is at last come when we must part. As no words can express what I feel for you and our children, I shall not attempt it. Complaint of any kind would be beneath your courage and mine." He advised her to be guided by the counsel of an old friend, Mr. Wilson, a Scotchman. He declined to see his parents. On Sunday night he was informed that the Lord-Lieutenant had refused his last request, as to the manner of his execution, and that he was to be hanged next day. On Monday Curran moved before Chief-Justice Kilwarden for a *habeas corpus* to bring him up for civil trial before the King's Bench, then sitting. This was immediately granted, but the authorities at the barracks refused to surrender him. All efforts to save him were too late, however; for during Sunday night Tone had with a penknife opened an artery in his neck. The morning found him weltering in his blood, but still living. "I find then I am but a bad anatomist," he faintly said to the humane surgeon who was at once called in. On his bed was found a pocket-book, stained with his blood, directed to his old friend John Sweetman, with the inscription "T. W. Tone, Nov. 11, 1798. *Te nunc habet ista secundam.*" Tone lingered in agony for eight days. The end came on the 19th. When Surgeon Lentaigne told him that death would ensue if he stirred, he replied: "I can yet find words to thank you, Sir: it is the most welcome news you could give me: what should I wish to live for?" Falling back, he expired without an effort. He was aged but 34. His body, with his uniform and sword, were considerably given up to his relative William Dubavin, of 65 High-street. After two days, Government directed an immediate interment, and, attended only by two friends, both opposed to Tone in politics and members of yeomanry corps, his remains were buried with those of his ancestors, in the ancient cemetery of Bodenstown, near Sallins. (The stone erected by Thomas Davis and other admirers in 1843 was soon chipped away for relics. Its place has lately been taken by a more substantial memorial, surmounted by ironwork.) Goldwin Smith, when Professor of History at Oxford, said of Tone: "Though his name is little known amongst Englishmen, he, . . . brave, adventurous, sanguine, fertile in resource, buoyant under misfortune, warm-hearted, . . . was near being almost as fatal an enemy to England as Hannibal was to Rome." Mrs. Tone, on hearing of her husband's capture, made immediate preparations for

proceeding to Ireland, but was stopped by the news of his death. She lived for some years in Paris on a small grant from the French Government and a collection made in Ireland, devoting herself to the education of her children. In 1804, her daughter, an accomplished girl of sixteen, died, and two years later she lost her younger son. One son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, alone survived. By a personal interview with Napoleon, Mrs. Tone procured him admission to the Imperial Lyceum, and in 1813 he joined the army. No more terrible picture of war has been penned than his account of Napoleon's last campaigns, in which he took part. It is appended to his edition of the *Memoirs and Writings* of his father, published in two volumes at Philadelphia in 1826. He rose to be lieutenant of the staff and aide-de-camp to General Bagneris, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. On the fall of Napoleon he left the army, and remained with his mother until September 1816, when, after eighteen years of widowhood, she married Mr. Wilson, her constant and devoted friend and adviser. William Tone then went to America, where (after a year's residence in Scotland) his mother and Mr. Wilson joined him in the autumn of 1817. William studied law, wrote some works on military affairs, and was appointed to a captaincy in the United States army. In 1825 he married the only daughter of his father's friend William Sampson. He died of consumption, 10th October 1828, and was buried on Long Island. His widow and daughter were living in New York in 1858. Mrs. Wolfe Tone Wilson was intimate with Mrs. Fletcher, in whose charming *Autobiography* some of her letters will be found. Mrs. Fletcher's daughter says in a note to one of them: "Mrs. Wolfe Tone Wilson was one of my mother's very dear friends, and she says of her in a letter to me: 'I admired and loved her for the union of magnanimity and tenderness she possessed, and it will always be a pleasing reflexion to me that I believe my sympathy in all she had done and suffered was some comfort to her when she came into a land of strangers.'" She survived her second husband twenty-two years, and died at Georgetown, 18th March 1849, in her 81st year. Wolfe Tone's father, who latterly held a situation under the Corporation of Dublin, died in 1805, his mother in 1818. His brother Matthew entered the French army, accompanied General Humbert to Killala, was taken prisoner at Ballinamuck, and was hanged at Arbour Hill, Dublin, 29th September 1798. William Henry

Tone, after his residence with Theobald in London, returned to the East, rose to high rank in the Mahratta service, and was killed in action between 1801 and 1804. He was the author of a *Treatise on Mahratta Institutions*. His sister Mary married a Swiss merchant, and is believed to have perished in the insurrection in St. Domingo. Arthur, the youngest of the family, a lieutenant in the Dutch navy, was last heard of in the East Indies. ^{374 331}

Torna was an Irish poet who lived in the 4th and 5th centuries. He fostered Niall of the Nine Hostages. O'Curry gives an interesting account of such of Torna's poems as have come down to our day (amongst the most valuable being one enumerating the great men interred at Cruachan (now Rathcroghan), County of Roscommon, and thus concludes his notice: "There is no reason to think, as O'Flaherty does, that he did not survive King Dathi, who died in 428, nor that he had embraced the faith before writing this poem." ²⁶¹

Torrrens, Sir Henry, Major-General, was born in Londonderry in 1779. He lost both his parents at an early age, was educated at a military academy in Dublin, and when fourteen entered the 52nd Regiment as an ensign. In 1796 he served under Abercrombie in the West Indies, where he displayed great bravery, was wounded, and was rewarded with a company. He served in Portugal in 1798; in Holland under the Duke of York in 1799; and afterwards in Nova Scotia, Egypt, and India. Returning home on sick leave from India in 1803, he married, at St. Helena, Miss Paton, daughter of the Governor. In 1805 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After seeing service at Buenos Ayres in 1807, he accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley as military secretary to Portugal in 1808, and was present at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera. He attained the rank of major-general in 1814, and was gazetted K.C.B. About 1820 he was appointed adjutant-general, and the onerous task of revising the army regulations and introducing many improvements was imposed upon him. Sir Henry died suddenly at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 23rd August 1828, aged 48. ⁷

Torrrens, Robert, Colonel, a prolific writer, was born in Ireland in 1780. He entered the Royal Marines in 1797, and rising through the various grades became a colonel in 1837. He distinguished himself against the Danes in 1811, and afterwards served in the Peninsula, where he was appointed colonel of a Spanish legion. In 1831 he was elected member of Parliament

for Bolton. His works, numbering twenty-six in Allibone's list, are on divers subjects, from *Celibia Choosing a Husband*, a novel published in 1809, to *Tracts on Finance and Trade*, 1852. The *Annual Register* says: "He was an indefatigable writer; the productions of his pen, which include a great variety of tracts on subjects of political economy, some able pamphlets on the currency, and some literary efforts of a lighter class, extend over a period of fifty years. For some time Colonel Torrens was a part proprietor and editor of the *Globe* newspaper. He was a skilful and lucid writer, and succeeded in throwing considerable light upon some of those abstruse questions connected with monetary science which are the stumbling-block of economical students." He died 27th May 1864, aged 84. ^{7 16}

Tottenham, Charles, a member of the Irish House of Commons, was born about 1685. He resided at Tottenham Green, Wexford, and sat for the borough of New Ross. In 1731 a great opposition was set on foot to a proposal that a surplus of £60,000 in the revenue should be made over to the British Government. Tottenham, hearing that the division was coming on sooner than had been expected, rode on horseback from Wexford to Dublin. Getting down at the House of Commons, he was stopped by the serjeant-at-arms, who reported to the Speaker that a member was trying to enter the House without being in full dress, as was customary. After some hesitation, the Speaker decided that he had no power to exclude him, and the bold rider, splashed from head to foot, and wearing jack-boots, strode in, gave his vote, which proved to be a deciding one, and defeated the unpopular measure. Thenceforward he was known and toasted as "Tottenham in his boots." He died 20th September 1758, aged about 73. A portrait of him, in huge jack-boots reaching his thighs, was shown at the National Portrait Exhibition in Dublin in 1872. ^{22 53}

Touchet, James, Earl of Castlehaven, was born early in the 17th century. His father, the 2nd Earl, was beheaded on Tower Hill, 14th May 1631. James was restored to the title and estates of his ancestors in 1634. In 1638 he returned from Rome to attend Charles I. in his campaign against the Scots, and afterwards served in the Low Countries. After Strafford's execution, he retired to Ireland. Early in the war of 1641-'52 he was made prisoner and confined in Dublin. Managing to make his escape, he went through Wicklow to Kilkenny, where he was warmly received by the Supreme

Council. In October 1642 he was entrusted with a military command. The history of his life for the next few years is a recital of petty skirmishes, battles, and retreats, the reduction of castles, and misunderstandings with his brother generals and the Council. He was bitterly opposed to the party of the Nuncio, and favoured the peace of 1646. He resided in France and the Low Countries for some two years, and "then I went to Ireland, with the Marquess of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant, serving the King against the Nuncio, Council, and other his Majesty's enemies." He was appointed Master of the Horse by Ormond. Upon the subjugation of the kingdom by Cromwell, he again withdrew to France, where he engaged in the Prince of Conde's service, and went through many of the Continental campaigns until 1678. After the Restoration, he was, by special Act of Parliament, restored to his dignities. His last days were spent at his mansion in the County of Tipperary, where he died 11th October 1684. He was passionately fond of field sports, and his *Memoirs* tell how in the midst of the most bloody and harassing campaigns he often turned aside to enjoy the chase. ^{52 117 337}

Trench, Melesina Chenevix, granddaughter of Dr. Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford, was born in Ireland in 1768. This talented and amiable woman, mother of Dr. R. C. Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, is known to the public mainly through a volume of *Remains, Selections from Journals, Letters, and other Papers*, published by her son in 1862, and by her correspondence with Mary Leadbeater, published in the *Leadbeater Papers* in 1861. The notes we have of her early years with her grandfather (her parents having died when she was but a child), her brief married life with her first husband, Colonel St. George, subsequent residence in Ireland, visits to the Continent between 1799 and 1806, and later married life in England as Mrs. Richard Trench, portray a character of remarkable strength, discernment, and sweetness. She died at Malvern, 27th May 1827, aged 59. Mrs. Leadbeater, under date of 1802, gives a vivid description of their first interview and the mutual attraction by which they were drawn to each other. She says: "My heart entirely acquits me of having been influenced by what I have heard of her rank and fortune. Far more prepossessing than these were the soft lustre of her beautiful black eyes, and the sweetness of her fascinating smile. . . Providence had given her talents and dispositions calculated to promote the improve-

ment and happiness of all around her, while her meekness and humility prevented the restraint of her superiority being felt, without taking from the dignity of her character. I was surprised and affected when I beheld her, on one occasion, seated on one of the kitchen chairs in the scullery, for coolness, hearing a company of little children of her tenants sing out their lessons to her." ^{211 306f}

Trench, Power le Poer, Archbishop of Tuam, son of the Earl of Clancarty, was born in Sackville-street, Dublin, 10th June 1770. He entered Trinity College as a pensioner, 2nd July 1787; was ordained a deacon in 1791, consecrated Bishop of Lismore and Waterford in 1802, translated to Elphin in 1810, and promoted Archbishop of Tuam in 1819. He may be said to have headed the evangelical party of the Irish Church, and consistently opposed nearly all the political changes in Ireland during his episcopate. He took a vigorous part against the National System of Education, "as at variance with the reverence due to the Word of God, and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the country," and was one of the seventeen Irish prelates that signed the protest against it in February 1832. He was very benevolent. W. Torrens McCullagh describes a visit in his company to the poor of Tuam in November 1834:—"I never saw less ostentatious and more universal respect shown to any man of his station. It seemed habitual to the people to see the venerable bishop come amongst them, and listen to their tales of suffering." The Archbishop died 26th March 1839, aged 68, and was buried with his ancestors at Creagh, near Ballinasloe. Upon his death the see of Tuam ceased to be metropolitan. Sirr's bulky memoir of the Archbishop, published in 1845, contains much that is valuable relating to the ecclesiastical history of his diocese and of Ireland generally; but in nothing is it more instructive than as showing the great change for the better—both in the bearing of religious bodies towards each other, and in the material condition of the people—that has come over Ireland since his time. ^{118 326}

Tresham, Henry, R.A., an eminent painter, was born in High-street, Dublin, about the middle of the 18th century. He studied in his native city under the elder West, and spent fourteen years in Italy. On his return he finished several paintings (including a large one of "Adam and Eve," which became the property of Lord Powerscourt), and executed designs for Boydell's *Shakespeare Gallery*. He was admitted to the academies of Rome, Bologna, and London. His acquaintance with the history of the fine arts was extensive; but

the high authority claimed for him in his day as an art critic has been since discredited. He was the author of *Rome at the Close of the Eighteenth Century*, published in 1799, and some slight poetical effusions. He is said to have had much facility of composition, but his oil paintings are deficient in richness of colouring and spirit of execution. Mr. Tresham was a better designer than painter. He died 17th June 1814. ^{16 37 219}

Troy, John Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, was born near Porterstown, County of Dublin, 10th May 1739. At fifteen he left Ireland to prosecute his studies at Rome, where he assumed the Dominican habit in 1756, and gradually passed from grade to grade, until he became rector of St. Clement's in that city. In 1776 he was consecrated Bishop of Ossory; and in December 1786 was elevated to the archbishopric of Dublin. He exerted himself to discourage hurried marriages, and other irregular proceedings within his jurisdiction; and fulminated anathemas against Catholics who engaged in any kind of rebellion against the constituted authorities. Dr. Troy was of all Irish Catholics most instrumental in helping to carry the Union, throwing all his influence into the government scale, and suggesting plans for the endowment of the Catholic clergy. Many of his communications with members of the Government are published in the *Castlereagh Papers* and *Cornwallis Correspondence*, where he is repeatedly referred to as an honoured and efficient ally of the ruling party in Ireland. Lord Cornwallis thus wrote in December 1798, to a friend in England in regard to the proposed Union: "The Catholics are for it, and the principal persons among them, such as Lords Fingall and Kenmare, and Dr. Troy, titular Archbishop of Dublin, etc., etc., say that they do not wish the question of the Catholics being admitted into the representation to be agitated at this time, as it would render the whole measure more difficult; that they do not think the Irish Parliament capable of entering into a cool and dispassionate consideration of their case, and that they trust that the United Parliament will, at a proper time, allow them every privilege that may be consistent with the Protestant establishment. You will easily conceive that this sensible and moderate conduct on their part has greatly relieved my mind." In 1809 Dr. Murray was appointed his coadjutor. In April 1815, Archbishop Troy laid the foundation of the Cathedral in Marlborough-street, Dublin, but did not live to see it completed. His remains were the first

laid within its precincts, and prayers for the repose of his soul were the first offered before its altar. He died 11th May 1823, aged 84. Mr. D'Alton, speaks of him as "a truly learned and zealous pastor, . . . a lover and promoter of the most pure Christian morality, vigilant in the discharge of his duty, and devotedly solicitous not only for the spiritual good of those consigned to his charge, but also for the public quiet of the state." ^{12 72 87 1281}

Tuckey, James Kingston, Captain, R.N., was born at Greenhill, near Mallow, August 1776. He went to sea at an early age, and in 1793 was received into the navy. From the first he saw a good deal of active service, and he was more than once wounded. He was engaged in expeditions to the Red Sea, and in 1802 went out to Australia as first-lieutenant of the *Calcutta*. Amongst other services, he made a survey of Port Phillip. On his return to England he published an *Account of the Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Phillip*. The *Calcutta* was captured by the French on a voyage from St. Helena in 1805, and Lieutenant Tuckey suffered an imprisonment of nearly nine years in France, during which time he married Miss Margaret Stuart, a fellow prisoner, and prepared a work on *Maritime Geography and Statistics*, published after his release. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in February 1816 sailed in command of the *Congo* and the *Dorothy*, to explore the River Congo. The particulars of the expedition are fully given in his *Narrative* and Professor Smith's *Journal*, a quarto volume, with plates and maps, published in London in 1818. On the 12th July they left their vessels and proceeded up the Congo in boats 120 miles, and travelled 150 miles farther inland. Numbers died of the hardships they underwent, and Captain Tuckey himself succumbed after the party regained their vessels, on the 14th October 1816, aged 50. He was tall, and had been handsome, but long and arduous service broke down his constitution, and even at thirty he was grey-haired and nearly bald. His countenance was pleasing and pensive; he was gentle and kind in his manners, cheerful in conversation, and indulgent to those under his command. ³⁷⁷

Urwick, William, D.D., a well-known Dublin Independent Minister and philanthropist, was born at Shrewsbury, 8th December 1791. He was educated at Hoxton. On the 19th June 1816 he was ordained to the ministry at Sligo, and accepted the cure of a congregation there.

In a public discussion which took place at Easky in 1824, on subjects of Roman Catholic controversy, he was the ablest of the four Protestant speakers. In 1826 he received a call to York-street Chapel, Dublin (which had been erected in 1808 by the followers of the Countess of Huntingdon), and there laboured for forty years. Foremost in every good work, he soon became known and widely respected in Dublin. At the same time that he held clearly and definitely to his own religious convictions, his charity and sympathies were not limited by sect or party. One-tenth of his narrow income was regularly devoted to charitable purposes. His biographer says that "he would rather be taken in by ten undeserving cases than close his heart and hand, through mistaken suspicion, to one deserving object." Anti-slavery, temperance, and every good work outside the pale of the ordinary calls of an evangelical clergyman, received his warm support, and his pulpit was ever open to advocates of causes he approved. Failing health obliged him to abandon the cares of his church in 1866. He died 16th July 1868, aged 76, and was buried in Mount Jerome Cemetery. He was considerably below the average height: his face and head were strikingly noble. He was the author of nearly thirty books and pamphlets, the most important of which are a *History of Dublin*, written for the Religious Tract Society, and *Biographical Sketches of J. D. La Touche*, 1868. ³³³

Ussher, James, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in the parish of St Nicholas, Dublin, 4th January 1580-81. His father, a clerk in the Court of Chancery, was said to have been descended from one Neville, who came over with King John in the capacity of usher, and changed his name to that of his office. James was taught to read by two aunts who had been blind from infancy, to whom he ever afterwards looked back with affection and respect. From eight to thirteen years of age he attended the school kept by Fullerton and Hamilton, private emissaries of James VI. of Scotland, sent to keep up his influence in Ireland, in view of the prospect of his succeeding to the throne of England and Ireland. [See HAMILTON, SIR JAMES, p. 242.] Ussher's abilities, diligence, and loving disposition, attracted the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His name stands second on the list of those admitted to Trinity College, Dublin, when first opened, on 9th January 1593-4. There he studied with ardour, devoting himself especially to historical and chronological enquiries. His immediate relations were

divided between the reformed and the Catholic faith, and the religious controversies of the day had thus for him an intense and personal interest. His uncle, Richard Stanyhurst, a Jesuit, endeavoured to attract him towards Catholicism; but as he advanced in years, Ussher became more and more confirmed in the Protestant tenets in which he had been brought up. At an early age he commenced reading the whole of the Fathers, a prodigious labour, which he did not bring to an end for eighteen years. He took the degree of B.A. about July 1597, and, greatly against his will, was preparing to abandon theology and commence the study of the law, when the death of his father left him at liberty to follow his own bent. He made over the family property to his sisters, taking but a small sum for the purchase of books and his support in the cheapest way in college. About this period he gained considerable credit by engaging in a public controversy with FitzSimon [See FITZSIMON, HENRY, p. 204], a learned Jesuit confined in Dublin Castle. In 1600 he took the degree of M.A., and was elected to a fellowship, and, although not ordained until December 1601, he was occasionally selected to preach in Christ Church before the Irish Court. As with all earnest men of the time, toleration was hateful to him, and he exerted his influence to have the laws against the Catholics put rigidly in force. Upon one occasion he preached a sermon on the text: "And thou shalt bear the iniquity of the house of Judah forty days: I have appointed thee each day for a year." This was afterwards regarded as prophetic of the war of 1641; but his biographer shows that the sermon must have been preached towards the end of 1602, or in the course of 1603, instead of 1601, as generally represented. The English army, after the capture of Kinsale, and before leaving Ireland, testified its respect for learning by subscribing £1,800 for the purchase of a library for Trinity College. Ussher was one of the two sent to London to purchase books with the money. Soon after his return he was appointed Chancellor of St. Patrick's and incumbent of Finglas. Henceforward he visited England every few years for the purpose of consulting books and manuscripts at the great libraries, becoming intimate with Camden, Sir Robert Cotton, and other eminent men of kindred tastes. These visits were generally of three months' duration—one month each being passed in Oxford, Cambridge, and London. In 1607 he was appointed Professor of Divinity to Dublin University; and two years afterwards he received an invitation to preach

before the Court in London. The provostship of Trinity College was pressed upon him, but he declined, fearing lest its duties might interfere with his studies. In 1612 he took the degree of D.D., and next year published his first work, dedicated to James I.—*Gravissimæ Quæstiones de Christianorum Ecclesiarum Continua Successione et Statu*, which drew forth an answer from his uncle Stanyhurst, then in exile on the Continent. In the beginning of 1614 he married his cousin Phœbe, daughter of Dr. Lucas Challoner, Vice-Chancellor of the University, who had been enjoined by her father's will, bequeathing her a considerable property, not to marry any other than Dr. Ussher, "if he should propose himself." At the Irish Convocation of 1615 Dr. Ussher probably drew up the 104 Articles then accepted, which differed considerably from the English 39 Articles. Dr. Elrington says: "The most important ground of objection to the Irish Articles is the introduction of the Lambeth Articles, which had been so recently rejected by the Church of England." In 1614, and again in 1617, Ussher was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and during a visit to London of nearly two years' duration, 1619-'21, he recommended himself to James I., and was appointed to the bishopric of Meath. On 13th February 1620 he preached before the House of Commons at Westminster; and says: "I dined at court, and betwixt four and five I kissed the King's hand, and had conference with him touching my sermon. He said 'I had charge of an unruly flock to look to next Sunday.'" Next year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath in St. Peter's, Drogheda. His writings give a deplorable description of the state of the diocese. The revenues had dwindled, there were few local residences for the clergy, while out of about 207 churches, 142 are set down as "ruinous," 16 with ruined choirs, 19 with ruined chancels, 26 in "reasonable repair," and but 4 in "good repair." He continued to pay frequent visits to London, where he was a special favourite with James, who addressed a letter to the Deputy and Council directing them to grant Ussher leave of absence for an indefinite period, and one of the King's last acts was to appoint him (in March 1624-'5) Archbishop of Armagh. Charles I., also, in consequence of "many painful and acceptable services to his dear father deceased, and upon his special directions, . . . bestowed upon the said Primate out of his princely bounty £400." Ussher returned to Ireland in August 1626, after a long absence. In the interval a controversy came off between

him and Dr. Rookwood, a Catholic clergyman, in the presence of Lord and Lady Mordaunt, the one a Catholic, and the other a Protestant. The contention is said to have been brought to an end by Rookwood's inability to answer Ussher's arguments, and Lord Mordaunt became a member of the Church of England. The Countess was ever after the Archbishop's faithful friend, and her attachment comforted the closing years of his life. About this period, he joined with others of the clergy in a protest against granting Catholics any toleration: "To give them a toleration, or to consent that they may freely exercise their religion and profess their faith and doctrine, is a grievous sin." As there was then no archiepiscopal residence at Armagh, he lived chiefly at Drogheda, or at Termonfeckin, near that place, while during a plague he took up his abode at Lambay Island. His public and often embarrassing duties did not withdraw him from the delights of literature. His mind was chiefly directed towards Biblical researches, and through agents in the East he procured several copies of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Syriac version of the Old Testament. With the view of upholding English influence by exterminating the Irish language, he opposed Bishop Bedell's efforts for the translation and dissemination of the Bible in Irish. (It is worthy of note that Bishop Bedell and Archbishop Marsh, who most strenuously endeavoured to spread a knowledge of Irish amongst the clergy, were Englishmen.) In 1632 Ussher permitted himself to be made a party to the forcing of a fellow upon Trinity College in violation of its statutes. He was a warm friend and adviser of Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, and their intimacy terminated only when Ussher knelt beside the Earl at the block. In the Convocation of 1634, mainly through Strafford's influence, the English Articles were accepted in addition to those previously drawn up by the Archbishop; while a separate set of canons was agreed to. One of the greatest of Ussher's works, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, was published in August 1639. It had been commenced at the request of King James, twenty years previously. Dr. Elrington declares that "to panegyrize this extraordinary monument of human learning is unnecessary; to detail its contents impossible." The Archbishop's literary labours were interrupted by the breaking out of the war in 1641. He retired to England, and was appointed by Charles I. to the see of Carlisle *in Commendam*. In 1642 he went to Oxford, where he continued to avail

himself of the treasures of the Bodleian Library. Numbers flocked to hear him, and he often preached before the King. He refused to attend the Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1643, and preached against its authority. The House of Commons thereupon confiscated his valuable library, but much of it was rescued through the kindness of a friend, who bought it in for him. When Oxford was about to be besieged, the Archbishop accompanied the Prince of Wales to Bristol. He afterwards proceeded to Cardiff, where, after the battle of Naseby, he was joined by the King. Greatly perplexed as to a choice of residence, he at one time entertained serious thoughts of embarking for France or Holland; but ultimately accepted the invitation of Lady Stradling to her castle of St. Donat's, in Glamorganshire. On his way thither, he and his daughter were roughly handled by some bands of English soldiery, and he lost several of his most valuable manuscripts. At St. Donat's he was kindly treated; and the extensive library in the castle enabled him to turn his sojourn to good account. In 1646 his old friend the Countess of Peterborough prevailed upon him to return to London—her influence securing him from molestation by the Parliament. From the roof of her house Ussher had the anguish of seeing the King led forth to the scaffold. It is related that he fainted at the sight, and had to be carried to bed. He still continued to labour assiduously at his books, and in 1650 published the first part of his Bible Chronology, from which the dates given in the present authorized version are taken. Five years afterwards failing health obliged him to resign his appointment of preacher to the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn. He would have declined Cromwell's occasional invitations to conferences on religious matters and the promotion of Protestant interests at home and abroad, but that his refusal might have militated against the welfare of his brother clergy. He accepted from the Protector the grant of a lease for twenty years of a portion of the primatial lands at Armagh, which, however, does not appear to have been confirmed. He received one payment at least of a quarterly allowance of £100 from Parliament. The infirmities of age were now pressing upon him; his wife died in 1654, and he himself quietly passed away, 21st March 1655-'6, aged 75, at the Countess of Peterborough's, at Ryegate, in Surrey. Cromwell honoured his remains with a stately funeral at Westminster Abbey, but is said to have left his daughter to pay

the greater portion of the expense out of her scanty means. Archbishop Ussher is described as well made, and moderately tall, of an erect carriage, with brown hair and a ruddy complexion; his features expressed gravity and benevolence, and his appearance commanded respect and reverence. He was of a vigorous constitution and of simple and temperate habits, which enabled him to bear a life of incessant study; his manners were courteous and affable, his temper sweet and peaceable. He was an impressive preacher, "not with enticing words of human wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and with power." He was of a deeply religious cast of mind—his intolerance being a fault common to all men in that age. Ussher was a voluminous writer both in Latin and English: in the list in Harris's *Ware* his works number some forty. Perhaps one of the most important of them was *Annales Veteris Testamenti* (London, 1650). That relating to Ireland oftentimes quoted is his *Religion Antiently Professed by the Irish and English* (London, 1631). An edition of the *Whole Works of Archbishop Ussher*, in 17 vols., was published at the expense of Trinity College, Dublin, between 1848 and 1864. It contains much matter for the first time printed, and Dr. Elrington is said to have devoted nearly twenty years of his life to its preparation. At his death, in 1850, vol. xiv. remained unfinished, which was completed by Dr. Reeves; who also compiled the indexes which form the substance of vol. xvii. This sketch is taken from Dr. Elrington's memoir of the Archbishop's life, which occupies the first volume of the above edition. Dr. Elrington says: "The works which he had published sufficiently attest the stupendous extent of his information, and the skill with which he could make use of the treasures he possessed. His name became celebrated throughout Europe, and his services to the cause of literature, more especially in the departments of history and chronology, have been acknowledged by all modern writers." Ussher had intended to bequeath his magnificent library of 10,000 volumes to Trinity College; but the shattered state of his finances compelled him to leave it as an only provision for his daughter. The King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin competed for its purchase. Cromwell, however, refused to let it out of the kingdom, and obliged his daughter to accept the insufficient sum of £2,200 subscribed by the army of Ireland as a donation to Trinity College. On the receipt of the books in Dublin, they were retained at the Castle, open to depredations, and

it was not until the Restoration that the remnant were handed over to the College Library, where they remain—a monument to the wisdom and learning of the great Archbishop. Several remarks upon Archbishop Ussher and upon Elrington's edition of his life will be found in the 2nd and 3rd Series of *Notes and Queries*. [Ambrose Ussher, the Archbishop's brother, a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, was a man of some eminence. According to Ware, the Library of the College was enriched with thirty-five manuscripts in his handwriting, including a complete translation of the Bible, and an *Arabic Dictionary and Grammar*.] ^{118 334 339}

Ussher, James, author, a descendant of the Archbishop, was born in the County of Dublin, about 1720. He was successively a farmer, a linen-draper, a Catholic clergyman, and a school teacher (for a time in partnership with John Walker, author of the *Pronouncing Dictionary*). He wrote a *Discourse on Taste* (2 vols., 1772), and some minor works, and died at Kensington in 1772. ^{16 38}

Vallancey, Charles, General, an antiquary, was born in England in 1721. He entered the army at an early age, was attached to the Royal Engineers, became a lieutenant-general in 1798, and a general in 1803. He came to Ireland before 1770 to assist in a military survey of the island, and made the country his adopted home. His attention was strongly drawn towards the history, philology, and antiquities of Ireland at a time when they were almost entirely ignored, and he published the following, among other works: *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, 6 vols., between 1770 and 1804; *Essay on the Irish Language*, 1772; *Grammar of the Irish Language*, 1773; *Vindication of the Antient Kingdom of Ireland*, 1786; *Antient History of Ireland proved from the Sanscrit Books*, 1797; *Prospectus of a Dictionary of the Aire Coti or Antient Irish*, 1802. He was a member of many learned societies, was created an honorary LL.D., and became a fellow of the Royal Society in 1784. During the Insurrection he furnished the Government with plans for the defence of Dublin. Queen's-bridge, Dublin, was built from his designs. He died 8th August 1812, aged 91. There are portraits of him in the Royal Irish Academy and in the board-room of the Royal Dublin Society. In the light of modern research his theories and conclusions—a fanciful compound of crude deductions from imperfect knowledge—are shown to be without value, and such as would not now receive a mo-

ment's attention. George Petrie says: "It is a difficult and rather unpleasant task to follow a writer so rambling in his reasonings and so obscure in his style; his hypotheses are of a visionary nature." The *Quarterly Review* declares that: "General Vallancey, though a man of learning, wrote more nonsense than any man of his time, and has unfortunately been the occasion of much more than he wrote. The *Edinburgh Review* says: "To expose the continual error of his theory will not cure his inveterate disease. It can only excite hopes of preventing infection by showing that he has reduced that kind of writing to absurdity, and raised a warning monument to all antiquaries and philologists that may succeed him." ^{16 40 72 146}

Vereker, Charles, Viscount Gort, was born in Ireland in 1768. He served a short time in the navy, and was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Limerick militia. In 1790 he entered Parliament as a member for Limerick. During the Insurrection of 1798 he distinguished himself in several encounters with the insurgents; and upon the news of General Humbert's landing at Killala, he was ordered to join the army of Lord Cornwallis and General Lake. With a small force he encountered the French at Collooney on 5th September, effectually checked their advance, and contributed largely to their defeat at Ballinamuck, where he was wounded. The thanks of Parliament were voted to him, and by royal proclamation he was permitted to adopt "Collooney" as the motto of his family. He was amongst the most active opponents of the Union—"his name was found in every division and his voice in every debate;" and in answer to Lord Castlereagh's overtures he declared: "I have defended my country with my blood, and there is nothing in the gift of the Crown that would tempt me to betray her by my vote." After the Union he represented Limerick until 1817, when by the death of his uncle he became Viscount Gort. He was a firm adherent of the Conservative party. He died, greatly beloved, 11th November 1842, aged 74. ^{54 116(19)}

Vigors, Nicholas Aylward, an eminent zoologist, was born at Old Leighlin, near Carlow, in 1787. He was educated at Oxford, where he published, in 1810, *An Enquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetic Licence*. In 1809 he entered the Guards as an ensign, and was present at the action of Barossa in 1811. On his return home, he quitted the army, and devoted himself to the study of zoology, and, in particular, ornithology. In 1832

he entered Parliament for Carlow, and sat either for the town or county, with slight intervals, until his death in 1840. He contributed many valuable papers to the scientific societies of which he was a member. Mr. Vigors was one of the founders of the Royal Zoological Society, and acted as secretary from 1826 to 1833, when he resigned, finding a due attention to the cares of the position incompatible with his parliamentary duties. In politics he was a liberal; he rarely spoke, but was a diligent and efficient member of committees. ^{16 42 146}

Wadding, Luke, Rev., an historian, and a prominent Franciscan monk, was born in Waterford, 16th October 1588. After receiving his early education, he was placed at the Irish College in Lisbon, received the Franciscan habit in September 1605, and completed his studies at Liria and Coimbra. In 1618 he went to Rome in the train of the Spanish Ambassador, and there passed the remainder of his life. Ware says: "He grew unto such authority, and the world had conceived such an opinion of his wisdom, dexterity, and industry, and his good fortune in transacting business, that every person was fond of courting his advice and aid in the most difficult matters." In June 1625 he founded and endowed, out of money he had collected for the purpose, the great College of St. Isidore, which for many after generations afforded a refuge to Irish ecclesiastics of his order. In January 1628 he founded another college, for Irish youths, and shortly afterwards a seminary for Irish novices at Capranica, twenty-eight miles from Rome. He was Procurator of the Franciscans at Rome from 1630 to 1634; and Vice-Commissary of the order from 1645 to 1648. Wadding warmly seconded the cause of the Irish Catholics in the struggle of 1641-'52. He engaged officers, and raised supplies of money, arms, and munitions in France and Flanders. In 1642 he was appointed agent of the Irish Catholics, and it was at his instance that Urban VIII. sent Father Scarampi to Ireland with his benediction and large supplies of money. Through his influence, also, Leo X. sent Riuccini as his apostolic Nuncio to Ireland. Several pages of Harris's *Ware* are devoted to a consideration of Luke Wadding's writings. The most important of these is *Annales Minorum Ordinum Franciscanorum*, published in 8 vols. between 1625 and 1654. He was an ardent admirer of Duns Scotus, an edition of whose works in twelve folio volumes he prepared for the press in 1639. He died in Rome, 18th November 1657, aged 69, and was buried at St. Isidore's,

where a monument was erected to his memory. Mr. Anderson, in his *Historical Sketches of the Ancient Native Irish*, thus sums up Wadding's labours: "We may form some idea of the prodigious activity of this man when it is stated that during his lifetime he wrote and published ten volumes in folio, two in quarto, and four in octavo; besides preparing, with great labour, sixteen volumes in folio for the press, and superintending four others of the same size. Of these, fourteen he got printed at Rome, twenty-one at Lyons, and one at Antwerp, or thirty-six in all!" Many of the greatest treasures in Irish manuscripts, which during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries were secretly conveyed away from Ireland and placed for safety in the library of St. Isidore's, have been within the last few years brought back again to Ireland, and are now in the library of the Franciscans in Dublin. There also may be seen, among other interesting relics, a contemporary portrait of the great Franciscan himself. [He must not be confused with Luke Wadding, Bishop of Ferns, who in Charles II.'s reign published *A Small Garland of Pious and Godly Songs for the Solace of his Friends and Neighbours in their Afflictions.*] ^{233 339}

Wadding, Peter, Rev., a Jesuit writer, was born in Waterford in 1580. He taught poetry, rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity for many years at Prague and Louvain; and was Chancellor successively of the Universities of Prague and Gratz. He wrote *Tractatus de Incarnatione Domini*, a refutation of calumnies against the Jesuits, and other works. He died at Gratz, 13th September 1644, aged about 64. ³³⁹

Wakefield, Edward, an Englishman (born in 1768; died at Knightsbridge, 18th May 1854, aged 86), is worthy of note as the author of a valuable work relating to Ireland—*Ireland, Statistical and Political*, 2 vols., 4to, London, 1812. McCullagh styles it "the best and most complete work that has appeared on Ireland since the publication of Young's *Tour*; whilst Sir James Mackintosh says: "His manner is that of the Tours of Arthur Young—lively, dogmatical, and disorderly." ^{7 13}

Walker, George, Bishop designate of Derry, Governor of Londonderry during the siege, was born in the County of Tyrone in 1618. [His father, George Walker, D.D., was Chancellor of Armagh Cathedral and, as such, rector of Kilmore.] The single fact known of his early life is that he was educated at the University of Glasgow. On 16th July 1669 he made the requisite subscription to the Act of Uniformity at Armagh, on his appointment as rector

of the parishes of Lissan and Desertlyn. Before this he had married Isabella Maxwell of Finnebrogue. In 1674 he received the additional cure of the parish of Donaghmore. Pending the rebuilding of the church and glebe-house of this parish, he resided at Dungannon. Local tradition assigns to Walker the erection of a corn-mill in Donaghmore, over the door of which the initials of himself and wife—"G. W. I. 1684"—are inscribed. In the autumn and winter of 1688 the Protestants of the north took up arms in the interest of William of Orange, as opposed to James II. and his Viceroy Tirconnell. On 18th (o.s.) December 1688 the apprentices of Londonderry shut the city gates in the face of Tirconnell's army. Walker, although in his seventy-first year, raised a regiment at his own charge, and applied "what interest he could make towards the preservation" of Dungannon; besides immediately opening communications with Londonderry. The garrison of Dungannon made more than one successful sally against the bodies of Jacobites that occupied the surrounding country, and the place would probably have been able to hold out, but that on the 14th March, Lundy, governor of Londonderry, directed that it should be evacuated. The order was obeyed with reluctance, and the garrison, with many of the inhabitants, retired towards Londonderry and Coleraine, allowing a large supply of provisions to fall into the enemy's hands. Five companies under the command of Walker were quartered at Rash, near Omagh, whence, a fortnight after, they were removed to St. Johnstown, five miles from Londonderry. On 13th April, Walker hastened into town with the news of the approach of a large force under James II. in person. Governor Lundy advanced against the enemy and retreated, then entered into private negotiations with them, and also, it is said, persuaded the officers in command of a relieving fleet in Lough Foyle, to return to England. He then declared the defence hopeless, and the inhabitants, disgusted at his pusillanimity, deposed him from the governorship, and permitted him to leave the town secretly. On the 19th April, Walker and Major Baker were appointed joint governors, a messenger was sent to London for assistance, and the memorable siege may be said to have regularly commenced. The fortifications were in a miserable condition; the place was badly provisioned, and ill supplied with artillery and munitions of war. The garrison consisted of 7,369 men, encumbered, besides the inhabitants of the place, with numerous fugitives from the surrounding

districts. Everything was wanting but brave hearts and heroic self-devotion. The besieging army, at first commanded by King James, and afterwards by his most experienced generals, outnumbered the garrison by some three to one. "It was certainly," says Harris in his life of William III., "a very bold undertaking in these two gentlemen to maintain against a formidable army, commanded by a king in person, an ill-fortified town, with a garrison composed of poor people frightened from their habitations, and without a proportionable number of horse to sally out, or engineers to instruct them in the necessary work. Nor had they above twenty cannons, of which not one was well mounted, and, in the opinion of the former governor, not above ten days' provisions." The defence, which lasted above a hundred days, was one of the most heroic in history; and when the siege was raised, the garrison was reduced by deaths in sallies and on the walls, and by disease, to 4,300, "of whom at least a fourth part were rendered unserviceable." Of garrison and inhabitants 9,000 are calculated to have died within the walls during the siege. To increase their difficulties, De Rosen, James's general, upon one occasion drove some thousands of Protestants from the surrounding country under the walls, and kept them there for three days, in the hope that the garrison would take them in and thereby be further weakened. By the time they were permitted to depart Walker had cleverly managed to draw in from amongst them the strong and hardy, and to send away in their place some of his old and useless mouths. On 30th June Major Baker died, and Colonel Mitchelburne was made Walker's assistant. Without declining the post of danger and honour at the head of the garrison, Walker always appeared willing to concede to others, where practicable, the military functions so little suited to his cloth. He took part in the daily service in the cathedral, as well as in the other duties of his office, and his dress always indicated that in becoming a soldier he had not ceased to be a priest. Towards the end of the siege, "such a scarcity of the vilest eatables was in the city, that horse-flesh was sold for 1s. 8d. a pound; a quarter of a dog fattened by the dead bodies of the slain Irish, 5s. 6d.; a dog's head, 2s. 6d.; a cat, 4s. 6d.; a rat, 1s.; a mouse, 6d.; greaves by the pound, 1s.; tallow, 4s.; salted hides, 1s.; and other things in proportion. Their drink was water mixed with ginger and anise-seeds; and their necessity of eating a composition of tallow and starch not

only nourished and supported them, but proved an infallible cure for the flux." The women shared in the labours of the men, carrying ammunition to the soldiers, attending to the sick and wounded, and at times giving assistance in repelling the assaults of the besiegers. Eighteen Church clergymen and eight dissenting ministers took part in the toils of the siege, and their turn in leading daily services in the cathedral and other places of worship. In June an English fleet arrived in Lough Foyle; but the banks of the lough being in the occupation of the enemy, it was unable to throw any relief into the town, and could not even have communicated with the inhabitants, but for the bravery of Colonel Roche. [See page 456.] At length, on the 30th of July, the *Mountjoy* broke the boom that the besiegers had placed across the river, and, running the gauntlet of a furious cannonade, sailed up to the quay, followed by two other vessels carrying supplies and provisions. All the eatables in the place at the time are said to have been nine lean horses, and a pint of meal to each man. A few days afterwards De Rosen broke up camp and raised the siege, having lost, it is stated, 8,000 to 9,000 men. Walker presented the keys of the city to Major-General Kirk, who had come with the fleet. Kirk declined to receive them, but next day permitted Walker, who was anxious that "he might return to his own profession," to resign the governorship to Captain White, "a gentleman of experienced valour and known merit." Walker, when praised for the part he had taken, with great humility declared that the "whole conduct of this matter must be ascribed to Providence alone. . . . God was pleased to make us the happy instruments of preserving this place, and to Him we give the glory. . . . With his own right hand and his holy arm getting Himself the victory." At a meeting of the heroic inhabitants of Londonderry, Walker was deputed to go to England to present an address to King William and Queen Mary, expressive of their gratitude for the relief they had received, and to assure their Majesties of their devoted allegiance. He went by way of Scotland, and was received with great distinction in Glasgow, where the freedom of the city was conferred upon him. A similar honour was accorded him at Edinburgh. On the journey he was met by a letter from King William: he was escorted into London with great respect, and was graciously received at court. With much good taste, Walker refused to accede to the desire

of many that he should appear before his Majesty in the semi-military apparel he had worn during the siege. Sir Godfrey Kneller painted his portrait for the King; a grant of £5,000 (never paid, apparently) was made by Parliament, in consideration of his heavy expenses and losses; he was designated to the bishopric of Derry, was entertained by the Irish Society, and received the thanks of the House of Commons. In September he published his famous *True Account of the Siege of Londonderry*, the statements in which were afterwards re-asserted in the publication of his *Vindication of the True Account*. There appears to have been considerable bitterness amongst the defenders regarding the statements given to the world of the events of the siege. Quite a number of *True Accounts* and *Answers* appeared, and in the end both inhabitants and leaders in the defence considered themselves very negligently treated by Government. [See CAIRNES, DAVID, p. 67.] Walker returned to Ireland in the beginning of 1690, receiving at Oxford, on his way, the degree of Doctor in Divinity. When William III. landed at Belfast in June, Walker presented him with a congratulatory address in the name of the Ulster clergy. He accompanied William in his march southward, on the way being confirmed in the bishopric of Derry. On 12th July, in the early part of the battle of the Boyne, he crossed the river with one of the Enniskillen regiments, fell mortally wounded, and was interred on the battle-field. After several years, and at his widow's desire, his body was exhumed by a faithful servant who had accompanied him into the fight, and deposited within the church at Castlecaulfield, where a tasteful monument marks his resting-place. In 1838 his remains and those of his wife were placed in new coffins. It was not until 1703 that his son received a pension of £200 per annum from the Irish Parliament, terminated in 1717 by the grant of 2,000. In 1828 the monument to his memory on the walls of Londonderry was completed. Macaulay says: "On the summit is the statue of Walker, such as when, in the last and most terrible emergency, his eloquence raised the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible; the other pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English topmasts in the distant bay." The likeness appended to a memoir in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ii., represents Walker as a noble-looking man.

²¹⁽⁴⁾ 223 318 337 3471

Walker, John, Rev., was born about 1767. He entered Trinity College, Dublin; was a scholar in 1788; B.A. in 1790; a fellow in 1791; M.A. in 1793; and B.D. in 1800. On the 8th of October 1804 he informed the Provost that his religious opinions had undergone a change and that it was impossible for him any longer to exercise his functions as a minister of the Establishment. He proposed to resign his preferments in the College; but the Provost thought it his duty to expel him. He was followed by a number of disciples, who met in a chapel in Stafford-street, Dublin, where he preached the strongest Calvinistic doctrines. He ultimately removed to a wider field of labour in London. His followers—styled "Walkerites," "Separatists," and by themselves "The Church of God"—possessed sufficient influence to procure the passage of an Act of Parliament exempting them from the taking of oaths. The Rev. John Walker wrote, in a pamphlet enunciating his opinions: "It is contrary to the nature and laws of Christ's kingdom, that his disciples should acknowledge the state religion as theirs, or hold any connexion with the religious establishment of the country." The Walkerites appear to have rigidly forbidden any common worship, or even conversation on religious topics, with those not in their communion; yet at one time they invited controversy with opponents at the conclusion of their services. At another it was the custom of the congregation to "salute one another with a holy kiss." John Walker was an excellent classical scholar, and edited *Livy* (1797), *Euclid* (1808), *Lucian* (1822), *Geometry, Trigonometry* (1844), and other works. Shortly before his death the Board of Trinity College, to make up for the illiberality of their predecessors, granted him an allowance of £600 a year. He died in Dublin, 25th October 1833, aged 66. In *Blunts' Dictionary of Sects*, his followers are described as "an Irish sect of Sandemanians." Walker's *Essays and Correspondence*, in 2 vols., 8vo, were published in London in 1838. ^{16 1101 146}

Walker, Joseph Cooper, author of *The Historical Memoirs of the Bards and Music of Ireland*, and of the *Historical Essay on the Dress, Armour, and Weapons of the Irish*, was born in the County of Dublin about 1762, and was educated by Dr. Ball. Ill health obliged him to visit Italy, where he devoted himself to the study of Italian literature, and his valuable works above mentioned are disfigured by a superabundance of Italian quotations. He died at St. Valerie, near Bray, 12th April, 1810, aged 48. ^{233 349}

Wall, Richard, Spanish minister, diplomatist, and general, is reputed to have been born in Ireland about the year 1693. He was of a County of Waterford family.¹⁹⁷¹ He entered the Spanish naval service at an early age, served as a volunteer in the fleet sent against Sicily in 1718, and distinguished himself in the naval engagement with Admiral Byng. He afterwards entered the army, and served in the expedition under Montemar, in 1736, which placed Don Carlos on the throne of the Two Sicilies. In the same year he was sent to America, where he devised a plan for the invasion of Jamaica. In the ensuing war between Great Britain and Spain he does not seem to have taken a foremost part; but when peace negotiations were begun, his knowledge of English led to his being sent as private agent, first to Aix-la-Chapelle and Holland, and afterwards (June 1747) to England, where for some years after the conclusion of peace he remained as ambassador. In 1752 he was made a major-general. In 1754 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he continued to occupy a prominent place in the government of Spain during the remainder of the reign of Ferdinand VI. and part of that of his brother and successor, Charles III. Though his adopted country was more than once at war with Great Britain, Wall appears to have always been disposed to favour British interests. It is stated that for some time before his retirement into private life he was most anxious to withdraw, but that the King was unwilling to lose his services. In order to obtain leave to retire, Wall affected to be suffering from giddiness, and weakness of the eyes, and when about to enter the royal presence made use of an ointment to produce the appearance of inflammation. He also wore a shade over his eyes when in public. Soon after the peace in 1763 Charles III. reluctantly assented to the loss of his services, and Wall retired into private life, loaded with honours and the rewards of long and faithful service. He passed the remainder of his days in the neighbourhood of Granada, residing sometimes on the estate of Soto de Roma (afterwards granted by the Spanish government to the Duke of Wellington) and sometimes at the villa of Mirador, near the city. He continued to pay periodical visits to the court at Aranjuez. It is said that "in retirement his reserved and independent conduct acquired the esteem even of those who had caballed against him when he was in authority." His name is honourably mentioned in connexion with efforts to preserve and restore the Moorish

palace of the Alhambra, which for long before and after his time suffered much from neglect and spoliation. He died, probably at or near Granada, in 1778, aged about 85.^{1971 307* 3071}

Wallace, William Vincent, musical composer, was born in Waterford, 1st June 1814. He early evinced musical talents, and before he was eighteen had held the situations of organist of Thurles Cathedral and violinist in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and conducted concerts in the same city. Advised to take a sea voyage on account of weak eyes, he left Dublin about 1833, went to Australia, and for a lengthened period laid music aside, and led an adventurous and chequered life in the bush. Accident at last brought him to Sydney and within reach of good music. The dormant taste re-asserted itself, and he resumed the bow, and gave concerts—first in Australia, and afterwards in India, South America, Mexico, and the United States. At New York, about 1844, he married Miss Helen Stepel, a pianist. "His own performance was only a little less excellent on the pianoforte than on the violin, and as a concert giver and music director he was in much repute."⁴⁰ In 1845 he went to London, but could not hold his own against the great instrumentalists always to be heard there, and turned his attention to composition. His opera of *Maritana* proved a brilliant success. He again gave concerts in America, lost his savings in a pianoforte factory, returned to England in 1853, and for the rest of his life devoted his talents to composition. *Lurline*, produced in 1859, soon became popular. The *Amber Witch* followed in 1861, and the *Desert Flower* in 1863. He contributed numerous pieces to *Chappel's Musical Magazine*, and other publications. In 1864, being attacked by an incurable malady, he removed to France, and died at the Chateau de Bagen, Haute Garonne, 12th October 1865, aged 51. His remains were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery, London. Wallace was a pleasing and facile composer, but by no means one of the first ability, though many of his airs have held their place in public estimation.⁴⁰

Walsh, Edward, editor of the *Jacobite Relics of Ireland*, and author of poems, was born in Londonderry in 1805. The son of a Cork militiaman, he received a tolerable education, taught school at Millstreet, County of Cork, and removed in 1837 to Toureen, where he first began to write for the magazines. He was afterwards schoolmaster to the convict station at Spike Island, and ended his days as

teacher in the Cork workhouse. He was proficient in the fairy and legendary lore of the country, and published two volumes of poetical translations from the Irish, with the original text. Hayes says in his *Ballads of Ireland*: "There is a singular beauty and fascinating melody in his verse, which cheers and charms the ear and heart. His translations preserve all the peculiarities of the old tongue, which he knew and spoke with graceful fluency. His ballads are the most literal and characteristic which we possess." Edward Walsh died in Cork, 6th August 1850, aged 44. ^{159*}

Walsh, Nicholas, Bishop of Ossory, an Irishman, was educated at Cambridge, and was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in January 1576-7. He was the first to introduce Irish types into Ireland, and to cause the Church Service to be printed in them, "which proved an instrument of conversion to many of the ignorant sort of Papists in those days." He also forwarded the translation of the New Testament into Irish. He was murdered by a fanatic on 14th December 1585, and was buried in St. Canice's, Kilkenny. ¹¹⁸

Walsh, Peter, D.D., Professor of Divinity at Louvain, was born at Moortown, County of Kilkenny, early in the 17th century, and was educated in the College of St. Anthony, Louvain. He returned to Ireland in 1646, joined the Ormond party, and wrote a treatise against Rinuccini. In 1661 he was made procurator or representative in London of some of the Catholic hierarchy. He was the ally of Ormond in the political complications of the period—especially in the matter of the "Remonstrance," the discussion regarding which raged fiercely for three years. The document was condemned by a synod of Catholic clergymen that met in June 1666, some of whom were imprisoned through his instrumentality. For this he was suspended and excommunicated by his own Church. The Duke of Ormond obtained for him a situation of £100 a year in London. The Earl of Orrery entered into a pamphlet war with him in *Irish Colours Displayed*, to which Walsh replied by his *Irish Colours Folded*. In 1672 he published his valuable *History of the Remonstrance*. D'Arcy McGee says: "It has great candour, abounds in *bonâ fide* documents, letters, decrees, and state papers. Without it, the great Catholic confederacy could not be well understood by our times, or rescued from misrepresentation by the lovers of true history." Walsh endeavoured upon one occasion to convert his friend and patron, Ormond, to Catholicism.

Dr. Walsh died in 1687, and was buried in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London. His character is thus sketched by the Bishop of Salisbury: "He was the honestest and learnedest man I ever knew among them [the Catholics], and was indeed in all points of controversy almost wholly a Protestant, but he had senses of his own, by which he excused his adhering to the Church of Rome, and maintained that with these he could continue in the communion of that Church without sin: and he thought no man ought to forsake that religion in which he was born and bred, unless he was clearly convinced that he must certainly be damned if he continued in it. He was an honest and able man, much practised in intrigues." ^{16 110 195 339}

Walsh, Robert, Rev., LL.D., M.D., was born in Waterford, about the middle of the 18th century. Having passed through Trinity College (scholar, 1794; B.A., 1796), he took orders as curate to Dean Kirwan. He assisted the Rev. J. Whitelaw in the preparation of his *History of Dublin*, and completed the work after Whitelaw's death. He was much interested in Irish antiquities. In 1820 he went out as chaplain to the British consulate at Constantinople, and wrote *A Journey from Constantinople to England*, and other works connected with the East, besides *An Essay on Ancient Coins, Medals, and Gems, as Illustrating the Progress of Christianity in the Early Ages* (8vo, London, 1830), and *Notices of Brazil*, 2 vols., 8vo. The latter part of his life he was Vicar of Finglas, near Dublin. He died about 1852. [His son, John Edward Walsh, was Master of the Rolls in Ireland, 1866 to 1869. His younger brother Edward, a physician (born in Waterford in 1756; died in Dublin, 7th February 1832) was the author of a *Narrative of the Expedition to Holland in 1779*, and other works.] ^{16 38 116(3 15)}

Walsh, William, Bishop of Meath, was born at Dunboyne early in the 16th century, and was appointed, by the Pope, Bishop of Meath in 1554. He enjoyed more than one office under Elizabeth, but refusing in 1560 to conform in matters of religion, was first imprisoned and afterwards deprived of his bishopric. He was subsequently enlarged, but was again cast into prison in 1565. On 16th July, Adam Loftus, the Archbishop of Armagh, wrote to Cecil: "He refused the oath, . . . and openly showed himself to be a misliker of all the Queen's Majesty's proceedings. He openly protested before all the people, the same day he was before us, that he would never communicate or be present, by his will, where the service

should be ministered, for it was against his conscience, and, as he thought, against God's Word. . . . It were fit he should be sent to England, and peradventure by conferring with the learned bishops there he might be brought to some conformity. He is one of great credit amongst his countrymen, and upon whom, as touching causes of religion, they wholly depend." After enduring seven years' imprisonment, he escaped to France about 1572. He appears to have returned to Ireland and resumed his episcopal functions in 1575, as in April of that year he had a brief from Rome empowering him to act for the dioceses of Armagh and Dublin, as well as Meath. Bishop Walsh subsequently retired to Spain, where he held the position of suffragan to the Archbishop of Toledo. He died at Alcala, 4th January 1577. ^{74 1281}

Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George, an author, was born near Tullamore in 1810. He matriculated at Cambridge, and was called to the Irish Bar, but soon abandoned the law for the oversight of his Irish estates and the pleasures of society, foreign travel, and literature. During an extended tour in the Mediterranean, about 1842, he contributed to the *Dublin University Magazine* some "Episodes of Eastern Travel." By the advice of Mr. Lever, these were collected, amplified, and published under the title of *The Crescent and the Cross*. The work was most successful, and within fifteen years went through as many editions. "A changeful truth, a versatile propriety of feeling, initiates the author, as it were, into the heart of each successive subject; and we find him as profoundly impressed with the genius of the Holy Land, as he is steeped, in the proper place, in the slumberous influences of the dreamy Nile, upon whose bosom he rocks his readers into a trance, to be awakened only by the gladsome originality of those melodies which come mirthfully on their ears from either bank." ¹¹⁶ Besides minor works, he wrote *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers*, 3 vols., 1849; and two novels—*Reginald Hastings* (1850) and *Darien* (1851). In this last book he gives a vivid account of the destruction of a vessel by fire. He sailed for the West Indies in the mail steamer *Amazon*, on 2nd January 1852. When but 120 miles from the Lizard, the ship took fire, and 102 out of the 161 souls on board perished. Mr. Warburton was last seen standing beside the captain on the deck of the burning vessel. ^{7 16 116(39)}

Ward, Hugh, D.D., Rector of the College of Louvain, was born in the County of Donegal, towards the close of the 16th

century. He was educated at Salamanca and at Paris, and was among the first members of the theological faculty of the Irish College founded at Louvain in 1616. He was first Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Guardian or Rector of the College. He was soon joined by Father John Colgan and Father Michael O'Clerly. "These three noble Franciscans," says O'Curry, "soon began to devise means to rescue from the chances of threatened oblivion the perishing records and evidences of, at least, the ecclesiastical history of their native country. They established an Irish press in St. Anthony's College. Michael O'Clerly was sent back into Ireland to collect, purchase, or transcribe manuscripts; the expenses of his mission being provided for by Father Ward." Dr. Reeves characterizes Ward as "a great and good man;" and Harris says: "He was a man well skilled in the antiquities of his country, and undertook to write a general history of the lives of the Saints of Ireland. . . . While our author waited with impatience many years for the benefit of O'Clerly's collections, he employed himself writing several pieces as preliminary to his larger work." (None of those noted in Harris's *Ware* appear to have been published except his *Acta Sancti Rumoldi Martyris Incoliti*, which appeared in 1662.) Dr. Ward died 8th November 1635, before he could make use of the materials collected in Ireland; but in the hands of O'Clerly and his brothers [see O'CLERY, MICHAEL, p. 373], they formed the basis of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and enabled Colgan to commence his *Acta Sanctorum*. Dr. Ward, or Mac an Bhaird, as he is known in Irish, was buried at Louvain. ^{195 260}

Warden, David Baillie, M.D., was born in Ireland in 1778. He became a citizen of the United States, and was distinguished for his scientific attainments and varied learning. He was for some time Secretary of the United States Legation to France, and for forty years was Consul in Paris, where he became a member of the French Academy. He was the author of numerous works, both in French and English; amongst the rest: *Moral Faculties and Literature of the Negroes*, 1810; *Account of the United States*, 1819; *Bibliotheca Americana*, 1831; *History of the Silk Bill*, 1837; *Recherches sur les Antiquités de l'Amerique Septentrionale*. Mr. Warden died in Paris, 9th October 1845, aged 67. ^{37*}

Ware, Sir James, an eminent Irish antiquary, the writer on the antiquities, history, and biography of Ireland whose

works have been most largely drawn upon by subsequent authors, was born in Castle-street, Dublin, 26th November 1594. [His father, Sir James Ware, came to Ireland in 1588, in the train of Sir William Fitz-William, Lord-Deputy. Amongst other appointments, he secured a patent for the lucrative post of Auditor-General of Ireland, which, with the interval of a few years during the Commonwealth, continued in his family for three generations. He was knighted by James I., and in the Parliament of 1613 sat as member for Mallow. "Having lived a very strict and truly religious life, he died suddenly (which was his constant wish for many years before) as he was walking home through Fishamble-street to his house in Castle-street, in 1632." The family mansion of the Wares stood in Castle-street, on the ground now occupied by Hoey's-court and the Castle steps.] Young James Ware was carefully educated by his father, entered Trinity College in 1610, remained there six years, took out his M.A. degree, and then resumed his home studies. His literary and antiquarian tastes were fostered by friendships with Dr. Ussher, then Bishop of Meath, and Daniel Molyneux, "a very curious antiquary, between whom the similitude of their studies had cemented a strict friendship." "At an early age," says Harris, "his father, thinking it convenient he should marry, procured him a match to both their satisfactions. It was Mary, the daughter of Jacob Newman of the City of Dublin, Esq. But this alteration in his condition did not in the least take him off from his beloved studies. He had begun to gather manuscripts, and make collections from the libraries of Irish antiquaries and genealogists, and from the registries and cartularies of cathedrals and monasteries, in which he spared no expense. . . . When he had gleaned all he could for his purpose at home, he resolved to take a journey to England, not doubting but he should reap a plentiful harvest by consulting the libraries both publick and private there." This tour, made in 1626, was the first of his many visits to England. It would be a mistake to suppose that Ware's life was devoted entirely to literature. He was knighted in 1629 by the Lords-Justices. His father was still living; so that there were two knights of the same name and surname residing together in one house at the same time, "they always living together." On his father's death, three years afterwards, he succeeded to the office of Auditor-General, which necessarily occupied a good deal of his time. At this period he was writing some

of his most valuable works. We are told by Harris of his attachment to the Earl of Strafford during his government of Ireland. He was returned member for Dublin University to the Irish Parliament of March 1639. He closely attended to the business of the Council upon the breaking out of the Irish war in October 1641, and became one of the sureties for the loans advanced by private individuals to the Government. He advocated the cessation of arms with the Irish in 1643, and was one of the council of seventeen appointed to assist the Marquis of Ormond in negotiating the treaty with them. He was also one of the deputation sent over by Ormond to Charles I. at Oxford, "to inform his Majesty of the posture of affairs in Ireland." Sir James spent all his spare time in the libraries at Oxford, where "he was complimented with the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and highly caressed by most of the considerable men at Oxford." The vessel in which he and his brother commissioners, Lord Edward Brabazon and Sir Henry Tichborne, were returning to Ireland, was captured by the Parliamentarians, and he suffered imprisonment for ten months in the Tower of London. On an exchange of prisoners of importance, he was permitted to return to Dublin, where he lived undisturbed until June 1647, when, on the surrender of the place to the Parliament, he consented to be sent to England as one of the hostages for the due performance of the engagements entered into by Ormond. The agreement being fully executed, he was licensed to return to Dublin, where he lived some time in a private condition, having been deprived of his employment of Auditor-General. Subsequently, Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, objected to the presence of such a leading loyalist, and in April 1649, with his eldest son and one servant, Ware retired to France, where he resided two years, between St. Malo, Caen, and Paris. "The frequent conversations he had with the famous Bochart [in Paris] delighted him extremely; in whose company he could have been contented to have spent the residue of his life." In 1651 he was permitted to pass over to England, and ultimately to return home, where he resumed his antiquarian studies. After the Restoration he was re-instated in all his offices, and was again unanimously elected member for the University of Dublin. He was appointed on more than one commission in connexion with the settlement of the kingdom after the war; yet he is said to have refused both a

baronetcy and viscountcy. His latter days were principally occupied with the literary pursuits in which he so much delighted. Of a charitable disposition, he devoted a good deal of time and money to relieving those in distress, especially the families of decayed cavaliers, and always forgave the fees of his office to widows, clergymen, and clergymen's children. Sir James Ware's works were all written in Latin. His first was: *Archiepiscoporum Casseliensium et Tuamensium Vita, quibus adjicitur Historia Canobiorum Cisterciensium Hiberniæ* (Dublin, 1626). The following are those by which he is principally known: *De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ* (Dublin, 1639); *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones* (London, 1654); *ib. Ed. Secunda Emendatior et Quarta Parte Auctior, ac Rerum Hibernicarum Regnante Henrico VII. Annales* (London, 1658); *Rerum Hibernicarum Annules, ab 1485 ad 1558* (Dublin, 1664); *De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius* (Dublin, 1665). The second was printed in London, the art of printing being in a low condition in Ireland at that time, on account of the recent war. In 1656 he published his *Opuscula Sancti Patricii*; in 1644, *Venerabilis Bedæ Epistolæ*. He caused to be printed in 1633, for the first time, Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, and also editions of Hamner's *Chronicle* and Campian's *History of Ireland*. O'Flaherty says that Sir James Ware "could make a shift to read and understand" Irish, but "was utterly ignorant in speaking of it." He was accustomed to employ an Irish amanuensis to interpret and transcribe documents, and at the time of his death had in that capacity the learned Duall MacFirbis, who in Sir James's house translated the *Registry of Clonmacnoise*, and other works. Sir James Ware died at his residence in Castlestreet, 1st December 1666, aged 72, and was buried in the vaults of St. Werburgh's, "without either stone or monumental inscription; but he had taken care in his lifetime to erect a monument for himself by his labours, more lasting than any mouldering materials. . . . He had a great love for his native country, and could not bear to see it aspersed by some authors, which put him upon doing it all the justice he could in his writings, by setting matters in the fairest light, yet still with the strictest regard to truth." ³³⁹ [His eldest son, James, succeeded him in the office of Auditor-General, and died in 1689. His second son, Robert, was the author of numerous treatises, principally aimed against Catholics and their tenets. He made himself so unpopular with the large

body of his countrymen that he saw fit to retire to England during the War of 1689-'91. He died in March in 1696. His granddaughter was the wife of Walter Harris.] Lord Clarendon took Sir James Ware's papers to England in James II.'s reign, and sold them to the Duke of Chandos, who was vainly solicited by Swift to restore them to Ireland. Some of them are now in the British Museum, a portion of the "Clarendon manuscripts," and a still more valuable portion is in the Rawlinson collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first collected edition of Sir James Ware's works was published in Dublin in 1705: *The Antiquities and History of Ireland, by Sir James Ware, now first published in one volume, in English, and the Life of Sir James Ware prefixed*. It was translated chiefly by Sir William Domville and Robert Ware, and contains the *Antiquities, Annals, Writers, and Bishops*, also Sir John Davis's *Discovery*, and several lists and historical documents relating to Ireland, added by the editors. Each division of the book has a separate title-page and is separately paged. [For Harris's expansion of Ware's *Antiquities, Writers, and Bishops*, see HARRIS, WALTER, p. 244.] ^{339 339*}

Warner, Ferdinando, Rev., LL.D., an English author, was born in 1703. He is useful by Chalmers "a judicious and useful writer, as well as a popular preacher." He was rector of Ronde, in Wiltshire; St. Michael, Queenhithe, in London; and Barnes, in Surrey. His *History of Ireland*, vol. i., (London, 1763), and *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland* (1767) are often referred to. The former, a quarto of 532 pp., brings down the history of the country to 1171; the latter (614 pp.) deals exclusively with the years between 1641 and 1660. Both works have tolerably good indexes. He died 3rd October 1768, aged 65. ^{37 176* 176†}

Warren, Sir Peter, Admiral, a distinguished British naval officer, was born in Ireland in 1703. He received his first command when but twenty-four. In 1745, with a small armament, he took Louisburg, the capital of Cape Breton, and was created Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and subsequently Rear-Admiral of the White. At the beginning of 1747, under Anson, he fell in with and completely disabled a French squadron intended for the recovery of Louisburg, for which exploit he was advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. In 1747 he was returned to Parliament for Westminster. He died 29th July 1752, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument by Roubiliac was erected to his memory. ^{42 349}

Wellesley, Garrett, Viscount Wellesley, Dangan Castle, and **Earl of Mornington**, was born 19th July 1735. [He was the son of Richard Colley, whose aunt married Garrett Wesley of Dangan, in the County of Meath, descended from a family reputed to have been settled in Ireland since Henry II.'s reign. Her son Garrett Wesley died childless in 1728, and bequeathed to Colley all his real estate, upon condition that "he and his sons, and the heirs male of his body, assumed and took upon him and them the surname and coat-of-arms of Wesley." Richard Colley changed his name accordingly, and was created Baron Mornington in 1746. He died 31st January 1758. His descendants, about the year 1796, reverted to what was considered the more correct form of the name—Wellesley. The Colleys (otherwise spelled Cowley or Cooley) came to Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. and were granted estates in the neighbourhood of Carbery. Henry Colley of Castle-Carbery, a captain in Queen Elizabeth's Irish army, an ancestor of Richard, was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, who recommended him to his successor as one who was "valiant, fortunate, and a good servant; and, having by my appointment the charge of the King's County, kept the country well ordered and in good obedience. He is as good a borderer as ever I found any there. I left him at my coming thence a councillor, and tried him for his experience and judgment, very sufficient for the room he was called into. He was a sound and fast friend to me, and so I doubt not but your Lordship shall find, when you have occasion to employ him."] Garrett Wellesley entered Trinity College, and took his B.A. degree in 1754, and M.A. in 1757. He succeeded his father as Baron Mornington in 1758, and was created Viscount Wesley (or Wellesley) and Earl of Mornington in 1761. "Perhaps he was in some degree indebted to the musical ear of George III. for the advancement, inasmuch as the Earl was a composer of no ordinary merit, and excelled in the species of composition which was most pleasing to the King. In no other way does he appear to have benefited by the royal favour, as his means were scarcely adequate to maintain the large family which grew up around him in the style suited to their position."¹²⁴ From his earliest years he displayed a wonderful taste for music. At nine years of age he learned to play catches on the violin, and was soon able to take the second part in difficult sonatas. His first original composition was a minuet. At fourteen he played the harpsicord and organ, and

within a short time was able to extemporize fugues on the latter. The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1764. Amongst his other compositions were the beautiful glees, "Here in cool grot," and "Come, fairest nymph." He died 22nd May 1781,⁵² aged 45. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Arthur Hill, Viscount Dungannon (whose family had been settled in Ireland for more than one hundred years), he had six sons and two daughters: (1) Richard—became Marquis of Wellesley. (2) Arthur Gerald—(born in 1761; died young). (3) William (born in 1763; died 1845)—assumed the name and arms of Pole, and became Baron Maryborough. (4) Francis Seymour—died young. (5) Anne (born 1768; died 1844)—married (a) Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and (b) Charles C. Smith. (6) Arthur—became Duke of Wellington. (7) Gerald Valerian (born 1770; died 1848)—entered the Church, and became Prebendary of Durham. (8) Mary Elizabeth (born 1772)—appears to have died young. (9) Henry (born 1773; died 1847). Lady Mornington, a somewhat cold and severe woman, who had a difficult struggle to bring up her family on a small property heavily encumbered, lived to witness the eminence to which her sons attained, and died 10th September 1831.

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Wellesley, Richard Colley, Earl of Mornington, Marquis Wellesley, son of the preceding, was born in Grafton-street, Dublin, 20th June 1760. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards passed on to Oxford, where he stood high in classical attainments, especially on account of his facility in Latin verse composition. His first act on succeeding to the earldom of Mornington in 1781 was to assume the heavy pecuniary engagements of his father. Encouraged by the reputation he had acquired at college, he determined to follow up politics as the most likely means of re-establishing the shattered fortunes of the family, and he soon took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Irish House of Lords. He was one of the first Knights of the order of St. Patrick, which was established in 1783. Ambitious of wider field for the exercise of his talents, he, in 1784, entered the British House of Commons for the pocket borough of Beeralston, in Devonshire. He was in the British Cabinet in 1786. He devoted himself especially to Indian affairs. The turning point in his life was his support of the Government in the Regency debates of 1789 in the Irish House of Lords. He was soon after returned by royal influence for

the borough of Windsor, and was sworn in both on the British and the Irish Privy-Councils. He supported Wilberforce in his efforts to abolish the slave-trade, but opposed all propositions for Parliamentary reform. He further recommended himself to Pitt and the King in 1794, by his speech in favour of war with France, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Board of Indian Control, and in October 1797 was made Governor-General of India, and at the same time created Baron Wellesley in the peerage of Great Britain. A minute account of his eight years' Indian administration does not properly come within the limits of this notice. In military affairs he was seconded by the opening talents of his brother Arthur, and the administrative capacity of his brother Henry. His policy resulted in the extinction of French influence in Hindostan, the defeat and death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the addition of vast regions to the territories already under the Company's rule. Lord Macaulay has characterized his policy as "eminently able, energetic, and successful;" whilst Mill, in his *History of British India*, takes a different view of it, and says, when writing of the arrival of his successor: "Lord Wellesley was regarded as a very expensive and ambitious ruler; the greater part of his administration had been a scene of war and conquest; war and conquest in India had been successfully held forth to the British nation as at once hostile to the British interests and cruel to the people of India; with a ruler possessing the disposition of Lord Wellesley, it was supposed that the chances of war would always outnumber the chances of peace, . . . and to those who longed for peace and an overflowing exchequer in India, it appeared that the return of this nobleman [the Marquis Cornwallis] would afford a remedy for every disorder."¹⁶⁸ His situation in India was at times peculiarly embarrassing, on account of the difficulty of communication with the United Kingdom: he was often six months without any instructions. He was created Marquis of Wellesley in 1799. In August 1805 he left India, reaching England in time to attend the death-bed of his friend Pitt. Articles of impeachment were moved against him, without result, in the House of Commons by Mr. Paull, for alleged oppression of the native princes, especially the Nabob of Oude. Regarding home politics, his views appear to have been now somewhat liberalized. But in 1807 he withstood the King's desire that he should accept the position of Secretary of State in the Duke of Portland's cabinet. In February 1808,

he rendered the Government efficient service by palliating the descent on Denmark. He was appointed Ambassador to Spain, 29th April 1809, at the same time that his brother Arthur, as General-in-chief in the Peninsula, was beginning to distinguish himself. On the death of the Duke of Portland in the same year, he was recalled (his brother Henry being appointed in his place), and he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship, which he held from December 1809, to January 1812, when he resigned on account of differences with his colleagues in regard to the Catholic claims and the conduct of the war in Spain. In July 1812 he brought forward a motion favourable to the Catholics; and he continued for the next ten years to offer a modified opposition to the Government. From December 1821 to March 1828, and again from September 1833 to April 1834, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. During his first tenure of the office he was unpopular with a large party as the representative of a government disposed to concede the Catholic claims. In 1822, supported by the Lord-Mayor, but in opposition to resolutions of the Town Council, he endeavoured to prevent the annual celebration round the statue of William III. in Dublin, and during a state visit to Hawkins-street Theatre, on the night of 14th December, an earthen jar was thrown at him in his box. This "Bottle riot," as it was called, created great excitement; but the bills against those who participated in it were ignored by the grand jury, and the prosecution fell to the ground. Henry Grattan, jun., thus characterized Lord Wellesley's Irish administration: "When viceroy in Ireland he showed himself a friend of liberty; but he was thwarted by subordinates, assailed by violence, overwhelmed with abuse, and impeded in the praiseworthy efforts he made to extend equal rights and equal protection to all classes of the population of Ireland. But Lord Wellesley proceeded firmly in his course; and to him in a great degree is Ireland indebted for the successful opposition to religious bigotry and intolerance."¹⁶⁹ The warmest friendship always subsisted between the Marquis and the Duke of Wellington, although they often differed widely and openly on political questions, especially in regard to Catholic Emancipation. In April 1835, on the formation of the second Melbourne administration, the Marquis accepted the office of Lord-Chamberlain, but resigned in the same year, and never afterwards filled any public employment. His latter years were spent in retirement, in the cultiva-

tion of those literary and classical tastes to which he had been devoted in his youth. The Marquis was twice married. His first union, with Mdle. Roland, a French lady, was unhappy, and they lived separate for many years. In 1825, nine years after her death, he married an American Catholic lady, Mrs. Patterson, sister-in-law of Jerome Napoleon, and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The Marquis of Wellesley died in London, 26th September 1842, aged 82. He was not wealthy—considering his position and opportunities, which would have enabled a less scrupulous man to amass a large fortune. He sold the family estates and crippled himself for many years to pay his father's debts. In India he voluntarily resigned large sums of prize money for division amongst subordinates. In 1837, when it was known he was involved in pecuniary difficulties, the East India Company made him an allowance of £5,000 per annum, ultimately changed into a grant of £20,000. The Marquis gave to the world some Latin poems, and papers connected with India and Spain. The Company published his despatches in five volumes. *Blackwood* says they "offer a striking contrast in point of style to those of his more gifted brother. They are verbose, elaborate, and full of ornament." The Marquis left no legitimate children. His son Henry Wellesley, D.D. (born 1792; died 1866), Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, the author of several works, was a man of the most cultivated tastes; his knowledge of Spanish and Italian art and literature "was supreme." The Dowager Marchioness died in Hampton Court Palace, 17th December 1853.

Wellesley, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, younger brother of preceding, was born at 24 Upper Merriam-street, Dublin, 29th April 1769. [For ancestry, see notice of his father, p. 550.] When but twelve years of age he lost his father, and little care appears to have been bestowed upon him by his mother, a somewhat harsh woman, who believed the "slender, blue-eyed, hawk-nosed, and rather sheep-faced boy" to be hopelessly deficient in mental ability. He spent a short time at Eton, and was then sent to the Military College at Angers, in France, where for several years he studied under Pignerol, the great engineer. In March 1787 he was appointed an ensign in the 73rd Regiment. His promotion was rapid, in consequence of the growing political influence of his brother; he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Marquis of

Camden, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and by September 1793 he had attained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment. He was elected member for Trim in the Irish Parliament, in the session commencing 20th January 1791; and held the seat until that Parliament was dissolved on 5th June 1795. Reference to the *Irish Debates* shows that he addressed the House on five occasions. On 10th January 1792 he seconded the address on the speech from the Lord-Lieutenant—supporting Government in its warlike policy towards France and its discouragement of the Volunteers, or "National Guards," and thus expressed himself on the Catholic question: "I have no doubt of the loyalty of the Catholics of this country, and I trust when the question shall be brought forward we shall lay aside animosities, and act with moderation and dignity, and not with the fury and violence of partisans." On 28th January 1793 he spoke in favour of the House vindicating its privileges in the matter of the printer and proprietor of the *Hibernian Journal*, accused of publishing a libel on their body. On the 25th of February he supported a Catholic Relief Bill, but deprecated the admission of Catholics into Parliament. On 24th January 1794 he expressed himself with reference to a return regarding enlistment. On 13th March 1795 he defended the conduct of the Lord-Lieutenant in permitting a large number of regular troops to be sent out of Ireland for the defence of the Empire, assuring the mover of a resolution, that, "however he may treat the new levies with contempt, they were not objects of contempt to the enemies of their country." Arthur Wellesley and Lord Edward FitzGerald sat in Parliament at the same time, and served together on committees. Sir Jonah Barrington thus describes the former in 1793: "He was then ruddy-faced and juvenile in appearance, and popular enough among the young men of his age and station; his address was unpolished; he occasionally spoke in Parliament, but not successfully, and never on important subjects; and evinced no promise of that unparalleled celebrity and splendour which he has since reached, and whereunto intrepidity, decision, good luck, and great military science, have justly combined to elevate him. . . . I became rather intimate with Captain Wellesley and Mr. Stewart [afterwards Lord Castlereagh], and perceived certain amiable qualities in both, which a change of times, or the intoxication of prosperity, certainly in some degree tended to diminish." Lord Plunket often told

how upon one occasion, when sitting with Arthur Wellesley on a committee of the Irish House of Commons, he never for a moment ceased playing the then fashionable game with a "quiz." FitzPatrick, in his *Sham Squire*, says: "The early life of the 'Iron Duke,' if honestly told, would exhibit him deficient in ballast. Having had some warm words with a Frenchman in Dublin, he wrested from his hand a cane, which was not returned. The Frenchman brought an action for the robbery of the cane, and Wellesley was absolutely tried in the Sessions House, Dublin, for the offence. He was acquitted of the robbery, but found guilty of the assault." In June 1794, Arthur Wellesley embarked at Cork with some Irish regiments on an expedition to Flanders, where he distinguished himself upon several occasions. The British troops were obliged to return home ignominiously next spring, having been unable to effect anything against the French, and Wellesley appears to have been disgusted with the war, with the incapacity of the generals, and the blunders and mismanagement of the home authorities. On 25th June 1795, he wrote from Trim to Lord Camden, asking for some civil employment in Ireland.—"It certainly is a departure from the line I prefer; but I see the manner in which the military offices are filled." After embarking in an expedition destined for the West Indies, that had to put back from stress of weather, he was ordered on service in India, and landed at Calcutta in February 1797. During his eight years' residence in Hindostan (until March 1805) he earned a high military reputation. His elder brother, Lord Wellesley, was Governor-General, and Arthur carried out in the field plans of which he was the part adviser in the cabinet. A striking monument of his ability, industry, and statesmanship remains in the four volumes of supplementary *Despatches* written in India between 1797 and 1805. It is said that the first occasion upon which he adopted his brother's change of name from Wesley to Wellesley was in one of those despatches, dated 19th May 1798. As Colonel Wellesley, he carried Seringapatam by assault on 2nd May 1799. As Major-General, he reduced Ahmednuggar on 9th August 1803, and defeated Scindia, at Assaye on 23rd September, and again at Argaum on 20th November. In 1804 General Wellesley was gazetted a K.C.B. Dr. W. H. Russell has said of his Indian services: "With more than Clive's success, although the results were not so great when judged by the comparative status of

the British power at the two epochs, Wellesley had acquired a reputation to which no stain of duplicity or foul play could be attached." Soon after his return home in September 1805, Sir Arthur Wellesley went abroad again as Brigadier-General in Lord Cathcart's unsuccessful expedition to Holland. On the 12th April 1806 he was elected to Parliament for Rye, and for the borough of Mitchell on 20th January 1807. He was re-elected for Mitchell on his appointment as Secretary for Ireland in the following April; and at the general election in June, was elected both for Newport, Isle of Wight, and Tralee—accepting the seat for Newport. His *Civil Correspondence and Memoranda* during his Irish administration, from 30th March 1807 to 12th April 1809, were published by his son, the present Duke, in 1860. They contain his opinions upon the most minute points of Irish administration during those years—delivered in his usual terse and vigorous style. The following remarkable passage occurs in a letter on the "Defences of Ireland," written to Lord Hawkesbury, from Dublin Castle, 7th May 1807. "I am positively convinced that no political measure which you could adopt would alter the temper of the people of this country. They are disaffected to the British Government; they don't feel the benefits of their situation; attempts to render it better either do not reach their minds, or they are represented to them as additional injuries; and in fact we have no strength here but our army. Surely it is incumbent upon us to adopt every means which can secure the position and add to the strength of our army." In a letter of advice to General Lee, in command at Limerick, dated from Cork, 7th July 1808 (published in Lenihan's *History of Limerick*), Sir Arthur makes the following remarks on the condition of the public peace in Ireland: "The situation of a general officer commanding in a district in Ireland is very much of the nature of a deputy-governor of a county or a province. . . . It frequently happens that disturbances exist only in a very small degree, or probably only partially, and that the civil power is fully adequate to get the better of them. At the same time, the desire to let a building to the Government for a barrack—the desire to have troops in the county, either on account of the increased consumption of the necessaries of life, or because of the increased security which they would give to that particular part of the country—would occasion a general rise in the value or rent of land, which proba-

ply at that moment might be out of lease, or in some instances the desire to have the yeomen called out on permanent duty—occasions a representation that the disturbances are much more serious than the facts would warrant. Upon these occasions letter after letter is written to the commanding officer and to the Government; the same fact is repeated through many different channels; and the result of an enquiry is generally, that the outrage complained of is by no means of the nature or of the extent which has been stated. . . It frequently happens that the people who do commit outrages and disturbances have reason to complain; but in my opinion that is not a subject for the consideration of a general officer.” Sir Arthur added considerably to his military reputation in the descent on Denmark in 1807, where he held a command. It has been said that his predilection in the Peninsular sieges for assaults rather than bombardments arose from his experiences of the horrors of the bombardment of Copenhagen, and the subsequent excesses of the victorious British troops. In July 1808, mainly through the influence of Lord Castlereagh, Sir Arthur was despatched from Cork in command of a small expeditionary force, to challenge the French occupation of the Peninsula. It is unnecessary to recount by what series of events this small armament, at first almost unnoticed and probably despised by France, was by Wellesley's genius increased and welded into a force against which the resources and prestige of Napoleon were shattered within a few short years. It is unnecessary to recount how, overcoming a thousand difficulties, and at first badly supported from home, he defeated Napoleon's greatest generals at Talavera, Torres Vedras, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, the Pyrenees, and in a hundred minor engagements, and how Sir Arthur Wellesley, who left Cork in 1808, on 14th February 1814 had beaten the French entirely out of Spain, and entered Paris on 4th May as Duke of Wellington, acknowledged to be the second captain in Europe, the recipient of rich estates in both England and the Peninsula, and of almost every honour that it was in the power of two nations to bestow. On 24th June he took his seat in the House of Lords by the titles of Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In August he went to Paris in the capacity of ambassador from the United Kingdom, and proceeded thence to take part in the Congress of Vienna. On the 8th March 1815 the

news of Napoleon's escape from Elba reached the representatives of the great powers at Vienna, and on the 5th April Wellington was at Brussels, actively engaged in forwarding the military preparations to oppose him. The Duke's correspondence shows that by the 10th June, whilst ignorant of Napoleon's plans, he was fully informed of the real force at his disposal. Judging of the Emperor's dispositions by those which he would have made in his place, he inclined to believe that he would act on the defensive, but that if he did attack it would be on the allies' right. On the night of the 15th Wellington was at a ball given by the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels, when the news reached him of Napoleon's having attacked the Prussians at Charleroi. Before the ball was ended the troops at Brussels were on their march to the front, and early in the morning they were overtaken by the Duke at Quatre Bras, where they successfully sustained an attack from Marshal Ney with a large French division. In another part of the field the French were successful in an attack upon the Prussians. On the 17th there was some heavy fighting; but to maintain communications with the Prussians Wellington fell back on a position already chosen in front of the village of Waterloo. This movement was conducted in such a masterly manner that all Napoleon's efforts to bring the British to an engagement during the 17th were unsuccessful, and the following wet and stormy night found Wellington in a strong position, where he proposed to await the arrival of the Prussians. It is unnecessary to enter into the particulars of the battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June 1815. The allied force, of which 25,000 were British, under Wellington, numbered 72,000 men, with 186 pieces of artillery. From eleven to four o'clock, they sustained the assaults of Napoleon's army, numbering 80,000, with 252 pieces of artillery. Foiled in his efforts to force the British positions, Napoleon's defeat was accomplished by the arrival, at half-past four o'clock, of 36,000 Prussians under Blücher, with 100 guns. The loss of the allies under Wellington has been computed at 15,000, that of the Prussians at 7,000, and that of the French, in the battle and pursuit, at 40,000. The Duke wrote to a friend soon after the engagement: “You will have heard of our battle of the 18th. Never did I see such a pounding match. Both were called what the boxers call gluttons. Napoleon did not manoeuvre at all. He just moved forward in the old style, in columns, and was driven

off in the old style. The only difference was that he mixed cavalry and infantry, and supported both with an enormous quantity of artillery. I had the infantry for some time in squares, and we had the French cavalry walking about us as if they were our own. I never saw the British infantry behave so well." Colonel Chesney, one of the first military critics of our day, has thus written of Waterloo; "Yet not on this battle—as I hope presently to show—however heroically fought or dexterously won, should the glory of the allied generals rest; but on the noble devotion of each to the common object in view, and the perfection of mutual confidence which enabled each so to act separately as to produce with their united armies at the right moment the greatest possible result. Never in the whole of military history was the tactical value of the troops more entirely subordinated to the strategical operations. . . . Waterloo was, in fact, viewed in its proper aspect, but the crown and finish of a splendid piece of strategy. . . . If Wellington in this battle had shown some over-confidence in the needless detachment which weakened his line, the energy of his ally, the firmness of his chosen troops, his own masterly adroitness in tactics had redeemed the error, if they did not wholly justify it. . . . Had it been any other general [than Napoleon] that acted thus on that eventful day, it would long ago have been said that his tactics in the battle were as defective as the strategy which placed him in it at such fearful odds." From Waterloo the allies pushed on to Paris—Blucher entering France by Charleroi, and Wellington moving by Nivelles to Bavay. The French fortresses offered but little opposition; Paris capitulated on 3rd July, and Louis XVIII. made his public entry next day. Blucher wished to revenge on Napoleon and the French nation the injuries inflicted on Prussia; but Wellington would listen to no measure not dictated by the necessities of public justice; and opposed Blucher's desire for the destruction of public buildings in Paris. Wellington has, however, been severely blamed for not interfering to prevent the execution of Marshal Ney. The Duke continued to reside in the palace of the Elysée until 29th June 1816, when he returned to England. After a short sojourn at Cheltenham, he resumed his duties in Paris, where, with the exception of short visits to England, he resided in command of the army of occupation until the evacuation of France. His judgment was generally deferred to by the allied sovereigns, and his

policy towards France was aimed rather to encourage and to raise than further to weaken that country. On the division of the Waterloo prize-money in 1819, Wellington's share came to £60,000, and, in addition, Parliament purchased for him, at a cost of £263,000, the estate of Strathfieldsaye, free from all rent or service, except the presentation, by him and his successors, to the Sovereign, of a small flag on each recurring anniversary of Waterloo. In 1818 the Duke of Wellington was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and in 1822 was named as Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Verona. In 1827, on the death of the Duke of York, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the army; but he resigned all his offices rather than serve under Canning. Wellington was Prime-Minister from January 1828 to November 1830. His administration was formed chiefly to oppose Catholic Emancipation; and on the 28th April 1828 he thus strongly pronounced against it in the House of Lords: "There is no person in this House whose feelings and sentiments, after long consideration, are more decided than mine are with respect to the subject of the Roman Catholic claims; and I may say, that until I see a very great change in that question, I certainly shall continue to oppose it." But the march of opinion was so rapid, and O'Connell, backed by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people, and by a strong public feeling in Great Britain, raised such a storm, that on the 5th of the following February the Duke was obliged from his place to declare: "No man who has looked at the state of things for the last two years can proceed longer upon the old system, in the existing condition of Ireland, and of men's opinions on the subject, both in that country and in this. My opinion is that it is the wish of the majority of the people that this question should be settled one way or other. It is upon that principle, and in conformity to that wish, that I and my colleagues have undertaken to bring the adjustment of it under the consideration of Parliament." A few days afterwards he added: "From all he had seen and read relative to Ireland, during the last two years, he was forced to arrive at this conclusion, namely, that he did not believe there was on the face of the globe any country claiming the denomination of a civilized country situated as that country now was under the government of his Majesty and the Imperial Parliament." The Catholic Association was "dangerous." No compact with Rome would add to the

security of the Church of Ireland. On the 2nd of April, referring to a clause of the Emancipation Bill, he said: "There is no man more convinced than I am of the absolute necessity of carrying into execution that part of the present measure which has for its object the extinction of monastic orders in this country." He declared that "the Union was proposed principally for the purpose of ensuring Catholic Emancipation, and that there was no remedy for the unhappy state of things then existing in Ireland but Emancipation. The words with which he urged his reluctant colleagues in the House of Lords finally to pass the Bill, though often quoted, must not here be omitted: "I am one of those who have probably passed a longer period of my life engaged in war than most men, and principally in civil war; and, I must say this, that if I could avoid, by any sacrifice whatever, even one month of civil war in the country to which I was attached, I would sacrifice my life in order to do it. . . Yet, my lords, this is the resource to which we must have looked—these are the measures which we must have applied, in order to have put an end to this state of things, if we had not made the option of bringing forward the measures, for which, I say, I am responsible. . . It is mainly to the Irish Catholics that we all owe our proud pre-eminence in our military career, and that I personally am indebted for the laurels with which you have been pleased to decorate my brow, for the honours which you have so bountifully lavished on me, and for the fair fame (I prize it above all other rewards) which my country, in its generous kindness, has bestowed upon me." He also said: "It is impossible, therefore, that any mischief can occur to the Church of Ireland, without a breach in the union of the two countries. . . We propose regulations which will have the effect of destroying the influence of the Catholic priesthood in the election of members of Parliament." [For particulars of the Catholic Emancipation Act (10 Geo. IV. cap. 7), which received the royal assent 13th April 1829, see O'CONNELL, DANIEL, p. 377.] Some further views of Wellington regarding Irish affairs may be given. (4th May 1822.) "If you glance at the history of Ireland during the last ten years, you will find that agitation really means something just short of rebellion." (2nd November 1830.) "We do not now stand on worse ground on the question of the repeal of the Union than we should have done had not the Catholic question been carried. . . I gave way because I conceived the interests

of the country would be best answered by doing so; I gave way on the ground of policy and expediency, and upon those grounds I am at this moment ready to justify what I did." The Duke's opinion of O'Connell is thus summarily expressed in a letter to the Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, of the 21st of May, 1831: "The truth is that O'Connell has become too powerful for a subject! It will be very difficult to bring him to the state in which his existence in Ireland will be consistent with that of the Government—that is to say, if the British government should continue to exist there or anywhere else, which I confess is, in my opinion, very doubtful." On the 30th of May, he wrote to Lord Melville: "I don't in general take a gloomy view of things; but I confess that, knowing all that I do, I cannot see what is to save Church, or property, or colonies, or union with Ireland, or eventually monarchy, if the Reform Bill passes. It will be what Mr. Hume calls 'a bloodless revolution.' There will be, there can be, no resistance. But we shall be destroyed, one after the other, very much in the order that I have mentioned, by due course of law. . . Nothing that resistance (I mean in Parliament) can occasion will be worse than what must be the consequence of the Bill. . . The ruin will be general. I am, therefore, for resistance in earnest, with as much strength as possible." (27th February 1832.) Tithes were the most sacred kind of property. (28th February.) If the system of Irish education were to be abrogated, "I consider that it would be better, perhaps, to have separate schools for the Protestants and Roman Catholics. . . I really cannot see the difference between public and private education." (3rd July 1833.) The state of Ireland was a conspiracy against law and government. (10th July.) He objected to the reduction in the number of Irish Bishops. On 28th April 1837 he made a speech principally on the necessity of conciliating the Protestants of Ireland. Upon this ground he objected to the "Irish Corporations Bill." Agrarian disturbance in Ireland was caused by political agitation. (9th May 1843.) The Union should at all costs and under all circumstances be maintained inviolate. Remedial measures were of no avail whilst agitation continued in Ireland. (8th August.) The military were in a state of perfect efficiency "to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland." (18th March 1844.) The compact entered into for the mainten-

ance of the Church Establishment in Ireland should be held sacred. (17th May.) He supported the new Irish Poor-law. On account of his opposition to liberal measures he became very unpopular during his tenure of office, and was even pelted with stones in the streets of London, and had the windows of his mansion, Apsley House, broken. He guarded against a recurrence of such an event by fixing permanent iron shutters outside the windows—taking a grim pleasure in the disgrace which the appearance of his house brought on the people of London. His measures for the introduction of a new police-force in England, and the precautions he took to garrison London against any possible emeute on the part of the Reformers, brought his Ministry to a disastrous termination, and the seals of office were confided to Lord Grey. He was again Prime Minister for a short time in 1834 : and in 1843, on the death of Lord Hill, he resumed the post of Commander-in-chief. If no man ever contributed more to the military greatness of the United Kingdom, no man was ever more richly repaid, whether in material wealth, or in public consideration. The emoluments of his different offices, added to the interests of his several Parliamentary grants, brought up his income to about £43,000 per annum in money, besides his permanent estates in land. Amongst the many foreign honours and presents conferred on him was a service of plate from Portugal, valued at £100,000. Brialmont, his biographer, says : “ The greatest leading principle of his moral being was duty. In private life he was truth itself. As a public man he had but one object in view, viz., to benefit, to the utmost of his ability and skill, the state whose servant he was. Of personal ambition, in the vulgar acceptation of that term, the Duke knew nothing. The desire of winning applause, or of advancing himself to places of honour and power, seems never, from first to last, to have moved him. . . . Justice requires that we should say unreservedly, that, with less of boldness and genius, Wellington possessed a greater amount of moral consideration as to the selection of his means, that he was a more scrupulous observer of his engagements, in short, a more honest man, than the unmatched victor of Austerlitz. He was gifted, moreover, with a larger share of patience and tenacity, his judgment was more calm, and sometimes clearer. Throughout the Peninsular war he gave proof, in a remarkable degree, of an amount of sagacity and foresight such as occurs

only here and there in the letters of the Emperor.”³⁴³ His coolness under all circumstances was one of his most striking characteristics : whether in defeat and humiliation or in his moments of highest exaltation, he was much the same outwardly—when informed of the failure of his first attack on Badajos, as when witnessing the flight of Napoleon at Waterloo ; when the stones of a London mob were rattling about his head and smashing the windows of his mansion, as when on so many occasions he received the thanks of Parliament. It may be that a certain scorn of human nature and human weakness underlay all—a conception of events, not alone in their present aspect, but in all their bearings. He had little sympathy with the masses—with their aspirations and weaknesses, and perhaps little belief in the possibility of their elevation and enlightenment. There could be no accord between him and a people fully alive to their rights and responsibilities. Essentially an aristocrat and a conservative, all the changes he was instrumental in forwarding, he accepted rather as disagreeable necessities to the sustenance of the state, than as concessions demanded by truth and justice. He opposed Catholic Emancipation as long as it was possible ; he opposed a free press ; he discountenanced, if he did not oppose, regimental schools ; he avoided railways so long as post horses were to be had on the roads he ordinarily travelled. For his native island he had no sympathy ; and he is said to have more than once declared himself an Englishman who had had the misfortune to be born in Ireland. If cold in his manners, he was more careful of the lives of his men and more solicitous for their comfort than many leaders who were able to attach their troops to them by feelings of deep personal devotion such as he could never inspire, and which perhaps he did not covet. According to conventional standards, he was a religious man. The *Bible*, the *Prayer-Book*, and Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying* were always within reach of his iron camp bedstead. The Duke of Wellington's talents as a general and military administrator were of the highest order ; but he was deficient in those prescient statesmanlike qualities and that moral intuition which combine to make a really great man. He had no sympathy with any philanthropic aim that looked beyond the ordinarily recognized limits assigned by respectability and conventionality. He despised the press ; he despised free thought ; he disbelieved in popular government ; he opposed all concessions to

Catholics as long as possible; he opposed the abolition of the corn laws; he "felt proud of such a sovereign as George IV.;" he opposed reform in Parliament; he predicted the downfall of the constitution as the consequence of the passage of the Reform Bill; he opposed free-trade; West India property was not to be sacrificed to the fancies of abolitionists; he denied the Jews' right to citizenship or to civil equality. Yet on some questions he was almost unexpectedly liberal—he declared against the game-laws, and supported penny postage. The thirty-three bulky volumes of his published *Despatches*, written in terse and nervous English, attest the methodical, concentrative power of his mind. A volume might be filled with his aphorisms. His curt answers to letters were peculiarly characteristic of his business-like and unimaginative disposition. Although to the last his mind was as bright and keen as ever, his constitution had been somewhat undermined by repeated attacks of catalepsy from 1837. He died somewhat suddenly at Walmer Castle, early on the 14th of September, 1852, aged 83, and his remains were accorded a public funeral in St. Paul's. Seventy titles were proclaimed over his grave, and eight field-marshal batons, conferred by as many countries, were broken. A magnificent monument, only now (1878) completed, marks his resting-place. Wellington was five feet nine inches high when in his prime. His shoulders were broad, his chest well developed, his arms long, and his hands and feet in excellent proportion. His eyes were of a dark violet-blue or grey, and his sight was so penetrating that even to the last he could distinguish objects at an immense distance. A forehead not very high, but broad and square, eyebrows straight and prominent, a long face, a Roman nose, a broad under-jaw, with a chin strongly marked, gave him somewhat a resemblance to more than one hero of antiquity, especially to Julius Cæsar. His hair, originally coal black, became as white as silver before he died; but to the last there was no sign of baldness. He was scrupulously neat in his costume, latterly spending two hours and a half in dressing. In battle he wore a short white cloak, so that he could be recognised afar by his officers. The Duke was but an indifferent judge of horse-flesh, and he became so attached to the animals he rode that he could not bear to part with them when worn out; consequently he was somewhat noted for the disreputable appearance of his horses. Bulwer's sketch of his appearance on Rotten Row will give some idea of the

estimation in which he was held by the English people during his lifetime:

"Next, with loose rein and careless canter, view
Our man of men—the Prince of Waterloo;
O'er the firm brow the hat as firmly pressed,
The firm shape rigid in the button'd vest;
Within—the iron which the fire has proved,
And the close Sparta of a mind unmoved!
Not his the wealth to some large natures lent,
Divinely lavish, even where mis-spent,
That liberal sunshine of exuberant soul,
Thought, sense, affection, warming up the whole;
The heat and affluence of a genial power,
Rank in the weed, as vivid in the flower;
Hush'd at command his veriest passions halt,
Drill'd is each virtue, disciplined each fault;
Warm if his blood—he reasons while he glows,
Admits the pleasure—ne'er the folly knows;
If Vulcan for our Mars a snare had set,
He had won the Venus, but escaped the net;
His eye ne'er wrong, if circumscribed the sight,
Widen the prospect, and it ne'er is right,
Seen through the telescope of habit still,
States seem a camp, and all the world—a drill!
Yet oh! how few his faults, how pure his mind,
Beside his fellow-conquerors of mankind;
How knightly seems the iron image, shown
By Marlborough's tomb, or lost Napoleon's throne!
Cold if his lips, no smile of fraud they wear,
Stern if his heart, still 'man' is graven there;
No guile—no crime, his step to greatness made,
No freedom trampled, and no trust betrayed;
The eternal 'I' was not his law—he rose
Without one art that honour might oppose,
And leaves a human, if a hero's name,
To curb ambition while it lights to fame."

The Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, married, 10th April 1806, Lady Catherine Pakenham, daughter of Lord Longford, descended from a family settled in Ireland since 1576. She died in April 1831. They had two children—Arthur Richard, the present Duke, who has had no issue; and Charles, a major-general in the army, who died in October, 1858, five of whose children survive. 34 54 54 124 281 343 343* 344

Wentworth, Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was born in Chancery-lane, London, 13th April 1593. He was the eldest son of a wealthy Yorkshire baronet and landowner, whom he succeeded in 1614. In that year and 1621 he was elected to Parliament for Yorkshire. Early in the reign of Charles I. he took part in the opposition to his arbitrary measures, but in 1628 went over to the side of the King, and continued his most devoted adherent during the remainder of his life. He was created a Baron, 26th July 1628, Lord-President of the North in September, and Viscount Wentworth in December of the same year; a Privy-Councillor in 1629, and Lord-Deputy of Ireland in January, 1631-'2. He did not arrive in Dublin until July 1633, when he took up his residence at the Castle, with his family, and began to order the affairs of the country with vigour. His commercial policy is thus indicated in a letter to the Lord-Treasurer, written six months after his arrival: "I am of opinion that

all wisdom advises to keep this kingdom as much subordinate and dependent upon England as is possible, and holding them from the manufacture of wool (which, unless otherwise directed, I shall by all means discourage), and then enforcing them to fetch their clothing from thence [England] and to take their salt from the King (being that which preserves and gives value to all their native staple commodities). How can they depart from us without nakedness and beggary? Which in itself is so weighty a consideration, as a small profit should not bear it down." Soon after his arrival in Dublin, Wentworth proposed to call a parliament. To this the King at first objected; but the Deputy overcame his scruples by promising to use diligence to secure the return of men who would prove pliant instruments in his hands. Parliament was opened in Dublin, with unusual pomp; in July 1634, and Wentworth made a speech in which he informed the assembly that it was determined to hold two sessions—one for the voting of subsidies, and a second for the redress of grievances. Six subsidies of £50,000 each were immediately voted; but when the time came for the consideration of "the graces," as the desired concessions from the King to the people of Ireland were called, Wentworth, by skillful manoeuvring, and playing off the Protestants against the Catholics, managed to avoid granting them. Among the concessions sought were, that Catholics should be excused from taking the oath of supremacy, that an undisturbed possession of land for sixty years should give a good title as against the Crown, and that the inhabitants of Connaught should be permitted to make a new enrolment of their estates. Parliament was dissolved in April 1635, without "the graces" being conceded, and the Deputy gleefully boasted: "The King is as absolute here as any prince in the whole world can be, and may be still, if it be not spoiled on that side"—namely in England. A commission was then issued with the distinct object of confiscating the whole of Connaught by fictitious forms of law. By threatening and coercing juries, and granting to the judges a commission of four shillings in the pound on the first year's rent of all forfeitures, the confiscation of the greater part of the counties of Mayo, Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon was accomplished. In Galway, owing partly to the influence of the Earl of Clanricard, the juries at first refused to find verdicts for the Crown. Heavy fines were inflicted, however, and the Earl had to compound for his estate by the payment of a large sum. Flaws were found

in patents granted as lately as the previous reign, and many of the large landowners throughout the country were compelled to sue out new grants of their estates at a heavy expense. Even the London companies which held large estates in Ulster had to pay £70,000 to make good their titles. The Catholics were alternately favoured and persecuted. At times the severity of the laws against them was relaxed, and at others they were carried out to the letter: Catholic schools were suppressed, rites of burial denied, and fines inflicted for non-attendance at Protestant service. At the same time, in all matters not supposed to affect the King's revenue or prerogative, the cause of religion, or the interests of England, the government of Ireland was conducted with vigour and judgment. Algerine piracy was suppressed, the annual revenue from customs was increased from £12,000 to £40,000, and mining and the general development of the resources of the country were encouraged. In particular, the establishment of the flax manufacture as a flourishing industry, dates from this time. In 1636 Wentworth visited England and received the King's approval of his acts. In the latter part of 1639 he was again sent for by Charles, and in January 1639-'40 was created Earl of Strafford, and Baron of Raby. At the same time he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, an office which had remained vacant since it was held by the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth's reign. In March he paid a visit of two weeks to Dublin, to meet Parliament. He "had four subsidies given then, and gave orders to levy 8,000 foot in Ireland, which, together with 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which was the standing army in Ireland, and 500 horse to be joined with them," were to be sent into Scotland under his lordship's command. On the 3rd of April he embarked for England. He was delayed for some time by illness on the road, and in London. On his recovery he was made Lieutenant-General of the English forces; but the army was defeated at Newburne before his arrival. When the Long Parliament met in London in November 1640, one of its first acts was the impeachment of Strafford before the House of Lords. The indictment for high treason embraced twenty-eight counts, twenty of them being for acts more or less connected with his Irish administration. He was accused of various acts of an illegal and oppressive nature; of having ruled Ireland as a conquered country; of counselling the King to arbitrary acts; of showing undue favour to Roman Catholics; of trying to

kindle war between England and Scotland; and, in particular, of raising an army in Ireland, nominally to fight the Scots, but really to crush the English, and enable the King to rule without Parliament and without the law. In the following March, according to Clarendon, "a committee was come from the Parliament in Ireland to solicit matters concerning that kingdom. This committee (most of them being Papists, and the principal actors since in the rebellion) was received with great kindness, and upon the matter added to the committee for the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford." The impeachment trial began on the 22nd of March and continued until the 14th April, the prosecution being urged with implacable hostility by Pym and other popular leaders of the House of Commons, while Strafford defended himself on every point with great ability. Ultimately it was resolved to abandon the impeachment trial and to proceed by Bill of Attainder. The Bill passed finally in the Commons on the 21st of April, by a vote of 204 to 59, and in the House of Lords, on the 8th of May, by 26 votes to 19. Popular feeling ran very high against the Earl, and the King, though he had assured Strafford that his life should be spared, abandoned him when it came to the point, and on the 10th signed the commission for giving the royal assent to the Bill. The Earl was beheaded on Tower Hill, 12th May 1641, and met his death with dignity and composure. He was 48 years of age. In private life the Earl of Strafford was a devoted husband and father, a true friend and a man of high cultivation and feeling. Many of his faults of temper arose from his shattered health, the result of agonizing accessions of inherited gout. His personal habits were naturally simple, but to sustain the honour of the King "before the eyes of a wild and rude people," he maintained almost regal magnificence, with a retinue of fifty servants and a body-guard of one hundred horse splendidly mounted and accoutred. The ruins of a princely mansion, begun by him, but never completed, may still be seen near Naas. He was long known in the traditions of the Irish peasantry as "Black Tom." ^{175 345 345*}

Whaley, Thomas, sometimes known as "Buck Whaley," or "Jerusalem Whaley," a noted Dublin character, was born in Ireland in 1766. His father acquired the sobriquet of "Burn-Chapel Whaley," on account of his severities during the Insurrection of 1798. Young Whaley was elected member of Parliament for Newcastle, County of Down, in 1785, before he was of age, which was not then unusual in Ire-

land, and represented the borough until 1790. He sat for Enniscorthy from 1797 to June 1800. He was called "Jerusalem Whaley," in consequence of winning a wager, said to have been for £20,000, that he would walk (except where a sea passage was unavoidable) to Jerusalem, play ball against its walls, and return within twelve months. He started on 22nd September 1788, and reached home in the following June. He is said once to have leaped his horse over a stage-coach placed beneath the windows of his mansion (now the Catholic University) in Stephen's-green. In June 1800 he married a daughter of the first Baron Cloncurry. He was one of those bought over by the opposition stock-purse to vote against the Union, but, according to Barrington, was bought back by Castlereagh. He died 2nd November 1800, aged about 34. ^{23 76 87}

Whalley, John, a notorious quack and astrologer, who flourished in Dublin in the latter part of the 17th century, was born 29th April 1653. He learned the trade of shoemaking; but found the compiling of prophetic almanacks, compounding quack medicines, and practising necromancy more profitable employments. He rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Catholic Irish by his fanatical railings against them and their religion; and during James II.'s occupation of Dublin, consulted his safety by retiring to England. At the conclusion of the war Whalley returned to Ireland, and resumed his profession and the publication of almanacks and astrological pamphlets, at the "Blew Posts, next door to the Wheel of Fortune, on the west side of St. Stephen's-green," at "the Blew Ball, Arundal-court, just without St. Nicholas'-gate," and elsewhere in Dublin. He carried on a perpetual warfare with rival astrologers and almanack compilers in the city. In 1714 he started a newspaper, styled *Whalley's News-Letter*. "The Doctor," as he styled himself, died 17th January 1724, aged 70. His widow continued to publish almanacks for some years in Bell-alley, off Golden-lane. ¹¹⁰

Whately, Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in Cavendish-square, London, 1st February 1787. This learned writer and political philosopher was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1831. "Dr. Whately," wrote the Bishop of Llandaff, "accepted the arduous station proposed to him, purely, I believe, from public spirit and a sense of duty. Wealth, honour, and power, and title, had no charms for him. He has great energy and intrepidity—a hardihood which sustains him against obloquy, when he knows he is discharging

a duty, and he is generous and disinterested to a fault. His enlarged views, his sincerity, and his freedom from prejudice, are more than a compensation for his want of conciliating manners."³⁴⁷ He landed with his family at Howth, about the end of November 1831, and may be said to have devoted the remainder of his life to Ireland, without in any way forfeiting his position as one of the first of English thinkers and writers. Whilst favouring most liberal measures, he was "thorough" in his opposition to Repeal and in the advocacy of centralization. He favoured the abolition of the Viceroyalty, of the Irish office, and of everything that tended to perpetuate a feeling of distinct nationality in Ireland. He opposed the Irish poor-law as contrary to true economic principles. Propositions for the payment of the Catholic clergy met his hearty approval. His opposition to the Orange organization was strong and consistent—in his own words: "The permanent pacification of Ireland through the dominance of Orange spirit, must be by the entire extermination of at least all the adult males of the Roman Catholics." For thirty-three years from 1831 he maintained a Professorship of Political Economy in the University of Dublin, at an annual charge of £100. He was mainly instrumental, in conjunction with Dr. W. Neilson Hancock, in establishing, in 1846, the Statistical Society of Ireland, which has ever since so materially contributed to the advancement of the country, and the improvement of its laws. At a time when he believed Protestant converts in the west of Ireland were suffering persecution on account of their change of religion, he helped to establish the Society for Protecting the Rights of Conscience, of which he was president during its continuance. Next to the immediate duties of his office, perhaps it was to the forwarding of the system of National Education in Ireland that he devoted most of his thoughts and attention. In the face of the bitterest opposition from the majority of Protestants, he supported this system, in conjunction with Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Whately wrote some elementary books for the use of the schools, and his withdrawal from the National Board in 1853, was in consequence of what he considered a breach of faith with the public—the removal of several of the elementary religious works from the list of those sanctioned by the Commissioners. He was much interested in the subject of prison discipline and punishment, and rejoiced at

the ultimate abolition of transportation. He occasionally attended and spoke in the House of Lords. Writing of O'Connell's trial in 1844, he said: "I cannot say which would be the greater evil, a condemnation or an acquittal. Queen and Imperial Parliament at Dublin is the only real remedy." He met prejudice and misunderstanding rather with a lofty and stern consciousness of the rightfulness of his opinions, than any effort at conciliation. The Archbishop's private charities were munificent and judicious. He never saved out of the emoluments of his see, and towards the end of his life was heard to say, that while he had given upwards of £40,000 away during his archiepiscopate, he could boast that he had never given a penny to a street beggar. He was a consistent opponent of slavery in America and the West Indies, although sometimes at issue with other advocates of emancipation as to the means by which it was to be accomplished. His freedom from the conventionalities of religion may be illustrated by his remark to a gentleman who was praising the good providence of God for having once delivered him from shipwreck: "Why a much greater instance of God's providence occurred to me lately—I came from Holyhead to Kingstown the other day without any accident happening us whatever." He supported the admission of Jews into Parliament. He opposed the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, regarding the Protestants and the Radicals who favoured it "as only two different kinds of enemies to the Protestant Church; they are like the Asiatic and African hunters of the elephant; the latter wish to kill the animal for his ivory and as much flesh as they can carry off, leaving the rest of his carcase as a scramble for hyenas and vultures; the others wish to catch and keep him for a drudge." In 1842 Archbishop Whately suffered a severe loss in the death of his friends Dr. Arnold and Bishop Dickenson. In 1856 he was attacked with creeping paralysis, which afflicted him the remainder of his days, but did not prevent him continuing his literary labours or endeavouring as far as possible to fulfil the duties of his archbishopric. A devoted husband and father, finding a solace for all the difficulties and trials of life in the society of those he loved, the death of his daughter Mrs. Wale, a bride of but four months, in March 1860, and that of his wife soon afterwards, were crushing bereavements. For three years more he continued to struggle against the infirmities of age, keeping up a keen interest in

all the questions that had occupied him during the days of his vigorous health. He quietly sank to rest on the 8th October 1863, aged 76, having been affectionately attended to the last by the Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, son of the friend he had lost twenty-one years before. Archbishop Whately's remains rest in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. There is a monument to him in the north transept of St. Patrick's. A consideration of his works, which number no fewer than ninety-six in Allibone's list, does not come within the scope of this *Compendium*.^{10 347}

Wheatley, Francis, R.A., an English artist, was born in 1747 and died in 1801. He resided a considerable time in Ireland, and was happy in the delineation of the Irish life and character. He painted some well-known historical pieces relating to the country during its period of independence, including the "Meeting of the Volunteers in College Green" (now in the National Gallery, Dublin), and an "Interior of the House of Commons."^{145 277}

Wheeler, George Bomford, Rev., author of several classical translations and educational works, was born in Ireland in 1805. After a distinguished career at the University of Dublin (taking a scholarship in 1832, and as senior classical moderatorship in 1834), he entered the Church, and was for a large part of his life rector of Ballysax, in the County of Kildare. He was for many years editor of the *Irish Times*, one of the leading Dublin papers, and in that position displayed wonderful temper and an unflagging industry, which seemed unaffected by age. His educational works, chiefly classical, numbered some fifty. He edited Homer, Horace, Cicero, and Ovid, with notes, and published a Latin Grammar and a new edition of Murray's *English Grammar*. Dr. Wheeler died from the results of an accident, at Newbridge, 21st October 1877, aged 72, and was buried at Ballysax.²³³

White, Luke, a noted Dublin bookseller and capitalist, was born in Ireland about the middle of the 18th century. He raised himself from the position of a book-hawker to that of a publisher in Dawson-street, saved money, is said to have been fortunate in lottery speculations (or, according to popular belief, found a large sum in notes in the cover of an old book), and was enabled to contract with the Government for the supply of loans. During the Union contest he is said to have contributed £3,000 to the bribery fund of the anti-unionists. He sat in the Imperial Parliament for Leitrim, and spent thousands in contesting seats

in the Whig interest for members of his family. He bought Lord Carhampton's estate of Luttrellstown, near Lucan, which, as Woodlands, is occupied by his descendant Lord Annaly. Luke White died in London, 25th February 1824.^{54 110}

White, Samuel, a well-known Dublin schoolmaster, said to have been a relation of the Sheridan family, was born in 1733. In 1758 he opened a school at No. 75 (now 79) Grafton-street, Dublin, where he taught the Wellesleys, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Thomas Moore, and many others afterwards eminent. Moore pays a graceful tribute to him in his *Life of Sheridan*. White was peculiarly successful in his method of teaching, and was fond of cultivating the dramatic talents of his pupils. He was the author of *The Shamrock, a Collection of Poems, Songs, and Epigrams* (Dublin, 1772), an *English Grammar*, and some minor works. He died in Grafton-street, 4th October 1811, aged 78.^{16 110 146}

White, Stephen, D.D., a distinguished Irish Jesuit, who flourished in the 17th century, attained an advanced age, and was living in June 1645. Dr. Reeves says: "He it was who opened that rich mine of Irish literature on the Continent, which has ever since yielded such valuable returns, and still continues unexhausted; and by his disinterested exertions, less enterprising labourers at or nearer home, not only were made acquainted with the treasures preserved in foreign libraries, but from time to time received at his hands the substantial produce of his diligence, in the form of accurate copies of Irish manuscripts, accompanied by critical emendations and historical inquiries, amply sufficient to superadd to his credit as a painstaking scribe the distinction of a sound thinker and an erudite scholar. Abroad, as well as at home, his merits were acknowledged. . . He sought the honour of his country, not of himself; and was satisfied that the fruits of his labours, if only made to redound to the credit of loved Ireland, should pass into other hands, and under their names be employed in their several projects, and at their discretion. Thus, in the Benedictine library of Keyzersheim, in Switzerland, he copied the life of St. Colman, the patron saint of Austria, for Hugh Ward. At the monastery of St. Magnus, in Ratisbon, he found the life of St. Erhard, of that city, and sent a transcript to Ussher. To this prelate, so opposed to him in matters of polemical controversy, he made acceptable communications regarding St. Brigid and St. Columba; and . . this literary

generosity was duly felt. . . . To Colgan he transmitted a life of St. Patrick which he copied from an ancient manuscript at Biburg, in Bavaria; from St. Magnus's, at Ratisbon, he sent him Ultan's Life of St. Brigid; and from Dillingen, as I have already observed, he sent him the text for the life of St. Columba. To his untiring generosity Fleming, also, was indebted for two contributions for his *Collectanea* of Columbanus's writings." Almost all that is known concerning Stephen White is contained in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy by Dr. Reeves, in 1861. ²³³ ★

Whitelaw, James, Rev., author and philanthropist, was born in the County of Leitrim, about 1749. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (where he took his degree of B.A. in 1771), and entered the Church. The living of St. James's, in the Liberties of Dublin, and afterwards the vicarage of St. Catherine's in the same locality, were conferred upon him. He laboured indefatigably among the poor, establishing schools, industrial institutions, and loan funds. In 1798 he undertook, and carried through, in the face of great difficulties, on account of political agitation, a census of the city of Dublin. He estimated the population within the city boundaries at 170,805, and the number of houses at 14,854. [The population within the same limits in 1871 was 267,717; the number of houses, 26,859.] For six years he was engaged chiefly on an enquiry into the condition of the endowed schools of Ireland, and was a prime agent in compiling the body of information upon which subsequent legislation regarding education in Ireland was based. He wrote a school-book entitled *Parental Solitude*, and compiled a system of physical geography. He was constant in his ministrations at Cork-street Fever Hospital, where on one day he administered the sacrament separately to six patients in the last stages of malignant fever. The result was that he caught the disease himself, and died, 4th February 1813, aged 64. His widow was granted a pension of £200 by the Government. Some years before his death, in conjunction with Mr. Warburton, Deputy-keeper of the Records in Dublin Castle, he projected a History of Dublin. Mr. Warburton furnished documents and the ancient history of the city; Mr. Whitelaw methodized the whole, and wrote the modern descriptive portion of the work. It was announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* the month before his death, as preparing for publication. At his decease the first volume was finished. Mr. Warburton's death soon followed, and the work was

completed, chiefly from Mr. Whitelaw's papers, by the Rev. Robert Walsh, in 1818, and given to the public as *History of the City of Dublin, its Present Extent, Public Buildings, Schools, Institutions, etc.*, by the late J. Warburton, the late Rev. J. Whitelaw, and the Rev. Robert Walsh. [See WALSH, REV. ROBERT.] It is illustrated with maps and plates, and, amongst other useful information, gives brief sketches of foreign artists who lived in Dublin, and of eminent citizens, many of them not of sufficient importance to warrant their being noticed in this *Compendium*. Though entirely wanting in the interest, scholarship, and minuteness of Mr. Gilbert's *Streets of Dublin*, the work is a standard authority in regard to the city and its history. ¹¹⁰ 146

Whiteside, James, Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, was born at Delgany, County of Wicklow, 12th August 1804. His father was rector of the parish. He took his M.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1830 was called to the Irish Bar, and rose into practice with singular rapidity, being especially fortunate in his defence of prisoners. In 1840 he published a work on the *Law of Nisi Prius*, which went through several editions. In 1842 he was called to the inner Bar, and two years afterwards his defence of O'Connell and his fellow-traversers in the state trials raised him to the first rank in his profession. Impaired health obliged him to spend two years in Italy, and we have the result in his *Italy in the Nineteenth Century* (1848), followed by the *Vicissitudes of the Eternal City* (1849). In 1848 he was counsel for Smith O'Brien and his associates when on their trial for high-treason at Clonmel. In 1851 Mr. Whiteside was returned to Parliament for Enniskillen, a seat he subsequently exchanged for the representation of Dublin University. He had always been a staunch Conservative, and soon became one of the props of that party in the Lower House, and shared in its successes, holding the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland during Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and that of Attorney-General in his second administration in 1858-'9. During his parliamentary career he occupied an almost unique position at the Irish Bar. The acknowledged leader in the Nisi Prius Courts in Dublin, he appeared at assize times as a "special" counsel in almost every case of magnitude. He was one of the most strenuous opponents of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and made several brilliant speeches in the House of Commons on the subject. He more

than once refused the offer of a puisne judgeship, and when, in 1866, his party again came into power, it was felt that high place was due to his eminent services. After a few weeks of office as Attorney-General, the retirement of Chief-Justice Lefroy made room for his appointment as Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, over which he presided for ten years. We are told that his "courtesy, his abounding and facile humour, which exercised itself on the most incongruous subjects; the pleasant literary flavour of all his sayings; the quaint abundance of his illustrations; the grace and charm of his manner, rendered attendance in his court one of the pleasantest of intellectual enjoyments." He died at Brighton, 25th November 1876, aged 72. Besides his books on Italy, he was the author of some minor sketches, including a series of lectures on *The Irish Parliament*. ^{7 233}

Wilde, Richard Henry, a lawyer, was born in Dublin, 24th September 1789. At an early age he was taken by his parents to the United States, where he studied law, was called to the Bar, and became a distinguished orator. He attained the position of Attorney-General of the State of Georgia, and was thrice elected to Congress between 1815 and 1835. He spent some years on the Continent of Europe, and was the fortunate discoverer of an old fresco portrait of Dante on the wall of the Bargello at Florence. Mr. Wilde was the author of a *Life of Tasso*, published in 1842; and of some *Lyrics*. He died at New Orleans, 10th September 1847, aged 57. ^{37*}

Wilde, Sir William Robert Wills, antiquarian and oculist, the son of an eminent provincial physician, was born at Castlereagh, County of Roscommon, in 1815. He was educated at Banagher and Elphin, never passing through college, although his merits were afterwards recognized by Dublin University conferring upon him the degree of M.D. In 1832 he was apprenticed to Surgeon Colles, and five years afterwards obtained his surgical diploma. The same year (1837) he made a yacht voyage in charge of an invalid patient, and his account of the trip was his first essay in literature. In 1841 he commenced practice in Dublin as an aurist and oculist, which he continued during the rest of his life with splendid success and widespread reputation. In 1844 he founded the St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital in Dublin, and contributed largely to its funds. He became editor of the (Dublin) *Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, and from time to time published works on

medicine, Irish biography and antiquities, and general literature. It is probably in the department of Irish antiquities that he will be longest remembered. Though, perhaps, not much of an original investigator (except in the matter of crannoges), he had the happy knack of popularizing and bringing into notice the information entombed in ancient annals and the drier disquisitions of others. There are no more delightful hand-books than his *Boyne and Blackwater* (1849), and his *Lough Corrib* (1867). His *Closing Years of Swift* (1849) is a valuable contribution to the study of that great man's character. Sir William Wilde was one of the most active members of the Royal Irish Academy, and edited a volume of the Museum Catalogue. He delighted in angling and in the outdoor life of the West of Ireland, and had summer residences near Cong, and at Illaunroe, in Connemara. He especially delighted in Kylemore, where his friend Andrew Armstrong resided in summer. Sir William Wilde edited the Irish Census for several decades, and his observations upon population and disease were considered especially valuable. On the publication of the Census Report of 1861 he received the honour of knighthood, "not so much," as Lord Carlisle said at the time, "in recognition of your high professional reputation, which is European, and has been recognized by many countries in Europe—but to mark my sense of the service you have rendered to statistical science, especially in connexion with the Irish census." He received honorary diplomas from the Royal Society at Upsala, from the Antiquarian Society of Berlin, and from other learned bodies on the Continent, and was decorated with the Order of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden. In every thing connected with Ireland's ancient history, traditions, literature, and relics, he was inspired with an impassioned fervour. On the round tower controversy, in particular, he was the champion of Mr. Petrie's conclusions. In 1873 he obtained from the Royal Irish Academy the Cunningham Gold Medal, the highest honour in their gift. In 1853 he was appointed Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. In 1857 he took a prominent part in welcoming the British Association to Dublin; he presided over the Ethnological Section, and conducted the Association trip to the Islands of Aran. Sir William died at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, 19th April 1876, aged 61, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. The following remarks upon his character and writings will be found in the

Journal of the Archaeological Society for October 1876. "Yet he was no dry and formal writer. His love of the antique past was an enthusiasm, and all that is strange and beautiful in the ancient art and architecture of Ireland touched him deeply. He had, besides, a vivid sensibility to the picturesque in nature, while his intense love for the old customs, the old legends, and the old songs, in the language of the people amongst whom he had passed his boyhood, was almost pathetic in its tenderness, and gave a warm human glow to all he wrote, even about the far-off pagan ages, and the shadowy heroes of the ancient battle-grounds. . . . Sir William had unusual gifts and facilities for acquiring knowledge on all subjects upon which he wrote, a marvellous memory, that no lapse of years seemed to deaden, and a remarkable power of utilizing all he saw and heard. He had also a wide acquaintance with all classes of the community throughout the country, who were ever ready and courteously willing to give him information he required. By the peasantry he was peculiarly loved and trusted, for he had brought back joy and hope to many households. How gratefully they remembered his professional skill, always so generously given, and how, in the remote country districts, he would often cross moor and mountain at the summons of some poor sufferer, who believed with simple faith that the *Docteur mor* (the great Doctor, as they called him) would certainly restore the blessed light of heaven to blind-struck eyes. In return, they were ever glad to aid him in his search for antiquities, and to him came many objects from the peasant class for his inspection and opinion—a fragment of a torque or a circlet, an antique ring or coin—and in this way many valuable relics were saved from loss, and given over to the Academy's Museum." In 1851 he married Jane Francesca Elgee (a relative of the late Sir Robert McClure, discoverer of the North-west Passage), well known in Ireland as a poetical writer, under the name of "Speranza." 10(1876) 233

Wilks, Robert, an eminent actor, was born at Rathfarnham, County of Dublin, in 1670. Holding a lucrative clerkship under Secretary Southwell, he developed a taste for the stage, performed in some amateur theatricals in Dublin during rejoicings for the battle of the Boyne, and finally devoted himself unreservedly to the life of an actor, then but a poorly paid profession. After acting in Dublin, in Ashbury's company, he went to London, and took an engagement with Betterton, but was tempted

back by an offer of £60 a year. He subsequently returned to London, and soon took his place in the first rank of actors there. In 1709 his name was joined with those of Dogget and Cibber in a patent granted by Queen Anne. His especial forte was comedy, yet he acted "Hamlet" and other Shaksperian parts with credit. Wilks died in London, 27th September 1732, aged 62, and was, by his own directions, interred at midnight, in St. Paul's Church-yard, Covent-garden. The age on his tomb, 67, does not correspond with the dates given for his birth and death. He was twice married—his second wife surviving him. He was munificent in his benefactions to poor actors. Dr. Johnson calls him "a man who, whatever were his abilities or skill as an actor, deserves at least to be remembered for his virtues, which are not often to be found in the world, and perhaps less often in his profession than in others." A theatrical critic says: "Mr. Wilks's excellence in comedy was never once disputed, but the best judges extol him for the different parts in tragedy. . . . He was not only perfect in every part he acted, but in those that were concerned with him in every scene, which often prevented mistakes." 3 286 349

Wilks, Sir James Shaw, Judge of the English Court of Common Pleas, was born in Cork in 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1836. Four years later he was called to the English Bar and commenced practice on the Home Circuit. In 1850 he was appointed on the Common Law Commission, and did useful service in the preparation of the several Law Procedure Acts. When only forty-one years of age he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas, receiving the honour of knighthood at the same time. "He was esteemed one of the wisest and most learned of English lawyers, displaying in his decisions not only a rare and profound knowledge of principles, but a wonderful power of dealing with complicated facts and evidence. His decisions on questions of mercantile and maritime law were especially lucid and convincing. He took his own life, at his residence near Watford, Herts, while suffering under temporary aberration of mind, the result of suppressed gout, on 2nd October 1872, aged about 58." 36

William III. (of Orange), King of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and Stadtholder of Holland, was born at the Hague, 4th November 1650. He was the posthumous son of William II., Stadtholder of Holland; his mother, Mary, was daughter of Charles I. of England. Excluded from

the succession during his youth, partly through the influence of Cromwell, he was chosen Stadtholder in 1672. On 4th November 1677, he married Mary, daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. On 30th June 1688 he received an invitation from English politicians, to intervene for the restoration of national rights and liberties, and on the 5th of November landed at Torbay with an English and Dutch force. He was received with enthusiasm, and James, after entering into negotiations with him, fled to France in December. A convention was immediately summoned, and, on the 13th of February 1688-'9, William and Mary were proclaimed joint sovereigns of England. They were crowned on the 11th April, and on the same day were proclaimed King and Queen by the estates of Scotland. While the revolution in Great Britain was thus accomplished almost without bloodshed, the greater part of Ireland remained loyal to James. The Catholic Irish were in the ascendant everywhere except at Londonderry, Enniskillen, and a few unimportant places, chiefly in Ulster. James landed at Kinsale in the month of March 1688-'9, and held a Parliament in Dublin in May. Where the Protestants resisted at all, they were everywhere on the defensive. Londonderry, one of the few remaining strongholds in English hands, was besieged from 18th April to 30th July, when the place was relieved by a naval force from England. About two weeks later Duke Schomberg, with some 16,000 men, chiefly foreign mercenaries, arrived in Belfast Lough; but, though he gained some successes, he was quite unable to cope with James's army, and was obliged to entrench himself near Dundalk. Reinforcements were sent in March 1690, and, on the 11th June, William himself sailed from Highlake, near Chester, with more troops, and landed at Carrickfergus on the 14th, where he was met by Schomberg, who resigned the chief command into his hands. The King's united forces numbered about 36,000 men—English, Irish, French, Dutch, and Brandenburgers. He had a military chest of £200,000, and was amply provided with artillery and munitions of war. His principal generals were: Duke Schomberg, Count de Zolmes, Count Schomberg, the Earl of Oxford, General de Ginkell, Lieutenant-General Douglass, Sgravenmoer, Lanier, Kirk, La Forest, Tettau, Sidney, and Nassau. On the 19th June, at Belfast, then a small town of some three hundred houses, he issued a proclamation forbidding plunder

or violence by those under his command, and declaring the chief intention and design of his expedition to be "to reduce our kingdom of Ireland to such a state that all who behave themselves as becomes dutiful and loyal subjects may enjoy their liberties and possessions under a just and equal government." At Hillsborough, on 19th June, he issued a warrant granting a pension of £1,200 a year to the Presbyterian ministers of the north of Ireland, "wherein," said Harris, "he takes notice of their loyalty and good affections, the losses they had sustained, and their constant labour to unite the hearts of others to zeal and loyalty toward him." (This was the nucleus of the Regium Donum, gradually increased to £40,000 per annum, and extinguished in our time by the payment of a capital sum under the Church Act.) The Enniskillen and Londonderry regiments were received into the regular army, upon the same footing as the other troops. It was known that James had marched north at the head of a large force, and the country south of Dundalk was believed to be friendly to him. Some of William's generals recommended great caution in the advance; but, declaring that the country was worth fighting for, and that he had not come to let the grass grow under his feet, but was determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, he reviewed his army at Loughbrickland, marched to Dundalk, and hearing that the enemy had abandoned Ardee, pushed on thither. There was considerable difference of opinion in James's cabinet as to the proper policy to be pursued in the emergency. His council on the whole advised that he should strengthen Dublin, Drogheda, and the Leinster garrisons, hold the line of the Shannon, and wait the chance of reinforcements from France, of William's retreat being cut off by a French squadron, or of a diversion in James's favour in England. James himself was, however, determined to defend the Boyne at Oldbridge. He had all the advantages he could desire; the river was tolerably deep, there was a morass to be passed, and behind it rising ground. On 30th June (o.s.), William, being informed that James had repassed the Boyne, moved his whole army, in three columns, at break of day, to the river, and sent a detachment towards Drogheda. From a hill he had a view of a portion of the Irish army encamped in two lines on the south bank. William was somewhat disconcerted by the apparently honest report of a deserter, who placed the numbers of the enemy at a much higher figure than he had antici-

pated; but Richard Cox, the King's under-secretary, set his mind at rest, by leading the deserter through their own camp, and showing how grossly he exaggerated their own forces. King William rested on a knoll within musket-shot of the ford, as his troops marched into their positions. There he narrowly escaped death—the enemy brought a small field-piece secretly into position; the first ball killed a man and two horses beside the King, and the second, grazing the bank, slanted on to the King's right shoulder, carried away a piece of his coat, and ruffled the skin. After this slight wound was dressed, the King remounted and rode through the lines, to dissipate the apprehensions of his troops. He continued on horseback until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he dined on the field, and in the evening mounted again, though he had been up since one o'clock in the morning. At nine he called a council of war, and declared his resolution to force the passage of the river next morning. Duke Schomberg at first opposed the proposition; and then advised that at least a large force should be sent that night towards Slane bridge to flank the enemy. His opinion not being regarded, he "retired to his tent, and not long after received the order of battle with discontent and indifference." As the night closed, the cannon ceased on both sides. Orders were given that the troops should be ready to march at break of day, with green sprigs in their hats, to distinguish them from James's men, who it was understood would wear pieces of white paper. William "rode about twelve at night with torches quite through the camp, and then retired to his tent, impatient for the approaching day." The 1st July rose bright and clear. As well as can be ascertained, William had 36,000 troops to oppose James's 30,000. William's were superior in discipline, materiel, and artillery; but James occupied a strong position. The following succinct account of the battle is given by George Story, one of William's chaplains, who was present. "Tuesday, the first of July, early in the morning, his Majesty sent Lieutenant-General Douglass, my Lord Portland, my Lord Overkirk, and Count Schonbergh, with above ten thousand horse and foot, up the river to pass towards the bridge of Slane; which the enemy perceiving, they drew out several bodies of horse and foot towards their left, in order to oppose us; our men, however, marched over without any difficulty, being only charged by Sir Neal O'Neal's regiment of dragoons, who were partly broke, and himself killed. As soon

as Lieutenant-General Douglass and his party were got over, he sent an express to his Majesty to give him account of it; who then ordered the Dutch Guards, two French regiments, two Inniskilling regiments, Sir John Hanmer's, and several others that lay most convenient for that ground, to pass the river and attack the Irish on the other side, which they did with a great deal of bravery and resolution, first beating the Irish from their hedges and breast-works at Old-Bridge, and then routing the Duke of Berwick's troop of Guards, my Lord Tyrconnell's and Colonel Parker's Horse, who all behaved themselves like men of English extraction, as indeed most of them were. During which time his Majesty passed the river below with the left wing of his horse, and charged the enemy several times at the head of his own troops, nigh a little village called Dunore, where they rallied again, and gave us two or three brisk attacks; but in less than half-an-hour were broke, and forced to make the best of their way towards Duleek, where there was a considerable pass, and whither the other part of the Irish army, that faced Lieutenant-General Douglas, had made what haste they could, when they heard how it had gone with their friends at Old-Bridge. Our army then pressed hard upon them, but meeting with a great many difficulties in the ground, and being obliged to pursue in order, our horse had only the opportunity of cutting down some of their foot, and most of the rest got over the pass at Duleek; then night coming on, prevented us from making so entire a victory of it as could have been wished for. On the Irish side were killed my Lord Dungan, my Lord Carlingford, Sir Neal O'Neal, with a great number of other officers, and about thirteen or fourteen hundred soldiers; and we lost on our side nigh four hundred." The baggage and stores of the defeated army fell to the victors, besides £10,000 of a military chest, much plate and valuables, and all the camp equipage of Tircconnell and Lauzun. Harris says: "King William received no hurt in the action, though he was in the height of it, and that a cannon ball took away a piece of his boot. His Majesty acted the part of the greatest general; he chose the field, disposed the attack, drew up the army, charged the enemy several times, supported his forces when they began to shrink, and behaved throughout with . . . conduct, courage, resolution, and presence of mind." The Irish army retreated in confusion to Dublin, and soon afterwards retired upon Athlone and Limerick, while

James himself fled south, and took shipping for France. Captain FitzGerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, headed the Protestants of Dublin in seizing the keys of the Castle and the city, and sending messengers to King William, beseeching his speedy occupation of the capital. On the 4th William encamped at Finglas; and on the 6th made his triumphal entry into Dublin, and heard service at St. Patrick's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. King, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, "On the power and wisdom of the providence of God in protecting his people, and defeating their enemies." The afternoon of the same day the King returned to the camp, and published a declaration, promising pardon and protection to all common soldiers, countrymen, tradesmen, and citizens who before the 1st of August should return to their homes and deliver up their arms; directing rents to be paid to Protestant landlords; whilst such as held under persons concerned in the war on James's side were to hold them in hand until they had notice from the Commissioners of Revenue. Harris says that he desired to make his grace more comprehensive, "but this was opposed by the English in Ireland, who thought the opportunity was not to be lost of breaking the great Irish families, and destroying the dependence of the inferior sort upon them." On the 7th and 8th, King William reviewed his army, and found it to consist of 22,579 foot, 7,751 horse and dragoons, besides "483 reformed officers, and all the standing officers and sergeants, and also four regiments in garrison." He divided his forces into two corps—one of which he directed towards Athlone, while he proceeded at the head of the other to Limerick. Encamping at Crumlin on the 8th, he advanced on the 9th to Inchiquire, in the County of Kildare. We are told that on the way he "espied a soldier robbing a poor woman, which so enraged him that he first corrected him with his cane, and then commanded that he, with some others guilty of the like crimes, should be hanged. . . . The severity was seasonable, and struck such a terror into the soldiers as preserved the country from all violence during the whole march." The conclusion of King William's Irish campaign is thus related by Story: "His Majesty then marched forwards, and, from a place called Castledermot, sent Brigadier Eppinger, with a party of one thousand horse and dragoons, to Wexford, which before his arrival was deserted by the Irish garrison. The King all along upon his march was acquainted with the disor-

ders and confusion of the Irish army, and of their speedy marches to Limerick and other strongholds. The 19th his Majesty dined at Kilkenny, a walled town, wherein stands a castle belonging to the Duke of Ormond, which had been preserved by Count Lauzun, with all the goods and furniture, and next day his Majesty understood that the enemy had quitted Clonmell, whither Count Schonberg marched with a body of horse. . . . Monday the 21st, the army marched to Carrick, where the King received an account of the state of Waterford, and whither Major-General Kirk went next morning with a party to summon the town, wherein were two regiments of the Irish, who submitted upon condition to march out with their arms; as did also the strong fort of Duncannon in a day or two after, which gave his Majesty sufficient shelter for all his shipping. When Waterford was surrendered, his Majesty in person went to view it. . . . His Majesty, at his return to the camp, declared his resolution to go for England, and leaving Count Solmes Commander-in-chief. He went as far as Chapel-Izard, nigh Dublin, with that intention; ordering one troop of guards, Count Schonberg's horse (formerly my Lord Devonshire's), Colonel Matthew's dragoons, Brigadier Trelawny's, and Colonel Hastings's foot, to be shipt off for that kingdom. And on the first of August his Majesty published a second declaration, not only confirming and strengthening the former; but also adding, that if any foreigners then in arms against him in that kingdom would submit, they should have passes to go into their own countries, or whither else they pleased. . . . A proclamation was also published for all the Irish in the country to deliver up their arms; and those who refused, or neglected, to be abandoned to the discretion of the soldiers. . . . But the King received a further account from England, that the loss at sea was not so considerable as it was at first given out; and that there was no danger of any more French forces landing in that kingdom; they having already burnt only a small village, and so were gone off without doing any further damage. The danger of that being therefore over, his Majesty returned to the army, which he found encamped at Golden Bridge, nigh Cashell, and about seventeen miles from Limerick, where his Majesty had intelligence of the posture of the enemy in and about the city. . . . August the 8th, Lieutenant-General Douglas and his party from Athlone joined the King's army at Cariganlis; and on the 9th the whole army approached that stronghold of Limerick without any considerable

loss, the greatest part of their army being encamp't beyond the river, in the County of Clare. His Majesty, as soon as his army was posted, sent a summons to the town, which was refused to be obeyed by Monsieur Boiseleau, the Duke of Berwick, Sarsfield, and some more, though a great part of their army were even then willing to capitulate. Next morning early the King sent a party of horse and foot, under Major-General Ginkell and Major-General Kirk, to pass the river, which they did near Sir Samuel Foxon's house, about two miles above the town. The same day some deserters from the enemy gave his Majesty an account of their circumstances; and one of our own gunners did as much for us, who informed the enemy of our posture in the camp, as also of eight pieces of cannon, with ammunition, provisions, and tin-boats, and several other necessities then upon the road, which Sarsfield with a party of horse and dragoons had the luck to surprise two days after at a little old castle called Ballyneedy, within seven miles of our camp, killing about sixty of the soldiers and waggoners, and then marched off with little or no opposition, tho' his Majesty had given orders for a party of horse to go from the camp and meet the guns the night before. . . Sunday, 17th, at night, we opened our trenches, which were mounted by seven battalions under the Duke of Wirtenberg, Major-General Kirk, Major-General Tetteau, and Sir Henry Ballais, beating the Irish out of a fort nigh two old chimneys, where about twenty were killed; and next night our works were relieved by Lieutenant-General Douglas, my Lord Sidney, Count Nassau, and Brigadier Stuart, with the like number; and the day following, we planted some new batteries; which his Majesty going to view, as he was riding towards Ireton's fort, he stopt his horse on a sudden to speak to an officer, a four and twenty pound ball, the very moment grazing on the side of the gap where his Majesty was going to enter, which certainly must have dash'd him to pieces, had not the commanding God of Heaven prevented it, who still reserves him for greater matters. This I saw, being then upon the fort, as I did that other accident at the Boyne before. . . Wednesday the 20th we attacked a fort of the enemies, nigh the south-east corner of the wall, which we soon took, and killed fifty, taking a captain and twelve men prisoners; and about an hour after, the enemy sallied with great bravery, thinking to regain the fort, but were beat in with loss, and being killed in the fort and the sally about three hundred, though we lost Captain Needham, Captain Lacy,

and about eighty private men. We continued battering the town, throwing in bombs and carcasses till Wednesday the 27th, when, a considerable breach being made, five hundred granadiers, supported by seven regiments of foot, and all our works double manned, were ordered to attack the counterscarp, and lodge themselves as conveniently as they could thereabouts. Between three and four in the afternoon, the signal being given, our men attack'd the enemy very briskly, beating them from their works, and soon over the breach into the town; but several of them pursuing too far, and the rest not seconding them, as having no orders to go any further, the Irish also seeing themselves pursued by so small a number, they were persuaded to face about, and out-numbering our poor men they killed a great many of them. Fresh regiments also coming from beyond the river, and all together adventuring upon the walls; our men below having likewise no cover, after a dispute of three hours and an half (in which time there was nothing but one continued fire of great and small shot), our men were obliged to return back to their own trenches again, having lost fifteen officers (besides the foreigners, and those of the granadiers), about fifty wounded, five hundred men killed, and near one thousand wounded, whereof greatest part recovered; tho' I'm apt to think the Irish did not lose so many, since it's a more easier thing to defend walls, than by plain strength to force people from them. Next day the soldiers were in hopes that his Majesty would give orders for a second attack, and seemed resolved to have the town, or lose all their lives; but this was too great a risque to run at one place, and they did not know how our ammunition was sunk, especially by the former day's work. We continued, however, our batteries; and then a storm of rain and other bad weather begun to threaten us, which fell out on Friday the 29th in good earnest; upon which his Majesty calling a council of war, it was concluded the safest way was to quit the siege, without which we could not have secured our heavy cannon, which we drew off from the batteries by degrees, and found much difficulty in marching them five miles next day. Sunday, the last of August, all our army drew off; most of the Protestants that lived in that part of the country taking that opportunity of removing further into the country with the army; and would rather leave their estates and all their substance in the enemies' hands, than trust their persons any more in their power. His Majesty seeing the campaign nigh an end, went towards Waterford,

where he appointed Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, Sir Charles Porter, and Tho. Coningsby, Esq., Lords-Justices of Ireland; and then setting sail with a fair wind for England, his Majesty was welcomed thither with all the joy and satisfaction imaginable." King William sailed from Duncannon on 5th September, and landed at Bristol next day. The campaigns in Ireland were concluded by his generals the following year, at the capitulation of Limerick. It was not willingly that William assented to the infraction of that treaty, to the degradation of the whole Catholic population of Ireland, to the penal laws, and to the destruction of Irish manufactures and commerce for the supposed interest of England. Under King James's Irish Act of Attainder the property of 2,500 of his enemies had been confiscated. The forfeitures made by the English Parliament in Ireland at the conclusion of the war numbered some 3,921, comprising 1,060,792 acres, the value of which at that time was £3,319,943. Lord Clare, in his celebrated speech on the Union, said this was the third extensive seizure of Irish estates within the century—2,836,837 acres under James I.'s Ulster Plantation; 7,800,000 set out by the Court of Claims after the Restoration; 1,060,792 after the treaty of Limerick. William died at Kensington, 8th March 1702, aged 51. The equestrian statue standing in College-green, Dublin, was completed the year before his death. The gratitude of Irish Protestants "does not stop here," says Harris, writing in 1745, "for every year they observe four festival days to his memory with great solemnity and undissembled joy; one on the 4th of November (his Majesty's birth-day); the second the day following, being that of his landing to the rescue of the religion and liberty of these nations; the other two on the 1st and 12th of July, being the anniversaries of his victories at the Boyne and Aghrim. Nor were these memorials and solemnities thought enough. For further to perpetuate the memory of the great deliverance wrought by his Majesty, to the hazard of his life, at the battle of the Boyne, they erected a monumental pillar, anno 1736, near the place where he made his passage over that river." Walter Harris's *History of the Life and Reign of William Henry, Prince of Nassau and Orange* (Dublin, 1749) contains copies of original documents and much information relating to the War of 1689-91. ^{166 175}

^{223 318 3471}

Williams, Richard Dalton, a minor poet, "Shamrock" of the *Nation* newspaper, Dublin, was born in the County

of Tipperary, 8th October 1822. Educated at Carlow College, he came up to Dublin to study medicine. The first of his numerous poetical contributions to the *Nation* was in January 1843. Williams became an ardent nationalist, and in 1848, with his friend Kevin Izod O'Doherty, commenced the *Irish Tribune* paper. Before the sixth weekly publication, it was seized by Government, and proceedings were instituted against the editors. On the 30th of October 1848, on a third trial, O'Doherty was convicted and transported to Australia; while Williams, tried two days afterwards, was acquitted. He then resumed his medical studies, took out his degree at Edinburgh, emigrated to America in 1851, and became a professor in Spring Hill College, Mobile. Dr. Williams died of consumption at Thibodeaux, Louisiana, 5th July 1862, aged 39. As a poet he excelled in humorous pieces. Of his graver style, "The Irish National Guard to his Sister," "Ben Heder," and the "Dying Girl" are perhaps the best known. After the disappointment of his political aspirations, there was not wanting in his productions a vein of cynical bitterness. His writings turned towards spiritual subjects in his later days. A number of his poems were collected and published as a Christmas supplement to the *Nation* in 1876; and a notice of his life formed the subject of three articles in the *Irish Monthly* in 1877. ²³³

Wills, James, D.D., a poet and biographer, was born at Wills Grove, in the County of Roscommon, 1st January 1790. He was educated at Dr. Miller's school at Blackrock, County of Dublin, and by private tutors, and entered Trinity College in 1809. There he formed friendships that continued in after life, with such men as Sir William Hamilton, Professor MacCullagh, Charles Wolfe, and Professor Anster. He entered at the Middle Temple, where he completed his studies for the law, but ultimately took orders. After holding a sinecure vicarage, he was in 1849 appointed to the parish of Kilmacow, near Waterford, and in 1860 to the living of Attanagh. Dr. Wills's literary career commenced with contributions to *Blackwood* and other magazines. From 1822 to 1838 he resided in Dublin, being for some time editor of the *University Magazine*, and one of its most frequent contributors. He also wrote for the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and assisted the Rev. Cæsar Otway in starting the *Irish Quarterly Review*. Dr. Wills's most important literary production was his *Lives of Illustrious and Distinguished Irishmen*, of which use has often been made in the preparation of this *Compendium*.

This work, for which he received £1,000, was published in 12 parts or 6 volumes, between 1839 and 1845, and went through more than one edition. The 513 lives contained in the book are arranged in chronological order, and embody a "History of Ireland in the lives of Irishmen." It is embellished with a series of copperplate portraits. Lord-Chancellor Ball in a review of the work in the *University Magazine*, says: "It is the first, and such is its excellence that we should not be surprised were it the last, attempt to supply a desideratum in our literature. Commencing from the earliest period (the first life is that of Ollamh Fodla, who is supposed to have lived before the Christian era), it gives, in chronological order, a sketch of the life, the deeds, or the writings of every man deserving biographical notice, who can be considered, either from birth, residence, or any other circumstance, an Irishman. The memoirs are written with great liveliness and spirit, and in every way are marked with the impress of a highly thoughtful and original mind. The biographies are arranged in series, according as the characters are principally remarkable for their political, or ecclesiastical, or literary and scientific career, and these series again are arranged by certain epochs. Prefixed to each epoch is a dissertation on its peculiar aims, tendencies, and general characteristics. Perhaps these dissertations are the most valuable portion of the whole work. Calm judgment, subtle analysis of the motives and the external developments of every age, a philosophical freedom from passion and prejudice, rarely attained and still more rarely combined with a firm adherence to right principles, are especially observable." As a theologian Dr. Wills is best known as the author of *The Philosophy of Unbelief*. In 1855 and 1856, as Donnellan Lecturer to the University of Dublin, he delivered a course of lectures on the "Antecedent Probabilities of Christianity." As a poet, and one of no mean pretensions, he is best known by *The Universe*, once impudently claimed by Dr. Maturin. His powers of metaphysical analysis were shown in his papers on the "Spontaneous Association of Ideas," read before the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Wills died at Attanagh, in November 1868, aged 78, and was buried in its quiet churchyard. He was a man of proud and quick temper, joined with great gentleness and warmth of affection. His photograph, and a memoir from which this notice has been condensed, will be found in the *University Magazine* for October 1875. The

dramatic power which he possessed in no small degree has been inherited by his son, William G. Wills (also known as an artist), author of the dramas of *Charles I.* and *Medea*, and other works. ^{116 233}

Wingfield, Sir Richard, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, descended from an old Suffolk family, came to Ireland as a military adventurer, in the latter part of the 16th century. He afterwards fought in Flanders, France, and Portugal, and became a lieutenant-colonel. Returning to Ireland, he distinguished himself and was wounded in an expedition against Tyrone, and was knighted in Christ Church Cathedral, 9th November 1595. He served as a colonel in the expedition against Calais, and in 1600 was advanced to the office of Marshal of Ireland, with a retinue of fifty horse and a company of foot. In 1601 he led a force at the reduction of Kinsale, and was one of those who signed the articles of capitulation made between the Lord-Deputy and Don Juan D'Aguila, commander of the Spanish troops made prisoners on that occasion. In May 1608 he marched into Ulster against Sir Cahir O'Doherty, who had burnt Derry, killing him and dispersing his followers. For this success Sir Richard was (29th June 1609) rewarded by a grant of the Powerscourt estate in the County of Wicklow. In 1618 he was created Viscount Powerscourt, and he subsequently enjoyed several important offices under the Crown. Dying without issue, 9th September 1634, the title became extinct, and the estates passed to a cousin. The title was revived in 1665 in the person of Talbot Folliot, who died without issue in 1717; and again in 1743 in the person of Richard Wingfield. The present Viscount is the seventh of this last creation. ^{54 215}

Woffington, Margaret, ("Peg Woffington,") a distinguished actress, was born in Dublin, 18th October 1720. Her father is said to have been a bricklayer, and her mother a laundress. Madame Volante, giving theatrical performances in Dublin, was attracted by the great beauty and grace of the child, and brought her out in a company of juvenile actors. When between seventeen and twenty years of age, she took Dublin by storm in the "Beggars' Opera," and charmed "all eyes and hearts with her beauty, grace, and ability in a range of characters from 'Ophelia' to 'Sir Harry Wildair.'" In 1740 she went to London with a lover, who abandoned her, and after some difficulty she procured an engagement from Rich, the theatrical manager. Mr. Doran says: "She played night

after night at Covent Garden, and London was enraptured with her. Her 'Lothario' was not so successful as her 'Sir Harry'; but her high-born ladies, her women of dash, spirit, and elegance—her homely, humorous females—in all these she triumphed, and triumphed in spite of a voice that was almost unmanageable for its harshness." She is described in her prime as having dark eyes of the greatest brilliancy and lustre; her eyebrows were arched, and endowed with a flexibility which greatly increased the expression of her features: her nose was gently aquiline; and her dark tresses, free from powder, played in luxuriant gracefulness on her neck and shoulders. Her profession was with her a passion. She never sought to set off her great beauty at the expense of her part. She and Garrick were on the most intimate terms. In the summer of 1742 they visited Dublin, and on their return lived openly together. Johnson is said to have occasionally taken tea with them, and even to have cherished for her a Platonic affection. After a career of undiminished popularity in London, she acted from 1751 to 1754 in Dublin, where she became a popular idol, wrote verses to the Lord-Lieutenant, presided at the meetings of the Beefsteak Club, and is said to have ruled "the court, the camp, and the grove." With Sheridan she made an excursion to Quilca, in Cavan, where she formally abjured Catholicism, to preserve an estate of £200 a year, left her by one of her admirers. She returned to Covent Garden in the season of 1754-5, and thenceforward she resided principally in London. On 3rd May 1757, while acting "Rosalind" in "As You Like It," she was seized with sudden spasms, and staggered off the stage, never to appear on it again. She died at Teddington, near London (where she had resided two years), 28th March 1760, aged 39, and was buried in the parish church there. This beautiful, gifted, yet unhappy woman exercised a remarkable fascination over all with whom she was brought in contact. She was unselfish and kind-hearted; she supported her mother, and educated her sister Mary, who married the second son of the Earl of Cholmondeley, and survived until about the year 1811. She devoted herself to the poor, and regularly visited and knitted stockings for a number of old retainers. She is said to have been much impressed by the preaching of Wesley. Percy FitzGerald says in his *Life of Garrick*: "From her portraits we can see that this notorious lady was not a bold, rosy-cheeked hoyden, as we might expect,

but had an almost demure, placid, and pensive cast of face. She wore her hair without powder, and turned back behind her ears, nearly always with a cap carelessly thrown back, or a little flat garden hat, set negligently on. . . . Certainly, a deeply interesting face, but with a little hint of foolishness and air of lightness in all its calm, pale placidity." 3 116(64) 127 286

Wolfe, Arthur, Viscount Kilwarden, son of John Wolfe of Forenaghts, County of Kildare, was born in 1793. He was educated at Trinity College, and soon rose to eminence at the Bar. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1787; Attorney-General in 1789; and became Chief-Justice of the King's Bench in 1798. For his support of the Union he was raised to the peerage in 1800. He was by no means a great lawyer, but was of a noble and humane disposition. He refused to strain the law against those tried before him for taking part in the Insurrection of 1798, and displayed great spirit on the occasion of Wolfe Tone's trial by court-martial. When Emmet's emeute took place, on the evening of the 23rd July 1803, he was at his country residence, four miles from Dublin. Hurrying to town with his daughter and nephew to attend a privy council at the Castle, his carriage was stopped in Thomas-street by a crowd of insurgents, who demanded his name. He said: "It is I, Kilwarden, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench," whereupon a wretch, whose brother he had sentenced to death some years previously, rushed forward, and plunged his pike into his body, crying, "You are the man I want." Lord Kilwarden's nephew was killed immediately, while his daughter found her way to the Castle and entered the Chief-Secretary's office in a state of distraction. The military at once cleared the street, and the Chief-Justice was found dying on the sidewalk. Wine was brought, but he could not drink it. He was carried to the watch-house in Vicar-street, where he lingered about an hour. Major Swan and the other officers present swore they would erect a gallows whereon to hang all the prisoners next morning, when Lord Kilwarden feebly asked: "What are you going to do, Swan?"—"Hang these rebels, my Lord." Whereupon the Chief-Justice rejoined: "Murder must be punished; but let no man suffer for my death, but on a fair trial, and by the laws of his country." Barrington speaks of him as a "good-hearted man, and a sound lawyer. . . . In feeling he was quick, in apprehension slow. . . . He had not an error to counterbalance which some merit did not exhibit itself." 22 196 331

Wolfe, Charles, Rev., author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was born in Dublin, 14th December 1791. He was educated at Winchester, and at the University of Dublin, took orders in 1817, and, after a few weeks' labour at Ballyclog, County of Tyrone, became curate of the parish of Donaghmore, where he distinguished himself by the zealous discharge of his functions. He was of a singularly spiritual and feeling nature, and wrote "If I had thought thou couldst have died," "My own friend, my own friend," and a few more beautiful ballads. Mr. Moir says: "In the lottery of literature, Charles Wolfe has been one of the few who have drawn the prize of probable immortality from a casual gleam of inspiration thrown over a single poem consisting of only a few stanzas. This poem was "The Burial of Sir John Moore," his last piece, penned in 1814 in his twenty-third year. His friend the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan [see page 426] told how one day in college he read to Wolfe a passage from the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for 1808, which ran as follows: "Sir John Moore had often said that if he was killed in battle, he wished to be buried where he fell. The body was removed at midnight to the citadel of Corunna. A grave was dug for him on the rampart there by a party of the 9th regiment, the aides-de-camps attending by turns. No coffin could be procured, and the officers of his staff wrapped the body, dressed as it was, in a military cloak and blankets. The interment was hastened; for about eight in the morning some firing was heard, and the officers feared that if a serious attack were made, they should be ordered away, and not suffered to pay him their last duty." Wolfe was careless of literary fame, and the poem, which by chance appeared in print, was attributed, among others, to Moore, Campbell, Wilson, Byron, and Barry Cornwall, and was claimed by more than one obscure writer. It was only after Wolfe's death that the chance discovery of a letter (now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy), in which the whole is given in his handwriting, put the matter beyond doubt. Unremitting attention to his clerical duties and carelessness of himself hastened a tendency to consumption: "He seldom thought of providing a regular meal. . . . A few straggling rush-bottomed chairs, piled up with his books, a small rickety table before the fire-place, covered with parish memoranda, and two trunks containing all his papers—serving at the same time to cover the broken parts of the floor—constituted all the furniture

of his sitting-room. The mouldy walls of the closet in which he slept were hanging with loose folds of damp paper." He was discovered by his friends in this miserable lodging, was tenderly cared by his sisters, visited England and France in the vain search of health, and died at Cove, now Queenstown, County of Cork, 21st February 1823, aged 31. His *Remains*, containing a memoir, with some sermons, letters, and his poems, were published by a friend in 1827. ^{16 1901 348}

Wolfe, David, Rev., was an ecclesiastic, born in Limerick, who, during the early years of Elizabeth's reign, laboured hard to keep together the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He spent some years in Rome, where he entered the order of St. Ignatius. In August 1560 he was sent by the Pope, with the privileges of an Apostolic Legate, to superintend affairs in Ireland, to see to the establishment of schools and the regulation of public worship, and to keep up communication with the Catholic princes—duties which he endeavoured to perform often at the peril of his own life. About 1566 he was arrested, and endured a rigorous imprisonment in Dublin Castle, the influence of the Nuncio in Madrid being in vain exercised on his behalf. In 1572 he made his escape to Spain, but before long returned to the scene of his old labours. We are told that "when the whole country was embroiled in war, he took refuge in the castle of Chunoan, on the borders of Thomond and the County of Galway; and when he heard that its occupants lived by plunder, he scrupled any nourishment from them, and soon after sickened and died." His death is supposed to have taken place about the year 1578. ⁷⁴

Wood, Robert, known as "Palmyra Wood," a distinguished archaeologist, was born at Riverstown, County of Meath, in 1716. Having passed through Oxford, he continued to apply himself with ardour to the study of the classics, and in particular to Greek literature. He visited Italy more than once, in 1742 voyaged in the Greek Archipelago, and in 1750, with his friends Bouverie and Dawkins, undertook an archaeological expedition across Asia Minor and Syria, which the Italian architect Borra accompanied as draughtsman. Before reaching Palmyra, Bouverie died of fatigue, but Wood and his two remaining companions continued their researches with success. Shortly after his return he gave to the world the results of his travels, *Ruins of Palmyra*, illustrated with 57 plates, 1753; and the *Ruins of Baalbec*, with 46 plates, in 1757; his *Ancient and Present*

State of the Troad appeared in 1768. Lord Chatham gave him the post of Under-Secretary of State, which he held during three administrations. He died at his seat at Putney, near London, 9th September 1771, aged 55. His *Essay on Homer*, published after his death, has been translated into most of the European languages. Wood's works are profusely and splendidly illustrated, and are marked by great accuracy. Horace Walpole speaks of his "classic pen;" and Gibbon bears ample testimony to the value of his researches. ^{16 34}

Wylie, Samuel Brown, D.D., an oriental and classical scholar, was born near Ballymena, 21st May 1773. He was educated at Glasgow, and removed to Philadelphia in 1797, where he became Professor of Theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, a position he held for more than forty years. He was Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Philadelphia from 1838 to 1845. Besides some works of a theological character, he wrote a *Greek Grammar* (1838) and a *Life of Rev. Alexander McLeod*. He was for fifty-one years pastor of the First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, where he died, 14th October 1852, aged 79. ^{37*}

Wyse, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., author, politician, and diplomatist, was born in December 1791, at the manor of St. John, County of Waterford. He was the son of a country gentleman, and belonged to a family that traced their descent from one of the Anglo-Norman conquerors of Ireland. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and graduated with honours at Trinity College, Dublin. He entered at Lincoln's Inn, but was not called to the Bar. In 1821 he married Letitia, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, by whom he had two sons, who survived him. The marriage was not a happy one, and the parties separated in 1828. Mr. Wyse represented the County of Tipperary in Parliament from 1830 to 1832, and the City of Waterford from 1835 to 1847. He held office under Lord Melbourne from 1839 to 1841, and was one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control from 1846 to 1849, in which year he was appointed British Minister at Athens. He held this post during the remainder of his life; much responsibility devolving upon him during the Crimean War. In 1857 he was created a K.C.B. Besides translations and contributions to magazines, Sir Thomas Wyse was the author of several works, mostly sketches of travel in Europe and the East. In 1829 he published in London, in two volumes, a valuable *Historical Sketch of the Late Catholic Association of Ireland*, giving

an account of the agitation for Catholic Emancipation from its inception to the success of the movement in that year. Few men had a more intimate knowledge of modern Greece and its people than Sir Thomas Wyse. He died at Athens, 15th April 1862, aged 70, writing despatches up to the last week of a long and painful illness. His remains were accorded a public funeral by the King of Greece. His niece, Winifrede M. Wyse, edited from his manuscripts, *An Excursion in the Peloponnesus* in 1858, with illustrations, in 2 vols., 1865; and *Impressions of Greece*, 1871. ^{7 16 53}

Yelverton, Barry, Viscount Avonmore, a distinguished lawyer, was born at Newmarket, County of Cork, 28th May 1736. He studied at Trinity College, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1757; LL.B., 1761; and LL.D., 1774. A contemporary writer says: "He was called to the Bar in 1764; but many years passed away before he was at all distinguished, so as to attract the notice of the public; but he at length found his way into Parliament, where he joined the patriots of the day in procuring an enlargement of commercial privileges, and the establishment of legislative independence. Mr. Yelverton soon afterwards embraced the opposite side, and lent his aid to the Court, by resisting reform in the representation; . . . hence his professional advancement." He was made Attorney-General in 1782, Baron of the Exchequer in 1784, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Avonmore in 1795. He supported the Union Bill in the House of Lords in more than one masterly speech, and was created Viscount Avonmore in 1800. Lord Cornwallis's promise of this advance in the peerage in return for his vote was one of those to which the Duke of Portland most strongly objected. Lord Avonmore died 19th August 1805, aged 69. Barrington says: "A vigorous, commanding, undaunted eloquence burst from his lips—not a word was lost. . . . In the common transactions of the world he was an infant; in the varieties of right and wrong, of propriety and error, a frail mortal; in the senate and at the Bar a mighty giant. It was on the bench that, unconscious of his errors, and in his home, unconscious of his virtues, both were most conspicuous. . . . A patriot by nature, yet susceptible of seduction—a partisan by temper, yet capable of instability—the commencement and the conclusion of his political career were as distinct as the poles, and as dissimilar as the elements.

. . . As a judge he had certainly some of those marked imperfections too frequently observable in judicial officers. . . . A scholar, a poet, a statesman, a lawyer—in elevated society he was a brilliant wit, at lower tables, a vulgar humorist. . . . He was a friend, ardent, but indiscriminate even to blindness. . . . On the question of the Union, the radiance of his public character was obscured for ever—the laurels of his early achievements fell withered from his brow; and after having with zeal and sincerity laboured to attain independence for his country in 1782, he became one of its salesmasters in 1800. . . . In the midst of his greatest errors and most reprehensible moments, it was difficult not to respect, and impossible not to regard him.”^{21 16 54 87}

York, Richard, Duke of, son of the Earl of Cambridge, a scion of the Plantagenet royal family of England, was born about the year 1411. Through his mother, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, he inherited extensive estates in England and Ireland, and pretensions to the Crown, as being descended from Lionel, third son of Edward III., the reigning family being descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth. In 1449 the Duke of York was sent into virtual exile in Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant, but stipulated for complete freedom of action in the government, and for the entire revenue of the country, besides a substantial yearly allowance. On the 6th of July he landed at Howth with much pomp, accompanied by his duchess, and was well received by the people of the Pale, with whom his ancestors had been popular. At the head of a large force he advanced into the country of the O'Byrnes and brought them to terms, and acted with such tact and discretion that before Michaelmas about a score of the Irish “kings, dukes, earls, and barons came to the Viceroy, swore to be true liegemen to Henry VI., and to the Duke and his heirs, gave hostages, and entered into indentures.” The English reports of these affairs added that so great was his influence that “the wildest Irishman in Ireland would before twelve months be sworn English.”³³⁵ On 21st October 1449, the Duke's son George, afterwards Duke of Clarence, was born in Dublin Castle, and the Earls of Kildare and Ormond stood his sponsors. At a Parliament convened the same month, Acts were passed against coigne, livery, and other exactions. The English of Cork memorialized the Duke to restrain the contentions of the English lords of that county:—“We, the King's poor sub-

jects of this city of Cork, Kinsale, and Youghal, desire your lordships to send hither two good justices to see this matter ordered and amended, and some captain with twenty Englishmen, that may be captains over us all; and we will rise with him, when need is, to redress these enormities, all at our cost; and if you do not, then we are all cast away; and then, farewell Munster for ever.”³³⁵ The English of Waterford and Wexford were in no better plight. MacGeoghegan, lord of Kinelea, in Westmeath, had been amongst those who submitted, and even presented the Duke with 380 kine, but he shortly afterwards ravaged the dual domains in Meath. The Viceroy marched against him, but MacGeoghegan had such a force of well-appointed cavalry that he was fain to make terms and forego all claims for the damage committed. The Duke was soon in want of funds (the Irish revenues being very uncertain, and the allowances from England not forthcoming), and was compelled to pledge his jewels and plate, and borrow from his friends. In September 1450 he suddenly returned to England, leaving the eldest son of the Earl of Ormond as Deputy. In the ensuing wars of the Roses, Irish contingents fought on both sides, particularly on that of the Yorkists. In 1459 the Duke revisited Ireland, where he was enthusiastically received. Stimulated by the presence of the Duke, and in answer to the decrees of the Lancastrian Parliament at Coventry, the Irish Parliament at Trim asserted the independence of the legislature of Ireland, and affirmed the right to separate laws and statutes, and a distinct coinage, and that the King's subjects in Ireland were not bound to answer any writs except those under the Great Seal of Ireland. A messenger who arrived with English writs for the apprehension of the Duke was tried for treason against the Irish Parliament, and hanged, drawn, and quartered. The King's friends then made an unsuccessful effort to stir up the Irish sept to revolt. Subsequently, the Yorkists gaining some important successes in England, the Duke committed the government to the Earl of Kildare, crossed to Chester, and made his way by rapid stages to London, which he entered in triumph. His brief subsequent career, and his defeat and death (31st December 1460) at the battle of Wakefield, are matters of English history.^{36 335}

Young, Arthur, a distinguished agriculturist, was born at Bradfield, Yorkshire, 7th September 1741. He wrote accounts of several tours of observation in different

parts of Europe, and is regarded as one of the highest authorities upon the social and agricultural condition of Ireland in the latter half of the 18th century. Between the years 1776 and 1779 he travelled in a chaise 2,300 miles through the country, and from 1777 to 1779 managed the estates of Viscount Kingsborough in the County of Cork. He held the clearest and soundest opinions upon political science. His *Tour in Ireland, with General Observations on the present state of that Kingdom, made in the Years 1776, 1777, and 1778, and brought down to the end of 1779*, was first published, in one volume, in 1780. It is more generally to be met with in two volumes. The first is occupied with his tour through Ireland in the autumn of 1776. A few pages of the second volume are devoted to tours in 1777 and 1778, the remainder being devoted to "Observations on the preceding intelligence." There are several interesting plates of scenery, and one giving a shocking picture of "an Irish cabin." He accurately describes the system of farming in different parts of the country, and specifies the rents and wages; states the condition of roads and public works, and makes judicious comments upon all matters within the scope of his observation. He was not indifferent to natural scenery, and was specially delighted with Lough Erne and Killarney. Two countries could hardly be more unlike than the Ireland he describes and that of to-day. He is indignant at the oppression to which the mass of the people were subjected:—"The abominable distinctions of religion, united with the oppressive conduct of the little country gentlemen, or rather vermin of the kingdom, who never were out of it, altogether bear still very heavy on the poor people, and subject them to situations more mortifying than we ever behold in England. The landlord of an Irish estate inhabited by Roman Catholics is a sort of despot who yields obedience in whatever concerns the poor to no law but that of his will. . . . Speaking a language that is despised, professing a religion that is abhorred, and being disarmed, the poor find themselves in many cases slaves even in the bosom of written liberty. . . . A landlord in Ireland can scarcely invent an order which a servant, labourer, or cottar dares to refuse to execute. Nothing satisfies him but an unlimited submission: disrespect or anything tending towards sauciness he may punish with his cane or his horsewhip with the most perfect security; a poor man would have his bones broke if he offered to lift up his hand in his own defence. Knocking down is spoken of in the country in a manner

that makes an Englishman stare. . . .

It must strike the most careless traveller to see whole strings of cars whipt into a ditch by a gentleman's footman to make way for his carriage; if they are overturned or broken in pieces, it is taken in patience; were they to complain, they would perhaps be horsewhipped. The execution of the laws lies very much in the hands of justices of the peace, many of whom are drawn from the most illiberal class in the kingdom. . . . A poor man having a contest with a gentleman must—but I am talking nonsense; they know their situation too well to think of it; they can have no defence but by means of protection from one gentleman against another, who probably protects his vassal as he would the sheep he intends to eat." Young's personal experiences are often interesting. The miseries of a two days' voyage from Passage to Milford are descanted on, and the delay of twenty-four days before sailing upon another occasion.—"The expenses of this passage are higher than those from Dublin to Holyhead"—he paid £15 5s. for himself, two servants, three horses, and a chaise. The most important part of the work is that in which he reviews the general condition of Ireland—the destruction of her trade by Great Britain, the iniquity of the penal laws, the necessity of a fixed composition for tithe, the impolicy of the bounty on inland carriage, and his belief in the desirability of a union with Great Britain. McCulloch says: "The works of Arthur Young did incomparably more than those of any other individual to introduce a taste for agriculture and to diffuse a knowledge of the art in this and other countries. They are written in an animated, forcible, pure English style, and are at once highly entertaining and instructive. . . . Though sometimes rash and prejudiced, his statements and inferences may in general be depended upon. His activity, perseverance, and devotedness to agriculture were unequalled. . . . His *Tours*, especially those in Ireland and in France, which are both excellent, are his most valuable publications." Arthur Young died 12th April 1820, aged 78, and was buried at Bradfield, of which parish his father had been rector.

^{16 359}

Young, Matthew, Bishop of Clonfert, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in the County of Roscommon in 1750. He entered Trinity College in 1766, and was elected Fellow and took orders in 1775. In 1798 the bishopric of Clonfert and Kilmaedugh was most unexpectedly conferred upon him by Lord Cornwallis.

He wrote several scientific works, including: *Inquiry into the Phenomena of Sound*, 1784; *The Force of Testimony*; *Primitive Colours in Solar Light*; *Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy*, 1803. He was also a musician, an enthusiastic botanist, and somewhat of an artist. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says: "The versatility of his talents, the acuteness of his intellect, and his intense application to study were happily blended with a native unassuming modesty, a simplicity of manners, unaffected, and infinitely engaging; a cheerfulness and vivacity; . . . a firm and inflexible spirit of honour and integrity." One of the pleasures he hoped to derive from a country residence, on his appointment to the bishopric, was the opportunity of pursuing his botanical studies; but shortly after his elevation, symptoms of cancer developed themselves. Slowly dying from that dreadful disease, and shut out from social intercourse, he continued his studies with great activity—revising his works for the press, and even studying Syriac for the purpose of editing a new version of the *Psalms*. He died at Whitworth, in Lancashire, 28th November 1800, aged 50. Bishop Young contributed largely to the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he was one of the earliest members, and left some mathematical treatises in manuscript. ^{16 146}

Zeuss, Johann Kaspar, author of *Grammatica Celtica*, was born at Vogtendorf, in Bavaria, 22nd July 1806. In 1826 he went to Munich to prepare himself for an office in higher education. Languages were his passion from early years. He became a college tutor, and in 1837, whilst still a young man, wrote "The Germans and their Neighbours," which marks an epoch in the study of European ethnography. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of History in the College of Spire, where he seems to have commenced his great work on the Celtic dialects, a task to which he unceasingly devoted himself for the next thirteen years. The publication of his *Grammatica Celtica*, at Leipsic, in 1853, was entirely unexpected. No one knew of Zeuss's plan, nor had anyone, even when the title of the work was advertised, the slightest idea of its importance. John O'Donovan contributed an analysis of the book to the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* for 1859. He says: "The *Grammatica Celtica* has the name of being exceedingly hard to be understood. And so it is without a doubt. . . . We must recognize in the *Grammatica Celtica* purely a triumph

of comparative philology. . . . He has succeeded in giving for the first time a wonderful analysis of the Celtic— . . . of that original form of the language where all the modern dialects of it find their point of coincidence." O'Donovan also says: "It contains proofs of the purely Japetic origin of the Celts. It demonstrates the following facts: (1) That the Irish and Welsh languages are one in their origin; that their *divergence*, so far from being primeval, began only a few centuries before the Roman period; that the difference between them was very small when Cæsar landed in Britain—so small, that an old Hibernian most likely was still understood there; and that both nations, Irish and British, were identical with the Celtæ of the Continent—namely, those of Gaul, Spain, Lombardy, and the Alpine countries. This is, in fact, asserting the internal unity of the Celtic family. (2) That this Celtic tongue is, in the full and complete sense of the term, one of the great Indo-European branches of human speech. . . . There must now be an end to all attempts at assimilating either Hebrew, Phenician, Egyptian, Basque, or any other language which is not Indo-European, with any dialect of the Celtic. The consequence further is, that, as far as language gives evidence, we must consider the inhabitants of these islands strictly as brethren of those other five European families constituting that vast and ancient pastoral race who spread themselves in their nomadic migrations, till in the west they occupied Gaul, and crossed over to Britain, and to Ireland, the last boundary of the old world. . . . The Irish nation has had no nobler gift bestowed upon them by any Continental author for centuries back than the work which he has written on their language." Dr. Reeves adds: "Zeuss was the greatest benefactor that Irish literature can record in its list." Some years after the publication of this work, Zeuss is said to have expressed some disappointment at the apparent indifference with which it was received. But he was little aware what a revolution was being effected in opinion, and what deep root it was taking in the minds of all Celtic philologists who were susceptible of good impressions. Zeuss was a tall, well-made, rather spare man, with black hair and moustache, giving one more the impression of a Slavonian or a Greek than of a German. He died 10th November 1856, aged 50, at Vorstendorf, near Kronach, in Bavaria. The *Grammatica Celtica* is written in Latin. The last edition, published at Berlin in 1871, was edited by Ebel. ^{21(7) 233}

A D D E N D A .

Abernethy, John, Rev., (page 1).—It is more probable that he was born at Brigh, near Stewartstown, County of Tyrone. The controversy between the "subscribers" and "non-subscribers" originated in a difference of opinion as to whether a church had a right to exact from its clergy subscription to a creed. Abernethy was the leader of the free-thinking school of Presbyterians. ²³³

Adair, Robert, (page 1).—According to Dr. Reeves, he was not descended from Sir Robert Adair, Knight-banneret. ²³³

Adrian, Robert, mathematician, was born at Carrickfergus, 30th September 1775. He commanded a company of insurgents in 1798, and was dangerously wounded, but managed to escape to the United States. He taught school successively at Princeton, New Jersey, and at York and Reading, Pennsylvania. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Rutgers's College, in 1810 and 1811; at Columbia College, from 1813 to 1825; and in the University of Pennsylvania, from 1827 to 1834. He was member of many scientific bodies in Europe and America. He edited the *Mathematical Diary* from 1825 to 1828, prepared an edition of *Hutton's Mathematics*, and contributed to magazines. Robert Adrian died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, 10th August 1843, aged 67. ^{37*}

Aedan, (page 2).—Dr. Reeves places his birth in 555, and his death in 625. ²³³

Aengus Culdee, Saint, (page 2).—The *Martyrology of Aengus* and the *Martyrology of Tallaght* are not the same compilation. ²³³

Alison, Francis, D.D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was born in the County of Donegal, in 1705, studied at Glasgow, and went to America in 1735. He taught in various parts of the colonies, assisting in the education of some of the leading men of the Revolution, and was for many years Vice-Provost of the College of Philadelphia, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He died in Philadelphia, 28th November 1779, aged 74, leaving directions in his will for the emancipation of all his slaves. ^{37*}

Babington, William, M.D., F.R.S., a chemist and mineralogist, was born near

Coleraine in 1756. He began to practise medicine in London about 1797, and lectured on chemistry at Guy's Hospital. He wrote several works on mineralogy, one of the principal of which was *New System of Mineralogy* (1799). He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society, of which he was chosen President in 1822. He died in 1833. ^{26 371}

Barre, Isaac, Colonel, (page 10), a distinguished politician, was born in Dublin in 1726. His parents, who kept a small shop, were Huguenot refugees. Isaac graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1745. He was intended for the Bar; Garrick urged him to try the stage; he chose the army, and in 1746 received a commission as ensign, and joined his regiment in Flanders. He served in Scotland and at Gibraltar, and in 1759, as major of brigade, was attached to the expedition under Wolfe for the reduction of Canada, and soon won the friendship and respect of his general. In the fighting before Quebec, Barré received a severe wound in the cheek, and an injury to one eye which ultimately resulted in total blindness. The death of Wolfe was a great blow to his prospects. Upon his return to England he became intimate with Lord Fitz-Maurice, who on succeeding his father, Lord Shelburne, in 1761, and vacating the family borough of Wycombe, thenceforth nominated him to the seat. Barré took a prominent part in the politics of Great Britain as an unflinching Liberal. In his place in the House he is described as a "black, robust, middle-aged man, of a military figure; a bullet, lodged loosely in his cheek, had distorted his face, and had imparted a savage glare to one eye." A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* for December 1876, who has given us an excellent sketch of his career, says: "The pre-eminence of Barré as a speaker was due principally to his extraordinary power of invective; but it would be a great injustice to suppose that there was nothing but invective in his speeches. On the contrary, some of them abound with wise maxims, and good, sound, common sense. He was generally on what we would call the constitutional side; and as the great constitutional questions of that day have all

been settled in his favour, it is naturally difficult for us to help being struck by his arguments. But Barré does not deserve our unqualified approbation. He was essentially a party man. He spoke for his party, and he voted with his party. Walpole called him a bravo, and nothing can so well illustrate the dependence of his position than the fact that, clever and eloquent as he was, the first trace we find of his making an original motion was in 1778, seventeen years after he entered Parliament. . . . Barré found himself fighting the battles of the people, and his eloquence was of a sort peculiarly adapted to such warfare." Under the Granville government in 1763, he became Adjutant-General of the British forces, and Governor of Stirling Castle—appointments worth £4,000 per annum. In the same year he was brought by Lord Shelburne into close alliance with the elder Pitt, but in consequence of his opposition to the wishes of George III., he lost his offices. His reputation as a speaker gradually rose higher and higher: he possessed the power of making himself feared: his invective was at times unsparing. When Government introduced the American Stamp Act, in 1765, he commenced a course of opposition and advocacy of the cause of the Colonies, to which he in the main adhered after the Declaration of Independence, and up to the conclusion of the Revolutionary war. When Pitt, created Lord Chatham, was recalled in 1766, Barré became Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and was restored to his rank in the army. He took a prominent place in the affairs of India. In 1768 Shelburne and Barré were again in opposition. He took the most active part in the Wilkes trials, attacking the Government with unsparing violence. In 1773 he was again compelled to resign his appointments in the army, and arrayed himself with the Rockingham party. Upon its advent to power he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and a sinecure of £3,200 as "Clerk of the Pells" was made over to him. In 1783 Barré became totally blind, for some time disappeared from Parliament, and on his return found a new generation of statesmen and a new set of ideas sprung up, and himself out of fashion and in the background. In 1790 a complete divergence of opinion on politics severed a friendship of more than thirty years' standing with Lord Shelburne (become the Marquis of Lansdowne), and Barré vacated his seat in Parliament. He lived in retirement the remaining years of his life, and died

in London, 20th July 1802, aged about 75.

^{146 233 305}

Barrett, John, D.D., (page 10), was born in 1753. ²³³

Bellingham, O'Bryen, a distinguished surgeon, was born in Dublin, 12th December 1805. He received his medical education at Jervis-street Hospital, and in the College of Surgeons. In 1833 he became a member of the College, and not long after Examiner in Pharmacy, and Professor. Two years later he was appointed surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he assiduously laboured until his death. He was a constant contributor to the columns of the *Dublin Medical Press*, and was one of the founders of the Dublin Natural History Society. He died 11th October 1857, aged 51, and was laid in the burying-place of his ancestors at Castlebellingham. Up to the day of his death he was engaged in revising his work on the *Diseases of the Heart*, which appeared shortly afterwards. His advocacy of the cure of aneurisms by pressure gained for him European fame. Notices of Bellingham and other distinguished Irish physicians, from the pen of Dr. E. D. Mapother, will be found in the *Irish Monthly* for the early months of 1878. ²³³

Beranger, Gabriel, (page 16).—The fullest available particulars relating to Beranger will be found (chiefly from the pen of Sir William Wilde, who contemplated writing a memoir of him) in the *Journal of the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, for January and July 1870, July 1873, and October 1876. Interesting notes of his travels in different parts of the country are given. His account of a tour in the County of Wexford in the autumn of 1770 is full of valuable information as to the condition of the people. Many of the sketches in *Grose's Antiquities* are by Beranger; and some hundreds of his drawings are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, and by Lady Wilde. The information he collected in regard to the manners and language of the Barony of Forth is embodied in Vallancey's *Collectanea*. There is very little reference in Beranger's notes to the exciting political events of the time in which he lived. He was aged 89 at his death, in February 1817, and was buried in the French burial-ground, in Dublin. ¹⁰

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount Beresford, a distinguished general, son of the Marquis of Waterford, was born in Ireland, 2nd October 1768. He entered the army in 1785, and served with distinction in every quarter of the world—America, Corsica, India, Egypt, the Cape,

and Buenos Ayres. He was Governor of Madeira in 1808, and was drafted thence to the Peninsula, where he played an important part under Sir John Moore, and in Wellington's campaigns. He commanded at Albuera against Soult, and bore his part at Badajos, at Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Neve, and Orthez. He led the division that took possession of Bordeaux, and fought at the battle of Toulouse. He was raised to the peerage as baron in 1814, a pension was settled on him, and he received the highest military decorations, was created by the Spaniards Duke of Elvas, and by the Portuguese Conde di Francoso. He was made a viscount in 1823. Under the Duke of Wellington's administration, in 1828, Viscount Beresford was appointed Master of the Ordnance. He died at his seat, Bedgebury Park, Kent, 8th January 1854, aged 85, and was interred at Goudhurst.²²

Berkeley, George, Bishop of Cloyne, (page 18).—The account of Hester Vanhomrigh's quarrel with Swift (p. 19) is scarcely borne out by recent investigations. [See SWIFT, JONATHAN, p. 508.]²³³

Bianconi, Charles, (page 22).—Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell's interesting life of her father had not appeared when this notice was written. Mr. Bianconi was born 24th September 1786; so that at the time of his death in 1875, he had all but completed his 89th year. He died and was buried on his estate of Longford, near Thurles.²³³

Boulter, Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, (page 27).—Reference should have been made to his *Letters, containing an Account of the Most Interesting Transactions which Passed in Ireland from 1724 to 1738* (Dublin, 1770), a valuable collection of documents, throwing much light upon the secret springs of Government and the general condition of affairs in Ireland between the dates named. They indicate a singularly straightforward and business-like turn of mind, and show conclusively the paramount influence he exercised.⁴⁶¹

Bourke, Sir Richard, (page 27), husband of Grace O'Malley, or Grania Uaile [see p. 403], was, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the head of the Bourkes of Galway; he sided with the English in their expeditions, and held his lands under renewed gift from the Crown. In 1576 he is thus described by Sir Henry Sidney, who knighted him: "I found him very sensible; though wanting in the English tongue, yet understanding the Latin; a

lover of quiet and civility." He died in 1589.¹⁹⁶

Bourke, Sir Theobald, Viscount, son of preceding and Grace O'Malley, is said to have been born at sea in 1575. He was called in Irish "Tibbot-na-long" (Theobald of the ships). Lodge says he was cashiered from his command in Elizabeth's forces, for hanging Dermot O'Connor, a Connaught chieftain, who was under the President's protection. In 1597 he was sent to England, apparently as a prisoner. After his return, in 1599, he for a time sided with O'Neill, but ultimately espoused the government side, and was knighted after the battle of Kinsale for his "gallant and loyal behaviour." He and his half-brothers, Murrrough and Donnell O'Flaherty, surrendered their estates to James I., and received them back on a Crown grant. In 1613 he represented the County of Mayo in Parliament, and in 1626 was created Viscount Bourke of Mayo. He died 18th June 1629, and was buried with his ancestors at Ballintober.²¹⁶

Bourke, Miles, Viscount Mayo, (page 27), son of preceding, sat in the Parliament of 1634, and when the War of 1641-52 commenced, was appointed Governor of Mayo; but he soon went over to the side of the Confederates, and joined the Catholic Church. He did his best to lessen the acerbities of the war, and is said to have retired from the Council in 1644. He died in 1649. Three years later his son and successor in the title was tried by the Commonwealth Commissioners at Galway, for complicity in the rebellion, condemned, and shot by their order, and his estates (50,000 acres) were forfeited, but afterwards restored to the family. [For his descendant, RICHARD S. BOURKE, EARL OF MAYO, see page 27.]^{196 216}

Bowles, William, (page 28), was born in Ireland in 1720, and died in Spain in 1780. His chief works were: *Introduction to the Natural History and Physical Geography of Spain*; *Memoir on the Mines of Germany and Spain*; *History of the Locusts of Spain*.²³³

Brownrigg, Sir Robert, Bart., General, was born in Ireland about 1759. He was appointed Military Secretary to the Duke of York in 1795, and accompanied him to Holland in 1799; in July 1809 he was Quartermaster-General in the expedition to the Scheldt. In 1813 he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and held the position until 1820. In 1815 he conquered the kingdom of Candy, in the interior of the island, and annexed it to the British crown. Sir Robert Brownrigg was created a baronet in 1816, and attained the

full rank of General in 1819. He died near Monmouth, 27th April 1833, aged 74.⁷

Burke, Aedanus, an American revolutionary statesman, was born in Galway in 1743. Educated at St. Omer's for the priesthood, he afterwards studied law, and went to America, where he entered enthusiastically into the War of Independence. In 1778 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. When Charleston was taken by the British in 1780, he took a commission in the army; but resumed judicial office when the State was re-organized by the Americans in 1782. He opposed the Federal Constitution, through fear of consolidated power; but served as first United States Senator from South Carolina under that instrument. He wrote a pamphlet against the aristocratic features of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was subsequently translated by Mirabeau, and used by him with effect during the French Revolution. Judge Burke was noted for his wit and eccentricity, and was somewhat addicted to convivial habits. He died at Charleston, South Carolina, 30th March 1802, aged about 59.^{37* 40*}

Burke, John Doly, (page 50), not **John Daly**.²³³

Butler, Lady Eleanor Charlotte, daughter of the 16th Earl of Ormond, was born in Ireland in 1739; her friend **Sarah Ponsonby**, in 1755. They formed a romantic attachment, and after several attempts to run away from their friends to England (in one of which Miss Ponsonby broke her leg), were in 1778 permitted to depart with a faithful maid, Betty Carroll. They settled in a cottage at Llangollen, where they passed the remainder of their lives—more than fifty years—together. They were known as "The Ladies of Llangollen," and were visited and petted by the world of fashion and literature. In 1829 the Duke of Wellington perpetrated the job of procuring them a government pension of £200 a year. In September 1823, Charles Mathews thus wrote from Oswestry to a friend: "The dear inseparable immutables, Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, were in the boxes here on Friday. They came twelve miles from Llangollen, and returned, as they never sleep from home. Oh! such curiosities! I was nearly convulsed! I could scarcely get on for the first ten minutes my eye caught them! Though I had never seen them, I instantly knew them. As they are seated, there is not one point to distinguish them from men; the dressing and powdering of the hair;

their well-starched neckcloths; the upper part of their habits, which they always wear, even at a dinner party, made precisely like men's coats, and regular black beaver men's hats." Afterwards he met in company "the dear antediluvian darlings, attired for dinner in the same mummified dress, with the Croix de St. Louis, and other orders, and myriads of large brooches, with stones large enough for snuff-boxes, stuck in their starched neckcloths. I have not room to describe their most fascinating persons. . . . They have not slept one night from home for above forty years." Betty Carroll died in 1809; Lady Butler, 2nd June 1829, aged 90; Miss Ponsonby, 9th December 1831, aged 76. The virtues of all three are celebrated in long inscriptions on one stone in the churchyard of Llangollen. A minute account of these ladies will be found in Blackburn's *Illustrious Irishwomen*, from which this notice is for the most part taken.^{156†}

Byrne, Myles, (page 65).—There is a more correct account of the battle of Vinegar Hill in the notice of **GENERAL LAKE**, page 281.²³³

Byrne, William Michael, of Park Hill, County of Wicklow, a prominent United Irishman, was one of the Leinster Directory arrested at Bond's, in Dublin, on 12th March 1798. He was brought to trial, and convicted of high treason upon the evidence of Reynolds. It is said that his life was offered to him if he would give evidence implicating Lord Edward FitzGerald, but he indignantly spurned the suggestion, declaring that he had no regret in dying but not leaving his country free. Hopes were still entertained that his life might be spared, on account of the negotiations then pending between the Government and the state prisoners; but "on the morning of the 28th" [July 1798], says Mr. Madden, "he was sitting at breakfast in Bond and Neilson's cell (the wives of the latter being then present), when the jailer appeared, and beckoned to Byrne to come to the door and speak with him. Byrne arose, a few words were whispered into his ear: he returned to the cell, and apologised to the ladies for being obliged to leave them. Bond asked him if he would not return; and his reply was, 'We will meet again.' He went forth without the slightest sign of perturbation or concern, and was led back for a few minutes to his cell, and then conducted to the scaffold. On passing the cell of Bond and Neilson, which he had just left, he stooped, that he might not be observed through the

grated aperture in the upper part of the door, in order that Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Bond might be spared the shock of seeing him led to execution." He met his death with perfect fortitude. ³⁹⁹

Callanan, James Joseph, (page 69).—According to a writer in the *Athenæum* for 18th May 1878, he died in the Hospital of San José, at Lisbon, and was buried within the precincts of the ruined church hard by. No traces remain of his grave. ¹⁵

Cane, Robert, M.D., an Irish nationalist, was born in Kilkenny in 1807. He studied medicine in Dublin, returned to his native city during the cholera epidemic of 1832, and soon rose into good practice. He was the friend of John Banim, and William Smith O'Brien. Although of strong nationalist sympathies, he refused to join in the emeute of 1848; yet he underwent a lengthened imprisonment under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He was afterwards elected Mayor of Kilkenny. Cane projected the formation of the Celtic Union, for the publication of works relating to the history of Ireland. In this series appeared his own *Williamite and Jacobite Wars of Ireland*, Mr. Supple's *Anglo-Norman Conquest of Ireland*, and some numbers of a magazine named *The Celt*. Dr. Cane died of consumption, 16th August 1858, aged 51. ¹⁹⁰⁴⁽⁸⁾

Castle, Richard, an eminent German architect, who settled in Ireland, and erected some of the principal buildings in Dublin, resided in Suffolk-street in 1720. In 1736 he published *An Essay toward Supplying the City of Dublin with Water*. His principal designs were the mansions at Powerscourt and Carton, the Rotunda Hospital, Leinster House, Tyrone House, College Printing Office, portions of the College Chapel, and the Music Hall in Fishamble-street, where Handel's *Messiah* was first performed, the acoustic properties of which were highly praised by the composer. Castle is described as a man of strict integrity, somewhat whimsical, highly esteemed both as an artist and an agreeable companion, and one who might have acquired great wealth, but was in constant difficulties. He died at Carton, 19th February 1751, aged between 50 and 60, and was buried at Maynooth. [The name is variously written—Castle, Castles, Cassel, and Casell. He is mentioned as Robert Cassels in Whitelaw and Walsh's *History of Dublin*.] ¹⁰

Churchill, Fleetwood, M.D., an eminent obstetrician, was born at Nottingham in 1808. He took his first medical degree at Edinburgh in 1831, and in 1851

had the honorary degree of M.D. conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In conjunction with Dr. Speedy, he founded the Western Lying-in Hospital, which for many years did much for the poor of Dublin. For eight years he was Professor of Midwifery to the School of Physic in Ireland, was twice President of the Obstetrical Society, and in 1867 and 1868 was President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. For a lengthened period he was the foremost obstetric practitioner in Ireland; and both at home and abroad he enjoyed a wide reputation as the author of treatises on *The Diseases of Women*, *The Diseases of Infants and Children*, and other works which for a quarter of a century have been standard text-books. Some of them have been republished in the United States, and translated into foreign languages. Dr. Churchill was a man of great refinement and considerable literary attainments. He retired from the profession on account of ill-health in 1875 (presenting his fine library to the College of Physicians), and died at his son-in-law's rectory at Ardrea, near Stewartstown, 31st January 1878, aged 69. ²³³

Collins, David, Colonel, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, son of General Collins, of Pack, in the King's County, was born 3rd March 1756. When but fourteen he received an appointment as lieutenant in the Marines; he fought at Bunker's Hill and elsewhere abroad, and on the proclamation of peace in 1782, settled in Kent on half-pay, with an American wife. In May 1787 he sailed with Governor Phillip as Secretary and Judge-Advocate on the expedition to establish a convict settlement at Botany Bay, New South Wales, recently discovered by Captain Cook. The proposed locality was found unsuitable; Port Jackson was preferred, and there Sydney was founded. Collins remained in Australia for ten years, and after his return wrote an *Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, with some Particulars of New Zealand from Governor King's MSS.*, 2 vols. quarto. (London, 1798-1802.) The book is embellished with many plates, and as the first published account of the infant colony, has a permanent interest. The *Quarterly Review* styles it "a singularly curious and painfully interesting journal, which may be considered as a sort of Botany Bay calendar." Shortly after the publication of this work he was commissioned to establish another convict settlement in Australia. He made an abortive attempt to found one on the south-eastern shore of Port Phillip,²⁴ and then crossed to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania), where, on

19th February 1804, he laid the foundations of the present city of Hobart Town. Collins was the first governor of the island, and died at his post, 24th March 1810, aged 54. "His person was remarkably handsome, and his manners extremely prepossessing; while to a cultivated understanding, and an early fondness for *belles lettres*, he joined the most cheerful and social disposition," says the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in noticing his death; but it must be evident to the readers of his book that the management of a convict settlement in accordance with the ideas of his time was little calculated to develop such characteristics. ^{15 124 146}

Colton, John, Archbishop of Armagh and Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, was born in Norfolk early in the 14th century. In 1373 he was appointed Lord-Treasurer of Ireland, next year Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; in 1379, Lord-Chancellor; in 1381, Lord-Justice (on the death of Edmund Mortimer); and in 1382 he was raised to the primacy by Pope Urban VI. "He was a man of great talent and activity; . . . was of high reputation for virtue and learning, dear to all ranks of people for his affability and sweetness of temper." In 1372, at his sole cost, he raised a body of twenty-six knights, "and being reinforced by the well-affected of the district," marched against O'Moore and O'Byrne. Archbishop Colton died at an advanced age, 27th April 1404, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, at Drogheda. His *Visitation of the Diocese of Derry* in 1397, was in 1850 published, from the original at Armagh, with an exhaustive preface and notes, by Dr. Reeves. ⁸⁵

Cregan, Martin, R.H.A., was born in the County of Meath in 1788. He studied art in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society, and under his countryman Sir Martin A. Shee, in London, and was one of the first exhibitors at the Royal Hibernian Academy, established in 1823. He rose to a high place as a portrait-painter in Dublin, and was for twenty-three years President of the Academy. His paintings are said to be "faithful as to likeness and effective in colour, full of feeling, but subdued and natural, characterized by much taste and fine tone and finish." He died in Dublin, 12th December 1870, aged 82, and was interred at Mount Jerome Cemetery. ²³³

De Clare, Richard, (page 128).—It was Maurice, not Raymond FitzGerald, that accompanied FitzStephen. Queen Victoria is said to be descended from Strongbow and Eva's daughter Isabel. Strongbow's daughter by a former marriage became the

bride of Robert de Quincey, who fell in battle with the Irish. ²³³

Digby, Lettice, Baroness Offaly, daughter of Gerald, Lord Offaly, granddaughter of the 11th Earl of Kildare, in 1596 married Sir Robert Digby, an Englishman, who died in 1618, leaving her a widow with seven children. Lady Digby unsuccessfully laid claim to the Barony of Offaly and the estates of her grandfather. In 1619 James I. created her a baroness, and awarded to her the barony of Geashill, in the King's County. In April 1642 she was besieged by a body of the O'Dempseys in her castle of Geashill, where she held out with great bravery for six months. The letters that passed between her and her assailants are, on her side, models of scornful determination, and on theirs, of insolent swaggering. We are told that in the course of the siege a shot having struck the wall beside her, she wiped the spot with her handkerchief, to show the assailants how little she valued their attacks. A curious incident in the contest was the construction, by the besiegers, of a piece of ordnance out of one hundred and forty pots and pans, which, after two months spent in its manufacture, burst at the first discharge. The Baroness had an opportunity of leaving the castle and getting safely away under convoy of a relief party sent from Dublin; but elected to hold out; which she did until again relieved in October 1642. She retired to Cole's Hill, in Warwickshire, where she died, 1st December 1658. ²⁰²

Drummond, William Hamilton, D.D., (page 159), Unitarian minister and author, was born at Larne, County of Antrim, in August 1778. Educated at the Belfast Academy, and at Glasgow, on 9th April 1800 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Armagh, which, with that of Antrim, rejected subscription to any formula of belief. He was shortly afterwards ordained minister of Holywood, subsequently married, and opened a boarding school at Mount Collier, in the neighbourhood of Belfast, which was for a time popular and profitable. In 1815 he responded to a call from the Unitarian congregation of Strand-street, Dublin, and passed the remainder of his life, first as its junior and afterwards as its senior minister. He devoted much attention to poetry, especially of a patriotic character, and was the author, among other pieces, of the *Battle of Trafalgar*, the *Giant's Causeway*, *Clontarf*, and *Bruce's Invasion of Ireland*, besides a translation of *Lucretius*. An Irish scholar, he gave to the world a volume of translations, entitled *Ancient Irish*

Minstrelsy. The Memoir of his friend Hamilton Rowan is one of his best known works. Dr. Drummond was for a time Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, and obtained the £40 prize of the Academy for his Essay on the Poems of Ossian (printed in vol. xvi. of the *Transactions*). He had a great love for books, and was an omnivorous collector. Many of his warmest personal friends were clergymen and members of the Established Church, embracing people of the highest intellectual attainments. In the domestic circle his affectionate disposition manifested itself unceasingly. Dr. Drummond died in Dublin, 16th October 1865, aged 87, and was buried at Mount Jerome Cemetery. His *Sermons, and a Memoir*, by the Rev. J. Scott Porter, were published in 1867. ¹⁰⁹¹

Emmet, Robert, (page 169), was born 4th March 1778. ²³³

Feargal, or Virgilius, Saint, Bishop of Salzburg, was a learned Irishman, who arrived in France before 746. He was hospitably received by Pepin, son of Charles Martel, remained with him two years, and then proceeded to Bavaria, where he had a dispute with St. Boniface relative to baptism. He was appointed Bishop of Salzburg by Pope Stephen II., in 756. It is stated that he narrowly escaped excommunication for maintaining the sphericity of the earth. He died in 785, and was canonized by Pope Gregory in 1233. The 27th of November is the date of his festival. ^{219 339}

Gandon, James, (page 217).—The Irish Houses of Parliament were not completed until 1739. [See PEARCE, SIR E. L., p. 432.] ²³³

Gillespie, Sir Robert Rollo, Major-General, descended from a family long settled in the parish of Tynan, County of Armagh, was born at Comber, County of Down, 21st January 1766. He entered the Carabineers as a cornet, in April 1783, served in St. Domingo against Toussaint L'Ouverture, became a major in 1796, and a lieutenant-colonel in 1799. Before his return to England with his regiment, in 1802, he received a vote of thanks from the House of Assembly in Jamaica. Shortly after this he was "most honourably acquitted" of charges brought against him at a court-martial, for his management of the 20th Light Dragoons, with which regiment he had latterly been connected. In 1805 he proceeded across the continent of Europe to India (at Hamburg being saved from falling into the hands of the French by the interposition of his countryman Napper Tandy), and was instrumental in suppressing the

mutiny at Vellore in 1806. He saw much active service in Java, rose to be a colonel, and on the surrender of the island to the British, was appointed Military Governor. In 1812 he led an expedition against Sumatra, deposed one sultan and installed another favourable to the British. He received the special thanks of the Governor-General in Council of India, and was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1814 he was associated with Colonel Ochterlony in the invasion of Nepal, and fell, heading his troops in the unsuccessful effort to take the fort of Kalunga, 31st October 1814, aged 48. He was after his death gazetted Knight Commander of the Bath. A monument has been erected to his memory at Comber. ^{147*}

Haverty, Joseph Patrick, artist, was born in Galway towards the close of the 18th century. He was successful as a portrait painter in oils, and also executed a great many works of a genre and scriptural character. Several of the latter are to be found in the Catholic churches of Dublin. He painted seven pictures illustrating the administration of the Sacraments, chiefly among the Irish peasantry, but they were sold separately, and have become scattered. His "Limerick Piper" obtained much popularity, and is preserved in the Irish National Gallery, to which it was presented by William Smith O'Brien. Among his best portraits may be mentioned a full-length of Daniel O'Connell, belonging to the Reform Club, in London, of which there is a fine engraving, and another full-length of O'Connell, considered superior to the former, the property of the Limerick Corporation. Haverty spent so much of his life in Limerick, where he received a great deal of patronage, that he was frequently regarded as a Limerick man; but he lived also much in London, having to rely chiefly on English support. In his colouring, which was the weakest feature in his works, he followed the English school. He died in Dublin in 1864, aged about 70. [His brother, Martin Haverty, one of the librarians of the King's Inns, Dublin, is the author of a careful *History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern* (Dublin, 1860), which has been constantly referred to in this *Compendium*.] ²³³

Henry II. (page 248).—Mr. Richey, in his *Lectures on Irish History*, shows that Henry's policy towards the Irish chiefs was at first one of conciliation and respect, their lands being confirmed, "to hold the same in peace, so long as they shall observe their fealty to the King of England, and fully and faithfully render him tribute

and his other rights, which they owe to him, by the hand of the King of Connaught." The only early departure from this policy was the grant of Meath to De Lacy; but Meath may have been considered the appanage of the Monarch of Ireland, whose position Henry assumed. This course was, however, entirely abandoned by Henry after his return to England, and the rights neither of princes nor of people were regarded. Doubtless the pressure from barons desirous of obtaining lands in the new dominion was more than he could withstand. In the confiscations that ensued, Henry was careful to make grants to fresh adventurers, rather than add to the domains of the earlier invaders.⁷⁴

Hickey, William, Rev. ("Martin Doyle"), well known for his efforts to elevate the condition of the peasantry of Ireland, was eldest son of Rev. Ambrose Hickey, rector of Murragh, County of Cork. He was born about 1787, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently took the degree of M. A. in the University of Dublin. He was ordained a clergyman of the Established Church in 1811, and appointed to the curacy of Dunleckny, County of Carlow. In 1820 he was inducted into the rectory of Bannow; in 1826 was transferred to that of Kilcormick, in 1831 to Wexford, and in 1834 to Mulrankin, where he ministered the remainder of his life. When at Bannow he started the South Wexford Agricultural Society and the Bannow Agricultural School, both of which flourished while under his superintendence. As a parochial clergyman he was esteemed alike by Catholics and Protestants. He commenced his career as a writer in 1817, his first work being a pamphlet on the *State of the Poor in Ireland*. Afterwards followed a series of letters under the pseudonym of "Martin Doyle," under which he continued to write. Among his numerous works may be mentioned: *Hints to Small Farmers, The Hurlers, Irish Cottagers, Plea for Small Farmers, Address to Landlords, The Kitchen Garden, The Flower Garden, Hints on Emigration to Canada, Hints on Health Temperance and Morals, Book on Proverbs, Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry*. He translated from the French *Sermons by Monod*, and for a length of time was a regular contributor to *Blackwood's Agricultural Magazine, Chambers's Journal*, and other periodicals. His latest production, published a few years before his death, was *Notes and Gleanings of the County Wexford*. In all his writings he took the broadest philanthropic views, studiously

avoiding religious and political controversy. He was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Dublin Society, in recognition of his services to Ireland, and enjoyed a pension from the Literary Fund. He was a man of an eminently charitable and feeling nature, and died comparatively poor, 24th October 1875, aged 87. These particulars of his life have been furnished by George Griffiths, author of *Chronicles of the County of Wexford*, one of the best authorities upon biographical and archaeological lore of that part of Ireland.²³³

Ireton, Henry, (page 259, col. 2, line 7).—For "O'Dwyer," read "O'Brien."²³³

Kavanagh, Julia, authoress, was born at Thurles, in 1824. Her parents early removed to Paris, where she gained that minute insight into French life displayed in her works. In 1844 she went to London, and embraced literature as a profession. Her first work, *The Three Paths*, a tale for children, was published in 1847; and in 1850, *Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century*, perhaps her best known book, appeared. She travelled through France, Germany, and Switzerland, and works of travel, fiction, and general literature, flowed from her pen almost yearly. She was subject to agonizing attacks of neuralgia the latter years of her life, and died somewhat suddenly, at Nice, 28th October 1877, aged about 53. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* wrote: "Her pictures are faithful and accurate. Her writing was quiet and simple in style, but pure and chaste, and characterized by the same high-toned thought and morality that was part of the author's own nature. Her short stories are beautiful and touching pastorals. . . In her *Englishwomen of Letters* and *Frenchwomen of Letters*, Miss Kavanagh showed discriminating and analytical powers far beyond anything she has attempted in her simple and touching novels." *Natalie* is mentioned as one of the best of her works of fiction.^{25 233}

Keightley, Thomas, a voluminous writer, chiefly of educational works, was born in Dublin about 1792. He graduated at Trinity College in 1808, abandoned the intention of studying for the Bar, went to London in 1824, and devoted himself to literature. His name is familiar as the author of several useful, though somewhat dry, school-books, including *Histories of Rome, Greece, and England*. His *Outlines of History* formed one of the early volumes of Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. He also prepared editions of several of the ancient classics, and compiled a *Fairy Mythology*, which was deservedly popular in its day. He translated a novel from the Dutch,

edited *Milton's Poems* and the Elzevir edition of *Shakespeare*, and wrote the *Shakespeare Expositor*. During the last few years of his life, Mr. Keightley enjoyed a Civil List pension. He died at Erith, Kent, 4th November 1872, aged 80. ^{7 16}

Lawrence, Sir Henry, (page 285).—His full name was Henry Montgomery Lawrence. ²³³

Leadbeater, Mary, (page 286).—Mrs. Trench, in a letter dated August 1826, speaks of Mrs. Leadbeater's "delicate feelings, highly refined, yet never degenerating into susceptibility, or exacting from others those attentions she never failed to bestow herself; her taste for everything that was admirable in nature and art; her polished mind and manner, which seemed instinctively to reject all that others are taught to avoid; her quick sense of wit and humour, and her own unaffected plainness; her entire absence of all self-comparison with any human being, which left her capable of doing complete justice to the merits of all; her rare suavity, and her uncommon talents." ²¹¹

McAuley, Mary Catherine, Rev. Mother, the foundress of the Order of Mercy, was born at Stormestown House, County of Dublin, 29th September 1778. Her parents, who were Catholics, died whilst she was young, and she and her brother and sister were brought up by Protestants. At eighteen she was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan of Coolock House. They were not of her belief; and whilst they were kind and affectionate, and encouraged her self-imposed ministrations amongst the poor, it was almost necessary for her to practise the observances of her religion in private: yet so great was Catherine's influence that she had the satisfaction of bringing both of them over to the Catholic Church before their decease. Mr. O'Callaghan died in 1822 (having survived his wife but a few years), leaving Catherine a large fortune, which she determined to devote to works of mercy. She accordingly bought a plot of ground in Baggot-street, Dublin, and without well-defined intentions, laid the foundations of an institution for the education of the young, the protection of servants and women of good character, and to serve as a home for ladies who were willing to devote themselves to the visitation of the sick and dying. This "House of our Blessed Lady of Mercy" was completed in 1827. For three years Catherine McAuley and her friends continued their ministrations without recognition as a regular order. On 12th December 1831, she and two of her companions, after a searching novitiate of

fifteen months, pronounced, according to the rule of the Presentation Order, their vows of perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience, subject to whatever alteration should be deemed necessary for the due performance of the duties of the new institute of the Sisters of Mercy. Catherine McAuley was, by Archbishop Murray, canonically appointed Mother Superior. Thus a new order was founded which has since spread over the world, and in 1863 numbered 154 convents under its rule. The Institution of the order was approved by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1835. Mrs. McAuley died, 11th November 1841, aged 63, and was buried in the little cemetery adjoining the Baggot-street Convent. One of her biographers says: "The character of Catherine McAuley . . . is the most precious legacy that her children can inherit from her. Its chief strength seems to lie in its simplicity. It was this that probably preserved her through the trials to which her faith was exposed during her younger years, and kept her from being chilled and hardened while for so long a period of her life she was unable to practise her religion except in mere necessities, and was hardly allowed to make any open profession of it. Yet we find her, after she had passed forty, able to begin the work of mercy with which her name will now be connected for ever. What is still more remarkable is the pliancy and gentleness with which she allowed herself and her work to be moulded and directed by authority, without claiming any rights or dictating any conditions on the ground of the large fortune which she brought with her to the undertaking." ^{223*}

McCracken, Henry Joy, (page 306).—His sister, Mary McCracken, died in Belfast, 26th July 1866, aged 96. ²³³

MacDonnell, Alaster MacColl, (page 310).—For further particulars of the battle of Knockanuss, see p. 513. ²³³

Madden, Samuel, D.D., (page 321, line 55).—For "1749-50," read "1750." ²³³

Martin, Richard, of Ballinabinch Castle, the "Animals' Friend," was born towards the close of the 18th century. He was the owner of a property of some 192,000 acres in Connemara, extending thirty miles from Oughterard to Clifton, and from Lough Corrib to the Atlantic, containing within its limits some of the finest scenery in the west of Ireland, where he exercised something nearly akin to feudal rule. He is best remembered as the introducer in Parliament, in 1822, of the Act of 3 George IV. c. 71—"To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle"—the first modern enactment in the United Kingdom for protecting the rights

of animals. Mr. Martin, who was member for the County of Galway, pressed the Bill with extraordinary resolution, in the face of great opposition from the Attorney-General, and even from Mr. Buxton, who desired its postponement. The second reading was carried on the 24th May, the third on 10th June, and the Bill received the royal assent on 22nd July. It is sad to have to record that Mr. Martin died in poverty, 6th January 1834, at Boulogne, whither he had retired to be out of the way of his creditors. The famine and subsequent sales by the Encumbered Estates Court completed the ruin of his family, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Bell Martin [see p. 333], once "the Princess of Connemara," died in indigent circumstances in New York in 1850. ^{57 258 314}

Montgomery, Henry, Rev., LL.D., the champion of the non-subscribing Presbyterians in Ireland, was born at Killead, County of Antrim, 20th January 1788. He was educated at Crumlin Academy, and at the University of Glasgow. Soon after receiving licence to preach from the presbytery of Templepatrick, he declined a call to Donegore, because it involved subscription to the Westminster Confession, and accepted one to Dunmurry, in the County of Antrim, with which place his name was for the rest of his life intimately and honourably associated. In 1817 he took a professorship in the Belfast Academical Institution, where he taught a considerable number of the Protestant middle-class youth of Ireland. He soon rose to distinction as a preacher, and at an unusually early age was elected Moderator of the General Synod of Ulster. His friend the Rev. C. J. McAlester writes of his after life: "Some years after, the controversy broke out in the General Synod, which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of those ministers and congregations that would not submit to the terms of subscription which the majority required. In this controversy Henry Montgomery bore a conspicuous part: he threw himself with his whole heart into the liberal cause; and by his commanding eloquence and his ability in debate, he soon became the acknowledged leader of the small but noble band that resisted the imposition of what they believed to be an unscriptural creed, and withdrew from the church of their fathers, rather than violate their conscience, or abandon their liberty. At this period, and earlier, Mr. Montgomery was prominent in all efforts to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty. In the great question of Catholic Emancipation he took a conspicuous part; and it

is not too much to say that his eloquent appeals contributed to the ultimate triumph of the Catholic cause, and helped to wrest from an unwilling Government rights which had been so long and so unjustly withheld." As a recognition of his superior abilities and acquirements, he received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow College. Above every other claim to eminence was that of being the champion of the non-subscribing Presbyterians, or Unitarians, of Ireland, as Dr. Cooke (see p. 90) was of the subscribers or orthodox section of the same body. It was largely owing to his exertions that a share of Presbyterian Church property and of the Regium Donum was preserved to his section of the Church. Dr. Montgomery was of a commanding presence, his voice was rich, clear, and sonorous, and he spoke with remarkable fluency. His natural gifts he had cultivated to the utmost, and he wielded great influence, not only among his co-religionists, but in the north of Ireland generally, and with the Government. He was made welcome in the highest circles; but nowhere was he happier than in intercourse with the members of his own flock at Dunmurry. He died of a long and agonizing disease, borne without a murmur, 18th December 1865, in the 78th year of his age, and the 56th of his ministry, and was buried at Dunmurry. ²⁴³¹

Montgomery, Richard, (page 345).—His remains were buried within the walls of Quebec, and were in 1818, at the request of his widow, disinterred and entombed in New York. ²³³

Neilson, Samuel, a distinguished United Irishman, was born in September 1761, at Ballyrone, County of Down, of which place his father, Rev. Alexander Neilson, was Presbyterian minister. He received a liberal education, displayed peculiar ability in mathematics, and when about sixteen was put to business with his elder brother, John, a woollen draper in Belfast. In September 1785 he married and commenced business on his own account; and when he gave himself up to politics, had amassed a fortune of about £8,000. Like most leaders of the United Irishmen, he commenced his nationalist career in the ranks of the Volunteers. In 1790 we find Neilson actively engaged on a committee to secure the return, in the liberal interest, as member for the County of Down, of Robert Stewart, afterwards Lord Castlereagh. In the summer of 1791 he suggested to McCracken, in Belfast, the idea of a society of Irishmen on the basis of perfect religious equality, and he acted in conjunction with Tone in

establishing the Society of United Irishmen for the promotion of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform. Strictly speaking, Neilson was the originator, and Tone the organizer of the Society. In January 1792 he established and became editor of the *Northern Star*, the organ of the United Irishmen in the north. He was one of the committee chosen to give effect to the resolutions of the Dungannon Reform Convention of 15th February 1793. Down to the year 1795 it is probable that the leaders of the United Irish movement in Dublin would have been satisfied with Catholic Emancipation and Reform, while on the other hand there can be little doubt that from a much earlier date Neilson and his northern associates entertained, in common with Tone and Russell, the idea of complete separation from England. Neilson, as editor of the *Northern Star*, tided over various prosecutions and actions for libel, until September 1796, when his office was ransacked by the military, and he, Russell, and several others were arrested, conveyed to Dublin, and committed to Newgate. Solitary confinement was at first enjoined, but the rigour of their treatment was soon relaxed, and when their numbers were increased to some four hundred, separation became impossible. Relatives and friends were allowed to visit them, and altogether their confinement was much less strict than that of political prisoners at the present time. From Newgate they were removed to Kilmainham. Broken down in health and spirits, he was in February 1798 liberated on his own recognizances and those of his friend Mr. Sweetman, on condition that he should not join any treasonable committee. This agreement he kept in the letter, but not in the spirit—forwarding the arrangements of the Leinster Directory by every means in his power, and at night, with Lord Edward FitzGerald, making occasional excursions into the neighbourhood of Dublin to prepare plans for the contemplated insurrection. During the two months of Lord Edward's concealment in Dublin, before his arrest 'on 18th May 1798, Neilson was actively engaged in bringing him intelligence of the movements of the Government, conveying his instructions to the leaders, attending meetings of the Directory, and communicating with the northern delegates. On the 23rd May, while reconnoitring Newgate with a view to the rescue of his friend and leader, he was arrested after a desperate resistance, in which he was severely wounded. On 26th June he was indicted for high treason, with Bond, Byrne, McCann, and the two Sheares bro-

thers. When brought up for trial, loaded with fetters, Neilson indignantly refused to plead or to name counsel, and made a vigorous protest against his imprisonment:—"I scorn your power and despise that authority that it shall ever be my pride to have opposed. Why am I kept with these weighty irons on me, so heavy that three ordinary men could scarcely carry them?" All the prisoners except Neilson were put on their trial and capitally convicted; and all those tried, except Bond, were found guilty and executed. Neilson's life was saved by the compact made between certain state prisoners and the Government, under which, for the purpose of staying further executions—seeing that all hopes of successful insurrection were over—they agreed to disclose their plans and objects, without implicating individuals. Examinations of Neilson and other leaders ensued before Committees of the Lords and Commons, reports of which were published by Government. The prisoners declared these to be garbled, and procured the insertion of an advertisement in the Dublin papers, impugning their accuracy, and emphatically denying the statement that "they had acknowledged their crimes, retracted their opinions, and implored pardon." The Government were much incensed at this proceeding, and partly in consideration of the refusal of the American minister to permit the deportation of any prisoners to the United States, broke through the agreement, and sent Neilson and his companions into confinement at Fort George, in Scotland. Neilson was detained there from 9th April 1799 to 30th June 1802. The prisoners were treated with great kindness by Governor Stuart, and no restrictions were imposed further than were necessary for their safe custody. They were even allowed to bathe under the walls of the fort. Neilson, by sacrificing his daily pint of wine, was allowed to have his eldest son rationed with him. He superintended this son's education, and kept up a constant correspondence with his wife. In June 1802 Neilson and his companions were deported to Holland, and set at liberty. Writing to his friend Rowan at this period, he says: "Neither the eight years' hardship I have endured, the total destruction of my property, the forlorn state of my wife and children, the momentary failure of our national exertions, nor the still more distressing usurpation in France, have abated my ardour in the cause of my country and of general liberty. You and I, my dear friend, will pass away, but truth will remain." A

month after his liberation he formed the rash project of visiting his family and friends in Belfast before leaving for the United States, and, with Anthony McCann, (Campbell's "Exile of Erin") crossed to Drogheda. The authorities got wind of their arrival, seized the vessel, and imprisoned the captain; but Neilson managed to reach Dublin in safety, and was concealed by his friends. He proceeded to Belfast, where he secretly saw his relatives, and returning to Dublin, lay hidden at the house of a friend at Irish-town for some weeks, until the American vessel could sail in which his passage was taken. Neilson succeeded in reaching the United States, and was about making arrangements for the reception and settlement of his wife and family, when he was seized with yellow fever, and died at Poughkeepsie, State of New York, 29th August 1803, aged 41—or, according to the inscription that marks his resting-place at Poughkeepsie, aged 44. His widow, a noble-spirited woman, embarked in business in Belfast, and her five children attained respectable positions in life. She died in November 1811, and was buried at Newtown Breda. The eldest son, William, a promising young man, died, also of yellow fever, in Jamaica, 7th February 1817, aged 22. It is not necessary here to examine the baseless charges that have been made against Samuel Neilson in connexion with the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. ^{329 334}

O'Connell, Daniel, (page 379, col. 1, line 8).—After "29th," insert "April." ²³³

O'Connor, J. A., a self-taught artist, was born about 1790, as it is believed, in Dublin, where he kept a print-shop early in the present century. Danby, attracted by his talents, made his acquaintance, and took him to London, where they worked together for some time. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1828. He spent some years in Brussels, was driven back to London by the Revolution of 1830, and continued to exhibit annually until 1840, about which time he died in considerable distress, owing, it is said, to intemperate habits. Otteley says: "O'Connor painted rustic landscapes, chiefly scenes in Ireland, with a fine eye and feeling for

nature; and although he executed his works with great rapidity, often painting a picture in a day, he displayed a peculiar richness of impasto, particularly in foliage.

. . . O'Connor's more carefully finished pictures are in considerable request with collectors. ^{277*}

O'Mahony, Connor, (page 401, line 46).—For "1829," read "1826." ²³³

Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael, Major-General, second son of Baron Longfield, was born about 1779. He commanded two British regiments which garrisoned Stralsund in 1812, and was afterwards more actively employed in Holland. He distinguished himself during the Peninsular War, where he acted for a time as quartermaster-general to his brother-in-law, Lord Wellington, receiving the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was in command, and fell, in the unsuccessful attack on New Orleans, 8th January 1815. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in its account of the battle, says: "The brave commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis: and it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body." His death caused a wavering in the column, the British fell back in the greatest confusion, and the battle of New Orleans was lost. Major-General Pakenham was aged 36 when he fell. ^{54 146}

Sacrobosco, Johannes a, a philosopher and mathematician, who lived in the 13th century, is supposed to have been born at Hollywood ("Sacrobosco"), County of Wicklow. He is said to have been educated at Oxford, and spent most of his life in Paris, where he died about 1235. The inscription on his tomb in the Convent of St. Maturine is given in Harris's *Ware*. He was the author of numerous works, of which may be mentioned his treatise *De Sphæra*, first printed in Venice in 1518. ³³⁹

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The 478 authorities may be thus classified:—100 have been in almost constant requisition; 90 were referred to occasionally; 170 were fully used in single lives; whilst 118 were but slightly referred to in one or two notices, or were simply referred to in their introductions.

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